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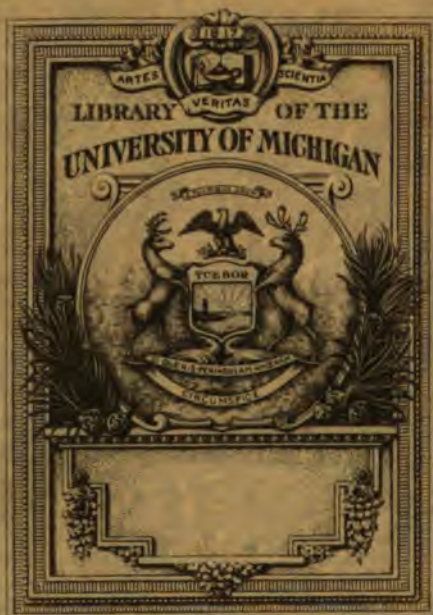
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THE GIFT OF
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1921

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HEARINGS

BEFORE

U. S. Congress.

SUBCOMMITTEE OF ^{U. S. Congress.} HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

CONSISTING OF

MESSE^S. CHARLES R. DAVIS (CHAIRMAN), LOUIS C. CRAMTON,
GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM, JAMES P. BUCHANAN,
AND THOMAS UPTON SISSON

IN CHARGE OF

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1921

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1920

preparation of these estimates, they knew, of course, that prices of everything had gone up and that the District of Columbia was not unique; that it was experiencing what every other business, public or private, was experiencing with regard to the increasing cost of things; so we advised the heads of departments to be extremely careful in submitting their estimates and to pare them down.

However, when the estimates came to us from the several heads of the departments it was apparent that they greatly exceeded the amount we could approve, so that we went through them and cut them to the bone, sacrificing many of the things which were not only desirable but many things which could have been denominated as necessary, and even then, after we had cut to the bone, we discovered on totaling up the estimates as we had left them that we were \$3,000,000 in excess of the amount that we could estimate, so that we went back again and ruthlessly applied the knife to bring the estimates within limits.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You not only cut to the bone, but cut some of the bones?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We absolutely cut some of the bones.

Since that time the estimates as they are now before you do exceed the total amount of the estimated revenues, owing to the fact that the bills increasing the salaries for the firemen and policemen have been passed, and alternative estimates have been submitted to carry out the provisions of the new law.

Mr. DAVIS. Must you, then, and this committee, reduce to come within the half-and-half proposition?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The only thing that the law says is that in submitting our annual estimates we shall not exceed twice the amount of the total estimated revenue.

Mr. DAVIS. I was figuring on the ultimate results of the committee's work.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The results have been, frequently, that the committee cut far below that amount.

Mr. DAVIS. Can we exceed that amount?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Unquestionably.

Mr. DAVIS. We can?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. You have both the constitutional and the legal power. And understand, also, that while we did make these very severe cuts in the needful estimates for carrying on the work of the municipality, we had eliminated from the very beginning one of the very greatest needs, and that was the increase in salaries for the employees. We did that on the advice of the letter dated, I believe, September 9, 1919, from the Secretary of the Treasury, who advised us that on account of the fact that the Congress had created a Joint Commission on Reclassification of Employees, none of the heads of departments—estimating heads—were to include any increases in compensation of employees in their estimates.

Mr. DAVIS. Then you have not—

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have not, in this bill, included any increases in compensations.

Mr. DAVIS. Except where you have asked for new places?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Except where there are new places; and there are not a very great number of them; and there is special reason for them.

I must say that there were some new places asked for that we deemed to be highly advisable, but they had to go when we made that final revision of the estimates on the 14th of October.

Mr. DAVIS. But you have made some new places?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; but very few new places, and those only where we were impressed with the imperative need.

Now, I would like to submit to the committee my thought with reference to the condition in which the District of Columbia as a municipal corporation finds itself, with respect to the carrying on of its current work and making necessary improvements.

During the period of the war, when the appropriations for the various services of the Federal Government, more especially those that were more or less directly concerned with the war itself, had been tremendously increased, the District of Columbia, while its appropriations increased, did not increase in the ratio of the increases that were given to the Federal departments, nor in the ratio of the increased cost of materials and labor, nor in the ratio of the increased population.

Mr. DAVIS. Why did you not increase in the same ratios?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Because the commissioners felt, and Congress felt, that during the war all of the energies and all of the money ought to go to the project of winning the war, the direct project, and that municipalities might well wait; so that now we have a deferred maintenance. We have neglected to do the things during the past three years that ought to have been done, because we have not had the money. We have not been able to erect buildings. We have not kept up with a great many things, because all of the energies and all of the money went properly into the channels of the war. But now the time has come when a very great loss is going to result and very great inconvenience and a very great diminution of the quality of the municipal services here in the District, if there is not liberal consideration given to the District.

Mr. DAVIS. Is not the current appropriation act larger than any previous District of Columbia act?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. How much?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I will get that for you. Of course, there were increases; but, as I said, the increase was not in proportion to the increases of the Federal Government and ought not to have been; not in proportion to the increase in population, and not in proportion to the increased cost of things.

Amounts of the appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal years 1915 to 1920, inclusive.

[District of Columbia appropriation acts.]

Fiscal year.	Payable half and half.	Payable wholly District of Columbia.	Payable from revenues of the water department.	Total.
1915.....	\$12,000,569.49	\$43,235.00	\$128,735.00	\$12,172,539.49
1916.....	11,686,014.45	44,415.00	129,155.00	11,859,584.45
1917.....	12,575,877.10	.....	265,830.00	12,841,707.10
1918.....	13,548,567.85	.....	624,430.00	14,172,997.85
1919.....	14,164,108.66	70,030.00	812,630.00	15,046,768.66
1920.....	14,484,231.00	128,980.00	751,210.00	15,364,421.00

INCREASED COST OF MATERIALS.

Col. KUTZ. Nearly everything we have had to buy has increased in cost from 50 to 100 per cent.

Mr. DAVIS. I think the committee are fully advised of that. They have gone into that in the legislative bill.

Col. KUTZ. But the increase in the appropriation was not anything like an increase of 50 per cent.

Mr. BROWNLOW. But the point I am endeavoring to make is this, that relatively our appropriations did not increase during the war. They did increase, absolutely. But now the time has come when a great many of these things that have been neglected and that have not been done ought to be undertaken.

Mr. DAVIS. Will you name some of the principal ones?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Well, for instance, we have many buildings that have been appropriated for.

Col. KUTZ. They were authorized, but work on them has not been started on account of the inability to erect them within the limit of cost.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Chiefly, that refers to school buildings. Then there are the municipal hospital and the municipal lodging house. Those are the principal buildings.

Mr. DAVIS. Does that include improvement of streets and suburban roads?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir. I recently had an examination made of the asphalt streets to see what should be resurfaced at this time, and the cost at present prices aggregates \$1,000,000; and that includes only the streets on which the cost of maintenance is so high that it is cheaper to replace them than it is to keep on repairing them. Now, we will be able to do only about \$310,000 worth if you allow us what we ask for next year, so that we have deferred maintenance there to the extent of \$600,000 or \$700,000. And even if you appropriate in the present amounts for several years, it is going to take five years or more to catch up.

Mr. DAVIS. Did we not, in the last bill, give you virtually all that you required or requested for maintenance of streets, and so forth?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir. The committee was very generous last year, and you gave us practically all that we asked for, except in the repairs to suburban roads; and we have submitted an estimate for a deficiency of \$75,000 for repairs of suburban roads. We are asking for somewhat more this year than we asked last year in the hope that we will gradually wipe out this deferred maintenance.

LODGING HOUSE.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You spoke of a lodging house. What is that lodging house for; what class of persons?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is the municipal lodging house.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is for what class of employees?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is for vagrants, and people that come to town with no place to sleep. They cut wood to pay for their supper and lodging.

Mr. DAVIS. Are there many of those now?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; there are not as many now as before the war; but the building that is used for that purpose is an old, converted dwelling house.

Mr. DAVIS. Where is it located?

Mr. BROWNLOW. On Twelfth Street, just below Pennsylvania Avenue, on the west side of the street.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Let me understand that. Those vagrants come in with no place to sleep, and you give them a place to sleep, and you make them cut wood for their lodging?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; they are required to cut a certain amount of wood as payment for their supper and lodging.

Mr. BUCHANAN. To cut wood for whom?

Col. KUTZ. For the District. A number of years ago Congress authorized the purchase of ground for a new lodging house, and for the erection of a building thereon. We purchased a new site, within the limit of cost fixed by Congress, \$10,000; but we have not erected the building because of the advanced cost of construction.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You could not do it under the authorized price?

Col. KUTZ. No. We have not included in these estimates a single new building.

Mr. DAVIS. You still have the appropriation for this lodging house?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. That has not reverted to the Treasury?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. What was that amount, if you recollect?

Col. KUTZ. \$30,000, I think, for the building, and \$10,000 for the site.

Mr. DAVIS. You have purchased the site, and you still have the money for the building?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. To what extent do these people come in in that condition? Just give us a general idea of how many there are.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Before the war it used to run along 50 or 60 a day; that is, except in the mild months. Now, it is around 10 or 12 a day. Of course, we can not tell, about any of these institutions, when industrial conditions and other conditions will change; but the number used to be around 50 and 60 a night.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I just wanted a general idea of it. That is enough.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Last year the number averaged 10 a day throughout the year.

Now, I do not feel like leaving this general statement without saying, what I think I ought to say, that the salary increases have been omitted solely because of the reasons stated, and the commissioners consider that especially in the lower paid statutory positions, where the only increase has been \$240, there are a great many under normal, very much underpaid.

Mr. DAVIS. Does that complete your general statement, Mr. Commissioner?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, I believe it does. I believe it would be more advantageous to make the other statements as the different items are reached.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Mr. DAVIS. On page 2 of the committee print of the bill, under the item of general expenses, no changes are requested in the amounts of salaries or numbers of employees.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No changes are requested.

Mr. DAVIS. The amount estimated, \$30,280 will be necessary?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

VETERINARY DIVISION.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is the Veterinary Division. I would like to have you put in the record there about how many horses you have in the District.

Mr. BROWNLOW. On June 30, 1919, there were 688.

Col. KUTZ. It is somewhat greater than the previous year, due to the fact that we have taken over the ash-collection service and also the trash-collection service.

Mr. DAVIS. Is the District now operating the ash-collection proposition itself?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. It collects both ashes and trash?

Col. KUTZ. The trash collection we are operating for a defaulted contractor. That is, the contractor notified us that he was unable to continue, and we took over his contract and are using his plant.

Mr. DAVIS. And the ash collection is now being conducted by the District itself?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

PURCHASING DIVISION.

Mr. DAVIS. For the "Purchasing Division," you ask for an increase in appropriation from \$38,670 to \$41,290.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is all, Mr. Chairman, in respect of new positions.

Mr. DAVIS. New positions?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

SALARY INCREASE.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking for an additional clerk at \$1,800?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Will you please explain briefly, for the record, why you need another \$1,800 clerk?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. I think I will take the whole paragraph and explain it all together.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We ask for 2 clerks at \$1,800 instead of 1. Then we ask for 15 clerks at \$1,200 each instead of 6, and specify that 5 shall be stenographers and typewriters. Then later on we omit 3 at \$900 each and 7 at \$840 each, so that we omit 10 clerks at the lower salaries and ask for 10 new ones, 1 at \$1,800, new, and 9 at \$1,200, new. In one respect we might, there, be liable to the charge of having asked for increases in salaries, because unquestionably some of the

people there may be promoted; but it is not the intention to promote all of them, because it has been impossible, at salaries of \$900 and below—there are 7 at \$840—to get the character of clerks who are competent to carry on the work of that office in the way that it should be carried on. This office purchases in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000 worth of supplies a year, and the clerical force has been very much underpaid.

Mr. DAVIS. Regardless of salary, though, you are increasing the number of clerks?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; we leave the number just the same.

Mr. DAVIS. In other words, then, it is virtually promoting the lower paid clerks to a little higher position? In reality that is the effect, is it not; virtually that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; because under this provision, 5 shall be stenographers and typewriters, who are greatly needed, and those 10 lower paid clerks, 3 at \$900 and 7 at \$840, are not stenographers and typewriters, because you can not get them for that price; and we need more stenographers in the office. Formerly we could get from the Business High School and other schools people who had some stenographic ability, at \$840; but that is no longer possible, and that is an office where the work is very onerous, it is very exacting, and of the greatest responsibility, and we earnestly urge that these changes be made.

Mr. DAVIS. How many stenographers and typewriters have you now?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I do not know just how many of these clerks are stenographers.

Mr. DAVIS. How many have you actually now in that employment, if you know?

Mr. BROWNLOW. All of these positions are filled at the present time, with exception of one of the \$840 positions. Formerly, in other years, all of these clerks were stenographers or had some slight knowledge of stenography.

Mr. DAVIS. I notice at the bottom of page 3 a heading, "Titles of appropriations." Have you the bill before you, Mr. Commissioner?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. The total amount under that head is \$2,046.66. Do I understand that that is in addition to the \$41,290 that you are asking for?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. That simply itemizes certain items that go to make up this \$41,290?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; these are per diem services that were used in the purchasing division and charged to the several construction appropriations. That appropriation was prorated among the places where the services were rendered; and the services are confined chiefly at least to the items mentioned under the titles of appropriations. For instance, for improvements and repairs, \$900; for construction of suburban roads and suburban streets, \$27.36; for water department, high service, \$110.46; for public schools and for repairs to buildings, \$25, etc. That is where these inspectors were used. They were inspecting materials purchased for these appropriations.

Mr. DAVIS. And the total under this head of "Titles of appropriations" is \$2,046.66?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Are you dropping two laborers out of this item?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. At \$720 each?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And then you summarize these items, and put on one at \$1,800, extra, and you put on nine others extra?

Mr. BROWNLOW. There is an addition of nine, at \$1,200 each; five of them to be stenographers and typewriters.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Nine at \$1,200; and you drop three at \$900?

Mr. BROWNLOW. And seven at \$840 each.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And two laborers?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is the difference in appropriation? That is what I want to know.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have a decrease of two in the number of employees and an increase in the appropriation of \$2,580.

Mr. BUCHANAN. An increase of \$2,580?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. This \$2,580 increase is the result of these changes?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is the result of the changes, in the appropriation?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

BUILDING INSPECTION DIVISION.

Mr. DAVIS. For the building inspection division you ask for the same appropriation there that you had last year, and still you make some changes in the text.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir. There has been for some years an appropriation of \$1,600 for the temporary employment of assistant inspectors. During the war it was difficult to get competent men, and we used that lump-sum appropriation of \$1,600 for the employment of one man. Due to the large increase of the amount of work that is falling on that division his services are necessary, and we are asking for his permanent employment at a salary of \$1,800. In order that the number of employees might not be increased, we suggested dropping out one of the \$1,200 men (making it 9 instead of 10), and allowing a lump-sum appropriation for the future of \$1,000 instead of \$1,600. The change does not increase the appropriation, but it will enable us to continue the employment of a man whose services we consider very valuable to the office.

SALARIES OF INSPECTORS.

While the estimates for this office are not increased, we would like to suggest to the committee, if the committee will consider any increase in salaries at all, that they consider an increase of the salaries of the inspectors of the building division, of the plumbing division, and of the electrical division. These employees, at \$1,200 a year and the bonus of \$240, receive \$4.50 a day. They supervise the work of mechanics, carpenters, machinists, electricians, and bricklayers who are getting \$7, \$8, and \$9 a day, and we can not secure the class of supervision at \$4.50 a day that we ought to have. Digitized by Google

Mr. Sisson. Colonel, do you think that that wage scale will continue of \$7, \$8, and \$9 a day?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; but there is such a vast difference between \$4.50 a day and \$7 or \$8 or \$9 a day that I think that we are unfair to the community to keep inspectors on at such a low rate. They are open to too much temptation.

Mr. Sisson. Would you put a permanent man on the statutory roll there at \$10 a day?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; I would suggest an increase in the wages of these inspectors of, say, \$250 to \$300 a year.

Mr. Sisson. That would nothing like equalize their pay to that of the men getting \$7 to \$9 a day.

Col. KUTZ. Not at all; but it would be some slight recognition of the character of the service that is expected of them.

In the police department and the fire department Congress increased the salaries about 25 per cent. Now, that is not comparable with the increased cost of living, but still it is a generous increase for permanent employees. I think that the employees of our building-inspection division, and plumbing-inspection division as well, should be increased about 25 per cent. The discrepancy is so great here—I think we ought to do something for these employees, even if we do not consider the District employees as a whole.

Mr. Sisson. Is the Reclassification Commission investigating District salaries as well as others?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is to report on the 12th of March.

Mr. DAVIS. Then what is the result of the changes you have made in the building-inspection division?

Col. KUTZ. We add one employee at \$1,800; we drop one employee at \$1,200; and then we reduce the lump-sum appropriation for temporary employment from \$1,600 to \$1,000.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Otherwise the appropriation remains the same?

Col. KUTZ. The following statement shows the increase in building operations:

Comparative statement of buildings erected in the District of Columbia, exclusive of alterations, repairs, etc., for the calendar years 1916, 1918, and 1919.

	Buildings erected.	Cost.
1916.....	1, 770	\$13, 243, 334
1918.....	890	5, 196, 425
1919.....	2, 457	17, 603, 306
Increase in 1916 over 1918.....	890	8, 046, 909
Increase in 1919 over 1916.....	687	4, 359, 971
Increase in 1919 over 1918.....	1, 577	12, 406, 880

Mr. DAVIS. On page 5, you ask to have certain language stricken out.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is now law.

Mr. DAVIS. That is permanent law?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. So that it is unnecessary?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

PLUMBING INSPECTION DIVISION.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is plumbing inspection division; have you made any changes at all?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; but I would like to make the same plea for the inspectors in the plumbing inspection division that I made for those in the building inspection division. They are getting now \$1,200, and their pay should be increased to \$1,500, in my judgment.

Mr. DAVIS. But you do not ask for it here?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; it was not included in the estimates, because we were barred from putting such increases in the estimates. We want to lay these facts before the committee, because we feel that we would not be fair to the District not to urge an increase.

Mr. DAVIS. You want us to consider your statement made now, in connection with anything we do hereafter, after we hear from the Reclassification Commission's report?

Col. KUTZ. If the committee should decide to report the bill without waiting for the report of the Reclassification Commission, I hoped that they would grant increases to certain of the employees, even if they did not do anything for the employees as a whole. There are certain cases that stand out as more important than others.

Mr. DAVIS. And this is one of those cases?

Col. KUTZ. Those important cases being the building inspector's office, the plumbing inspector's office, and the electrical inspector's office; yes.

The amount of building in the year 1919, just closed, was in excess of \$17,000,000.

Mr. DAVIS. Greater than it was a year or two years ago?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the line of buildings—the class of buildings?

Col. KUTZ. Principally apartment houses and homes.

CARE OF DISTRICT BUILDING.

(See page 85.)

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

Mr. DAVIS. "Care of District Building." You ask for an increase in appropriation there from \$41,000 to \$43,240. In the first item, where there seems to be an increase, you strike out three assistant engineers and insert four at the same salary. What is the occasion for that?

Col. KUTZ. We are proposing to add one assistant engineer and to cut out one dynamo tender, at \$880.

Mr. DAVIS. That is to promote a dynamo tender to this position?

Col. KUTZ. We have three assistant engineers now, and if any of them are away on account of sickness or on leave we must put a dynamo tender on one of the shifts. Now, it is very difficult to get, at \$880, a man who is a dynamo tender and who is also qualified to take a shift as an assistant engineer, and we felt that if we could have one additional assistant engineer, he would normally act as a dynamo tender and he would also be able to act as an assistant engineer in case of necessity.

Mr. DAVIS. It is virtually a promotion of one of these dynamo tenders to an assistant engineer?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It is more than that; it means an increase in the amount paid, does it not?

It is an increase from \$880 to \$1,200; \$320 increase.

CHIEF ELEVATOR OPERATOR.

(See page 14.)

Col. KUTZ. Yes. Then we are asking for one chief elevator operator at \$840. With the class of people we can get at \$600 as elevator operators we have a have a man supervising and teaching them all the time. Now we have to take one of the elevator operators and use him as chief elevator operator.

Mr. DAVIS. Why do you change the name from "conductors" to "operators"?

CLEANERS.

Col. KUTZ. I do not know why that was suggested. That is of minor importance, so far as we are concerned. Really, the important change, so far as this item under "Care of District building" is concerned, is in the substitution of a lump-sum appropriation for cleaners in lieu of an appropriation for 33 cleaners at \$240 each.

A year ago the War Department made the same change that we are suggesting now and found it to work very satisfactorily. Instead of employing cleaners who work two or three hours a day we would like to have cleaners who will work eight hours a day, or rather who will work all night long.

Mr. BUCHANAN. There is an increase in that appropriation?

Mr. DAVIS. For cleaners; yes.

Col. KUTZ. Yes; it is an increase in a way, and in another way it is a decrease. Twelve cleaners at \$750 would amount to \$9,000. Thirty-three cleaners we now employ for \$7,920. But with 33 cleaners we pay the bonus to 33 people, and with 12 cleaners we will pay a bonus to only 12 people, so that there is a net saving of \$817.

Mr. DAVIS. Then you are not going to employ as many cleaners?

Col. KUTZ. We are proposing to employ only 12 cleaners instead of 33, and while this looks like an increase from \$7,920 to \$9,000, when you consider the bonus, which is provided for in a separate bill, this change will result in a saving of \$817.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, those 33 get 60 per cent of \$240?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; something like that.

Mr. BROWNLOW. And under the other arrangement the 12 cleaners will get the full bonus.

Mr. Sisson. Two hundred and forty dollars.

Mr. BROWNLOW. But still there will be over \$800 saved.

Col. KUTZ. But the chief advantage is that 12 cleaners will require less supervision.

Mr. DAVIS. The total increase asked for under this item is \$2,240?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Your 33 cleaners are now doing the work all right?

Col. KUTZ. Yes. I think the District Building is kept in good condition.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Then why should you want more appropriation, if you do that more economically?

Col. KUTZ. We are asking less appropriation for the cleaners.

Mr. Sisson. The appropriation for the cleaners will be \$817 less?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. All right.

Mr. Sisson. You have four elevators in that building, have you?

Col. KUTZ. We have six elevators. There are three on each side.

Mr. Sisson. You have one next to the corner this way?

Col. KUTZ. There are three in that group, and then there are three on the other side.

Mr. Sisson. How long do you keep your offices open on the third floor?

Col. KUTZ. We have to maintain elevator service 24 hours a day.

Mr. Sisson. At night you keep only one elevator running?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; only one.

Mr. Sisson. Because your police force is on the first floor?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The detective office is on the first floor, but on the second floor is the headquarters of the police, and then on the fifth floor is the fire-alarm headquarters and the telephone service, so that the elevator service has to be kept going for the first, second, and fifth floors 24 hours a day.

Mr. Sisson. I just thought that if you had your police department and your fire department on the first floor it could be so arranged that you might have less need for that one elevator.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You would have to have the telephone service, anyway.

Mr. Sisson. Yes; I understand that.

Col. KUTZ. It is almost necessary to have an elevator operator there all the time.

Mr. Sisson. Yes; I understand; one elevator operator. That is all that you would need at night to take your employees up and down?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. There are six elevators and eight elevator conductors?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. And that is the way you want it to remain?

CHIEF ELEVATOR OPERATOR.

(See page 13.)

Col. KUTZ. Yes; but I was asking for a chief elevator operator.

Mr. Sisson. A new place?

Col. KUTZ. A new place. I was not proposing to increase the number of operators on the shifts, but it is necessary to have someone to train these operators and to watch them, and jack them up.

Mr. Sisson. Does this man do any operating himself?

Col. KUTZ. No; unless by way of instruction, or in case there was a shortage he would fill in.

Mr. Sisson. That is all.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.

ADDITIONAL CLERKS.

Mr. BROWNLOW. On page 8 is the assessor's office. We ask there for two clerks who shall also be typists, at \$1,400 each. These clerks are very much needed to assist the board of assistant assessors in the preparation of the annual assessments, and for other work they are on. The clerical work has so greatly increased that there is need in that office of two additional assistants.

Mr. DAVIS. Two at \$1,400 each?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. That means \$1,640 each?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They should be high class clerks, of course, because of the grave consequences of errors in that division.

Mr. DAVIS. And those are new places?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Those are new places.

Then we ask to omit the language carried in the last bill, "including one transferred from water department," and the language further down, "one transferred to collector's office." That has been accomplished.

Then we ask for a clerk at \$1,080. This is to provide for a clerk to have charge of the water main tax records, and will enable that branch of the office to perform its functions without any transfer of funds from the water department. At the present time the water department is assigning one of its clerks at \$90 a month to assist in this work. That is another transfer from the water department roll to the assessor's roll.

Mr. DAVIS. And that is what you are proposing to pay this clerk?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. There is no increase in salary.

INCREASE IN WORK.

Mr. Sisson. Now, Mr. Brownlow, you make the statement that work has increased. Have you any data showing the amount of increase in this office; that is, over last year or the current year?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The annual assessment roll is tremendously increased on account of the number of new buildings that have been put up. There are more new apartment houses and more new buildings than ever before. Then, also, more attention must be paid, in the annual personal tax assessment, to the stocks of stores and business establishments, which have greatly increased in numbers, and on account of the increases in prices we must examine very carefully into the inventories.

Mr. Sisson. Accordingly as the number of stocks has increased must have increased the difficulty of ascertaining the value at which each stock has been heretofore assessed, and that would involve more work.

Mr. BROWNLOW. But as a matter of fact the number of business houses has increased.

Mr. Sisson. Have you any data as to the amount of increase?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, not as to the amount; but I can insert in the record the number of new buildings.

Mr. Sisson. In connection with the building inspection division, on page 4 of the bill, I intended to ask you about that, but I did not do so when we were on that and I did not desire to return to it; but

since your answer now affects that also, I will ask you to put into your answer under that item, under the head of building inspection division, the figures of the increase in the number of buildings in the District of Columbia, and their cost.

Col. KUTZ. I will do so. (See page 11.)

Mr. Sisson. And under the assessor's office will you also make a statement, if you can, showing the relative increase; not only as to the number of stocks of goods, but also give a rough estimate of the working order?

The statement is as follows:

In the taxation of personal property the total tax for 1918 was \$2,373,066.38, and for 1919 the total was \$2,675,151.04. In preparing the data for the above assessment there was a total of 31,286 accounts on the 1918 ledgers and 36,070 accounts on the 1919 ledgers. These accounts will be much larger this year, as indicated by the number of notices sent out last March and during the present hearings on personal property, the amount of notices being 21,000 and 28,500, respectively.

In my report for 1919 I have stated that during the past year this office entered data relating to the transfer of 10,772 pieces of property, as compared with 7,736 of last year. This means an advance of nearly 50 per cent and is a rough indication of what may be expected next year in building operations, as compared with the past year.

I have also stated in my report of 1919 that the unprecedented number of sales, the sharp advance in rentals, the high cost of labor and material, and the consequent jump in the selling price of new structures, make it imperative that we should have additional help on our field force in order that the office may be fully equipped to keep our records of sales, rents, etc., up to date, and thus provide the board of assistant assessors with full information when they go into the field to make the assessments.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The board of assistant assessors sits as the board of personal appeals in tax cases, and they themselves make the assessments on new buildings.

Mr. Sisson. Does that involve the personal assessment?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The board of personal assessors make the assessments of real estate. It is concerned with personal assessments, both tangible and intangible, when it sits as the board of appeals.

Mr. Sisson. Is it not practically the same organization?

Mr. BROWNLOW. What is that?

Mr. Sisson. Do you not have practically the same clerical force in this office? For instance, this assessor's office has charge of the assessment of the property in the District?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. When this board sits do they not use the same clerical force?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; but these people would be constantly assigned to the board of assistant assessors.

Mr. Sisson. These people would be?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; because on the next page I have another new one who is chiefly concerned with the personal property.

Mr. DAVIS. Then it is in the appropriation asked for this year?

PERSONAL TAX BOARD.

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. On page 9 we ask for a chief inspector of personal property under the personal tax board.

Mr. DAVIS. That is new?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is a new place, and that is a position that we desire on account of the increased work in the division of personal property, occasioned by the enforcement of the intangible-tax law, and, as I said, by the great change that has come about as to tangible personalty, especially with reference to stocks of merchandise. It has been very difficult, as the intangible-tax law is. For instance, many of the persons who were here during the war either connected or not connected with the Government, were assessed under the intangible-tax law. They are no longer residents here, and I do not know whether we are going to get them or not.

Mr. Sisson. Your personal assessment follows the individual, however.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; it follows the individual wherever he may go. But there has been a very great increase in population, and the work of that office has been very greatly expanded.

POPULATION.

Mr. Sisson. In a newspaper the other day I noticed that the census gave the population of the District. Is that supposed to be accurate? It was given at 437,000.

Mr. BROWNLOW. As accurate as it could be made. Our police census taken a few months ago showed 455,000, and I think the actual population is somewhere between those two figures, because some people have left since the police took its census. And then the Federal census excluded Members of Congress and their families, and clerks, and it excluded the diplomatic corps with all of its attachés; and then also in some particulars, I think the police census was more accurate than the Federal census, for this reason, that the police would go to a house and find out how many people lived there, whereas the Federal census had to find persons and take the data; so that I think the actual population of the city is somewhere between the police census figure of 450,000 and the Federal census figure of 437,000.

Mr. DAVIS. Before you finish there is another item on page 9, special assessment office. Under that you asked for the same appropriation.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; I was not referring to those items where there is no change.

Mr. DAVIS. Now continue as to the personal tax board.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We ask there for a chief inspector of personal property at \$2,000. We want this chief inspector to supervise the work of the inspectors so that the field work of the personal tax board may be more systematically done, and in order that the assessment of these taxes may be made universal and complete as far as it is possible.

Mr. DAVIS. That makes an increase of \$2,000?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. That means a new place, and not a promotion?

Mr. BROWNLOW. A new place and not a promotion. It may be possible that the more competent person may be somebody already employed in the office, but that is not necessarily so, and it is not designed, for the benefit of any particular person.

Mr. Sisson. Take the special assessment office, what character of work is done in that office?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is the assessment of special assessments for improvement of roadways and of sidewalks and alleys and street extensions, and things of that character.

Mr. DAVIS. That includes suburban roads?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

LICENSE BUREAU.

ADDITIONAL CLERKS.

On page 10 the first item is the license bureau. In the license bureau we have not asked for any increase, but we would like to submit to the committee that if it is possible for you to consider the addition of three clerks in that office, they are very badly needed, with the enormous increase of license work, with the annual registration of automobiles. While Congress has given us the additional help we asked for, it is something we underestimated, and that work, while of course it is——

Mr. Sisson. In other words, that is where we charge so much a year instead of allowing a man to have one for life?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. We want three additional clerks there at \$1,200 each.

INCREASE IN WORK.

Mr. Sisson. Suppose that you make a rather detailed statement of the amount of work you have to do in that department, because I have no doubt when this law was first put in effect it was mere guesswork as to the amount of work involved in that office, and now you have some definite information about it.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; we had no estimate of the work; and, of course, there has been a very great increase in secondhand licenses—which is rather a curious reflex of the high cost of living.

Mr. DAVIS. These are just ordinary clerks, not typists?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. You have two now, and you want five?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; they would be ordinary clerks. They are engaged largely in waiting on the public. We have more complaints about delays in that office, and the inability of the public coming in there to get accommodation, than we have anywhere else.

Mr. Sisson. How many applications would you say that you have a day?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I can supply that information for the record. Of course, it is tremendous at the close of the year. I have not the information here.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, under the present law there would be a time when the peak would be, for two or three months, or weeks, even.

Mr. BROWNLOW. But at that time we assign clerks in there from other parts of the building.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, you would not expect that peak to be carried all the year around.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No.

Mr. Sisson. But what I was trying to get at particularly was the average number that you would have during the year.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I will supply that for the record.

STATEMENT OF PERMITS, AUTOMOBILE TAGS, AND LICENSES ISSUED.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, the license bureau issued the following number of permits, automobile tags, and licenses:

Permits for the operation of automobiles and motor cycles, 17,210. All applicants for permits of this character over 18 years of age are required to make an affidavit that they are familiar with the traffic regulations of the District of Columbia and that they have had two weeks' experience in operating a vehicle of the type applied for. Between 16 and 18, they are required to pass an examination before the automobile board and required to give a practical demonstration as to their ability to operate an automobile, the same being good only for the operation of the vehicle belonging to their parent or guardian. Figuring on the basis of 300 working days per year, this office during the past fiscal year issued on an average of 58 permits per day.

During the same period 45,301 automobile tags were issued, the same being sold on an average of 126 per day.

During the past fiscal year 10,728 miscellaneous licenses were issued, averaging about 36 daily.

The total revenue collected from all sources was \$334,371.53, the same being a net increase of \$41,941.17 over the previous fiscal year.

The work of this office should not be judged solely by the number of permits and licenses issued. It is imperative that the automobile records be kept up to date at all times. All records of this character are indexed numerically and alphabetically in order that the police department, who have access to these records at all times, may ascertain immediately the name and address of the owner and operator in case of any infractions of the traffic regulations that might occur.

In connection with the license work, I will state that prior to the issuance of many classes of licenses an application is necessary and a certificate must be secured from other departments of the District of Columbia that the applicant is a person of good character and that the building where the business is located is equipped in accordance with the regulations of these departments. A record of all licenses is kept and classified under the kind of businesses and arranged alphabetically by card system.

Frequently clerks from this office are subpoenaed to appear in the various courts of the District of Columbia and testify as to the records of this bureau.

The automobile part of this work has increased by leaps and bounds, and it would be a conservative statement to make that the volume of work increases 20 per cent annually.

Mr. Sisson. How many ought one clerk to handle? Suppose I go in there and I want a license for an automobile; would there be an examination as to my capacity to run a machine?

Mr. BROWNLOW. There would be, if we had enough people to do it.

Mr. Sisson. I am talking about the practical result.

Mr. DAVIS. To run a machine?

Mr. BUCHANAN. And an examination as to familiarity with the traffic regulations?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The clerks in the office—they do go out and give a practical demonstration; but the demonstration is not satisfactory; nor are the demonstrations as frequent as they should be on account of the fact that we have not enough people to do it.

Mr. Sisson. That is why I am asking this question. Here is a man that has been running a machine for quite awhile, and presumably is familiar with it. It would not take long to issue him his license. But here is a new man, as to whom you know nothing.

About how long, if you know, on an average does it take to issue a license?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Now, you are talking about operators' permits?

Mr. SISSON. Yes.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is different from the license tags.

Mr. SISSON. I understand there is a difference between the two; but it all involves one machine, after all.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The operator's permit is a permanent thing.

Mr. SISSON. No; but you would not be likely to have more operators in the city than you would have machines.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; but the man who comes in at the first of the year and gets a license tag for his car may show his old operator's permit. But the new person who comes in to ask for an operator's permit as well as for a license, is given an examination. Now, that depends entirely upon the man. He may demonstrate his familiarity with the traffic regulations and his ability to drive the car in five minutes.

Mr. DAVIS. Do not some of these men who operate machines have two operators? For instance, John Smith—

Mr. BROWNLOW. He may have three operators.

Mr. DAVIS. He might have two or three operators for virtually the same machine.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; but there is no connection whatever between the operator's permit and the machine license. For instance, a man may come in and get an operator's permit who does not have a machine at all.

Mr. DAVIS. He might be driving a machine for hire.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; or he might be employed where, in the course of a week, he would drive a dozen machines.

Mr. SISSON. Do you charge anything for that permit?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The operator's permit is \$2. All of this money goes into the Treasury.

Mr. SISSON. To the credit of the District, or to the credit of the United States?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Half and half.

Mr. DAVIS. Is this a self-sustaining bureau?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The bureau collected during the last fiscal year \$334,317.53, which was an increase over the preceding fiscal year of \$41,941.17, and it will show a still further increase; and as the total appropriation for the bureau has been \$13,000, I think, on a percentage basis, it will pay for itself.

Mr. SISSON. It is almost like the internal revenue department.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Are there any other departments here that show the same revenue to the Government and the District?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Not all of them do that, by any means. We have here licenses and operators' permits, and second-hand licenses, and this bureau has all the business that comes in from the hucksters' and peddlers' licenses, and for permits for entertainments, and from every character and variety of license.

Mr. DAVIS. This includes licenses from adjoining States?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Suppose that I live in Baltimore?

Mr. BROWNLOW. You have got to get your license here.

Mr. DAVIS. And this bureau takes care of that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; it includes every kind of license, and some of that business requires more attention than we have been able to give it. The office last year handled 10,728 individual licenses for motor vehicles, and it handled during the year 43,923 motor-vehicle tags and 17,210 operators' permits, so that you will see that in all the office handled about 71,000 licenses.

Mr. DAVIS. Where do you get the tags?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We buy them under contract.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you furnish them those tags?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. As a part of what they get for the license fee?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; that is provided for in the law. It costs about 50 cents for the tags. Each vehicle gets two of them.

Mr. DAVIS. And you furnish that to every operator that comes in and gets a license?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; so that there is a handling of 71,000 individual licenses, some of which take only a minute or two, and some longer; and the total charge for the expense of the bureau is \$13,000. We ought to have three new employees to do that work.

Mr. Sisson. How much of a force have you doing that work now?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The office work is being done by anybody who is there?

Mr. Sisson. You do not assign any one particular man to that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Not absolutely. The people in the office do the work, wherever it comes. There are 10 employees aside from the superintendent.

Mr. Sisson. Is the inspector there in the office?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. He would issue a license, too?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; that is, the inspector and assistant inspector of licenses are the men who work on the outside and inspect premises where licenses are applied for.

Mr. Sisson. So that you really, then, have a superintendent, and two at \$1,400 and two at \$1,200 and one at \$1,000 and one at \$900 on the inside, who would be available for issuing licenses and tags?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

TAXICAB CHARGES.

Mr. Sisson. I have made some little investigation of the charges permitted by the taxicab companies and those who do such public service in several cities—Memphis, Louisville, and New York—and I find that by the block the charge is very much higher here than it is in those cities. I have not had any time or opportunity to make comparison with others. Have you gentlemen made some investigation as to that?

Col. KUTZ. We have made no recent investigation. The taxicab business is a public utility under the jurisdiction of the commission, but we are handicapped in treating it as a public utility by reason of a court decision made two or three years ago, which held that the commission had jurisdiction over taxicabs, but not over vehicles when used as livery from a garage.

Mr. Sisson. That is why I bring this matter to your attention before this committee in this way. I think unquestionably the District of Columbia is very much behind in its laws in reference to the regulation not only of taxicabs but of what would be called, under the old régime, livery hire. The public is not protected here.

Mr. BROWNLOW. You see, this case that Col Kutz speaks of went up to the Supreme Court of the United States on appeal from the action of the Public Utilities Commission, and the Supreme Court of the United States held that we have jurisdiction over them as taxicabs, but not as livery vehicles.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Not as what?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Not when they were used as livery from a garage—livery hire—but there is another complication, and that is that the Court of Appeals of the District has held that a hotel may maintain on the streets adjacent to its premises carriages for the convenience of its guests.

Mr. Sisson. I remember Judge Saunders parked his automobile down by the Willard Hotel, and he had hardly put it in there when a gentleman in uniform came out from the hotel and told him that he could not park his car there, and he must move it. Judge Saunders asked him why, and he said, "We have this street here, and nothing but our taxicabs can stop here. You must move your car." Judge Saunders said to him, "Go and get a policeman. I am in some little hurry, but I am not in such a hurry that I can not stay here and test my rights."

"The Willard Hotel has no more right to the use of the public street here than anyone else. You are now actually using a part of the District property here, and you have preempted it, and I am going to see if I can not get this matter settled." The fellow still persisted, and Saunders himself finally called a policeman; and as soon as the regular city policeman came up, this man from the hotel said, "That is all right, sir." He called the city policeman up, and the city policeman was asked by him about his rights, and I believe that the city policeman said, "If you get your car there, you have as much right to that place as the hotel; but you have got to get your car there. Then they can not make you move your car." Saunders said, "I know that, and I do know that this hotel can not monopolize one-half of the street with its automobiles." So that my attention then was called to that particular feature of the law that you gentlemen have just mentioned.

Another thing, there ought to be rather a severe penalty for overcharging. Here two or three months ago I got a taxi, and I had gone this same distance several times with a taxicab and the meter had registered from 70 to 90 cents—never over a dollar—so that when this fellow wanted to charge me \$2.50, I said, "I will not pay it." I gave him my card and told him to present that to the company and tell them to come around to the office and make the collection, or to send me a bill, and I would send a check for it. I have not heard from them. So on frequent occasions I have heard many complaints about overcharging from different people, even by the taxicab companies themselves. That rarely happens in the other cities. It must be that the other cities enforce their regulations.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We enforce the regulations about overcharges, Mr. Sisson; but if a case is not reported—

Mr. Sisson. The reason that I am bringing this in here is that I do not believe there is a city in the United States of the population of Washington where so many people visit as visit Washington.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Or use the taxicabs so much.

Mr. Sisson. Or use taxicabs so much; and the public are entitled to protection. Nobody wants these people to do their business without a profit; but if these other taxicab companies in other cities throughout the country are making money, then these taxicab people here are charging too much money. And then, in addition to that, the taxicab companies themselves may not get the benefit of it, but the public here is also being mulcted daily by men who overcharge. I reported one matter to Maj. Pullman, by the way. I did that not because I cared anything about the money. I think they gave me back 90 cents after they investigated it. But I did not press the matter. The company just paid back the money. I just happened to be in a bad humor, and I did not propose to be robbed, and I reported it. I hate to do those things.

Col. KURTZ. It may be that the law could be modified so as to enlarge somewhat the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission.

Mr. Sisson. Unquestionably; unless there is something here in the organic act that prevents it—and that could be remedied, of course.

If you gentlemen had the power to make regulations, you could control it, but from making this investigation I found that it is very difficult. I have mentioned the matter to one or two members of the District Committee; but you gentlemen know how utterly impossible it is to get a bill through affecting only the District of Columbia; and I overlooked that matter because I was busy with another bill, and I regret very much that I have not taken it up with the District Committee so that they might consider it.

Mr. DAVIS. There is nothing in this bill.

Mr. Sisson. No. I wanted to call the attention of the House to it on this bill during the debate. If we could get the law committee on the District to report a bill, if they had it on the calendar, it could be offered as an amendment to this bill. And I believe, if there should be any question about its being in order after being reported by the proper committee, we could make it in order and get some legislation to help you gentlemen, so as to make this District a place where the traveling public and the people who are compelled to do business here in Washington would be treated fairly. I want these people to make money—a man would not be in the taxicab business if he could not make a profit—but they ought not to be holding people up as they are doing now. It is making these chauffeurs practically dishonest, the way the business is conducted.

Mr. BROWLOW. I do not assume for a moment that the companies get the benefit of it.

Mr. Sisson. I have not any idea, if these companies are honest and if they would catch their men stealing from the passengers, they would know that they would steal from them, too.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Have you any regulations prescribing what charges shall be made?

Mr. BROWLOW. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. What are the penalties, do you know?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The fares of taxicabs that have taximeters are filed with the Public Utilities Commission; but the taxicab in a garage, if it is called for on livery and sent out by the hour, that is a matter of contract over which neither the commissioner nor the police regulations have powers. This the difficulty. As long as you leave that a matter of contract with the car in the garage under livery, then all your regulations are of no avail.

Mr. Sisson. I do not think that any law you could make would prevent a man making a contract to get a certain excessive rate; but when you call a garage and say, "Send me a taxicab," unless a man makes a special request for a special kind of a car, if the taxicab answers that call, it ought to be under the regulations.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; I think so, too; but the very difficulty is this feature. Now, we have hack rates, which have been established by the police regulations, which are different from the taxicab rates, since they are by the hour.

Mr. Sisson. You have a trip rate, where the cab has no meter. Now, they charge you 75 cents within a certain radius. It does not matter whether you go 4 or 5 blocks or 10 blocks, it is 75 cents.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. You take it, for instance, from the Powhatan Hotel to the Union Station, where the hacking rates would be \$1.50; it is reported to us that the people who have the contract with the hotel, under this other court decision, charge \$3. It is a livery rate. They do not take out a license.

Mr. Sisson. They ought to be compelled to do so.

Mr. BUCHANAN. They can run the vehicle without even paying the license?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They pay licenses as automobiles, but not as public hacks, since they are a livery business conducted by the hotel, and the court has held that they are not public hacks.

Mr. BUCHANAN. If you order a cab from the Terminal Taxicab Co., is that subject to a livery rate?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is subject to the rate under the regulations.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Any taxicab company that is in that business is subject to the rate?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Suppose that you went and placed an order for a cab from the Willard Hotel?

Mr. BROWNLOW. In that instance you would get a regular taxicab, since their contract is with a taxicab company.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Suppose you ordered it from some other hotel?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That would depend on the hotel.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Why would it be different with some other hotel?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Because the Willard Hotel has elected to make its contract with the taxicab company, and it does not operate its own utilities. But some other hotel, the Powhatan, or some of the others, may have made a contract with a livery company.

Mr. DAVIS. They are above and beyond the law.

Mr. Sisson. It is a peculiar thing that here is the one city where there are perhaps the worst regulations with reference to these charges that there are any place in the world.

Mr. DAVIS. That is something that I am afraid we can not regulate here now.

Mr. Sisson. Yes; I know that.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

CHIEF BAILIFF—CLERK.

Mr. DAVIS. For the collector's office, you are asking for an increased appropriation from \$50,820 to \$53,620.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Which concerns the creation of two new positions, one a chief bailiff at \$1,400, and the other an additional clerk at \$1,400.

We now have three bailiffs at \$1,200 each. These bailiffs are the ones who follow up the collection of personal taxes, conduct distrains, and report on conditions of property of persons who are in arrears under the intangible tax law.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You mean as to whether they make a full rendition or not?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; when they do not pay.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do they go out personally and collect it?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They go out personally and collect it; and if a man will not pay it, they distrain his property. The intangible tax law has added about \$1,000,000 to the amount collected in personal taxes, and it has added 15,000 new accounts.

DUTIES OF BAILIFFS.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the duty, you say, of these bailiffs?

Mr. BROWNLOW. For instance, a man has been assessed for his personal tax on personal property and has not paid it. The bailiff goes out and finds this man and endeavors to collect the money. If he can not get the money, he finds the property and distrains it.

Mr. DAVIS. Why do you call this man a chief bailiff? Is there any necessity for that? Why not an ordinary bailiff under the supervision of the collector?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We believe it will be better administration to have this force under one head.

Mr. DAVIS. They are all under the head of the collector, now?

Mr. Sisson. How about a person who was distrained? The chief bailiff would be supposed to keep track of all distrains by all the bailiffs, and a man would not be compelled to chase around all over the building to find one of them?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Why would not the collector do that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The collector would not be presumed to have the intimate knowledge of the details of the work of each of these men. If there is property to be distrained, the case is put in the hands of the bailiff and he may be one day or several days in finding the person to serve the distrainer upon, and then he has got to go and hunt up the property.

Mr. DAVIS. Is this chief bailiff to do anything but supervise the other three bailiffs?

Mr. BROWNLOW. He would supervise them, and he would also go out personally and attend to some of these difficult intangible cases. We need really a better type of man to handle some of these cases than a man who goes out to distrain on the property in a little lunch room, or something of that sort.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You need a man of good judgment?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; we need a man of good judgment.

We ask for five clerks at \$1,400 each instead of four. We want these clerks for the particular purpose of serving in the tax-certificate office, where the business has grown enormously. When property is transferred a tax certificate is desired in order that the parties may know what taxes are pending, so that all the taxes can be paid up before the title passes. The increase last year over the year before in the number of these certificates issued was about 3,000; there were 10,000 year before last and over 13,000 in the last fiscal year, and the number of sales is increasing very much; and the two men who are engaged in the work are very much overworked, and we ought to have three people on that work instead of two.

Mr. Sisson. I notice that your appropriation has increased since 1918, when you had \$21,800, and your request is now for \$53,620.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. We have had one clerk transferred from the assessor's office to the collector's office, of that corps which was engaged in making up the tax bills.

Mr. Sisson. I recollect; when we consolidated them?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; they were consolidated.

Mr. DAVIS. You say here "including one transferred from assessor's office."

Mr. BROWNLOW. That clerk was transferred two years ago. A great number of clerks were transferred from the assessor's office to the collector's office, and the responsibility of preparing the tax bills was transferred to the collector's office.

Mr. Sisson. And, by the way, that was a very proper thing to do in the way of bookkeeping. The man collecting ought not to be the man assessing.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You take the several additional employees throughout these few pages; do you think their employment will result in any increased collection of taxes?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I do, sir; in the assessor's office and the collector's office, that is?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Yes; those that you have just been asking about.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; more than expediting it. The assistance asked for in the assessor's office and the chief bailiff asked for in the collector's office will, in my opinion, increase the revenues of the District by a much greater amount than the salaries involved.

This new clerk in the collector's office on the tax-certificate matter will not greatly increase the revenue, because there is a certain charge for those certificates, and it is just a question of convenience in getting them out quickly, and not overlooking the men, so that there would be no increase from that man; but from the other men we have asked for there would be an increase in collections.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1920.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

CHIEF CLERK.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is auditor's office.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We ask there for some new positions. The first change that we suggest is a change in the title, substituting assistant auditor for the chief clerk.

Mr. DAVIS. Why do you want that done?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The chief clerk is required by law to discharge the duties of the auditor in the absence or disability of the auditor without additional compensation, and the title does not sufficiently describe the duties of the position.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the chief clerk getting?

Mr. BROWNLOW. \$2,250.

Mr. DAVIS. You want this man to have the same salary he is now getting?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. This is simply changing the title?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; we were not permitted to ask for increases of salaries, or we would have asked for an increase of salary for this important position. We have asked for it heretofore.

In the fourth line on page 11 we ask for one additional clerk at \$1,200.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Does the change of this title to chief clerk instead of assistant auditor limit the activities of this man?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Would it prevent him from doing other things if he had occasion to do something else besides audit around the office?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; I do not think so.

Mr. BUCHANAN. All right; I just wanted to know. You know, some of these people under classified service in the other departments, confine themselves to one service alone.

Mr. BROWNLOW. These are not classified services. All of our employees are required to do the duties to which they are assigned, regardless of their title.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Very well; go ahead.

ADDITIONAL CLERK.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have asked for another clerk at \$1,200, making five instead of four. That is a clerk temporarily borrowed from the engineer department, and we would like to have that clerk permanently there.

Mr. Sisson. That is an extra one at \$1,200?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. The work of the auditor's office has been greatly increased by increased activities and by the necessity under which the commissioners were placed of having to pay the per diem laborers weekly instead of semimonthly; and the engineer department very much needs the clerk who is temporarily assigned here.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.

(See page 33.)

Then we ask for a stenographer and typist at \$1,500.

Mr. DAVIS. That is new?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is new. The office has at the present time only one stenographer and typist, and that is not sufficient for the increased work of that office.

INSPECTOR OF PROPERTY.

We ask also for an inspector of property at \$1,200 to assist in connection with the handling and disposition of property received through the property-survey division. The property-survey officer, as you know, now has an \$1,800 salary. He is under the auditor, and it is very much desired to give him assistance.

Mr. DAVIS. Who performed this duty before?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The actual inspection has not been performed, except in instances where there were disputes or complaints, when the property-survey officer himself would make it; but there is no routine inspection of property at the present time of the property coming under the property-survey division, and we believe that to be highly desirable—that there be somebody on that job all the time.

Mr. DAVIS. Would it take all of his time to do that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; it would take all of his time. In fact, you could employ more men than that all the time.

Mr. DAVIS. The survey officer could not do that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The survey officer's duties in connection with this property return are extremely onerous.

Mr. DAVIS. Who has done it heretofore?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No one.

Mr. DAVIS. It has not been done?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It has not been done. There is work in connection with that property accountability that we have not been able to do, and we are not entirely satisfied with the integrity of these returns.

Mr. Sisson. You do not mean that they are intentionally wrong?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; I mean we are not satisfied with their accuracy.

Col. KUTZ. Congress directed that property returns should be submitted and that steps be taken to inaugurate a system of property accountability the same as money accountability, and we have installed such a system, but it has not been entirely satisfactory due to the fact that we did not have sufficient assistance. The schools have asked for additional help in order to account for their property, and they have done less toward putting the system into effect than the other departments. We need an inspector of property to go around and see that the property clerks actually have the property that they say they have on their returns.

Mr. DAVIS. What is his duty—to inspect all the property of the District?

Col. KUTZ. To go around and inspect the property and check it up.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, this is not so much for the purpose of looking at any real property, but it is for the purpose of keeping up with the personal property of the District?

COST OF PERSONAL AND REAL PROPERTY.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I have here a statement showing the cost of the property, personal and real, of the District. I will just read the totals. Of expendable personal property at the end of the last fiscal year there was \$420,920. Of nonexpendable property the total was \$2,934,461.

Of real estate the value was \$3,816,778 of land, and of buildings, \$19,528,138.

The total property accounted for through that office amounted to a value of \$26,701,269.

Mr. DAVIS. Explain that a little bit; what is called nonexpendable property? Put that in the record.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Expendable property, for instance, would be the coal on hand at a certain time. Nonexpendable property would be the boilers and the fire box under the boilers.

Mr. Sisson. Expendable property is property that is consumed in its using?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is it.

Mr. Sisson. And the other is property that is not consumed in its using?

Mr. DAVIS. Expendable property is property that is consumed by being used.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. During the fiscal year the materials that were transferred and sold through this office—reclaimed materials—amounted to \$49,843. That is reclaimed material that is no longer valuable in one department, but that may be scrapped and sold or may be converted and used in another department, amounting to about \$50,000 a year of a saving through that division of the auditor's office.

Mr. DAVIS. And this inspector has to look after that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We need an inspector. The property survey officer looks after that. We want an inspector so that more field work can be done and so that more of this property may be reclaimed and sold and so that the accuracy of the returns may be more efficiently checked. I think he can easily save that salary in the first six months.

Mr. Sisson. You spoke of the difficulty of making these returns, and you used the expression that they were not dependable.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; I said that we were not satisfied with the integrity of the returns, but I did not mean that in any sense except that of a lack of completeness.

Mr. Sisson. The Commissioners agree that the present property return is not satisfactory?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; I would not put it that way. It is a satisfactory system, but we have not got a sufficient force to give it satisfactory administration.

Mr. Sisson. I know, but for many reasons it is not now satisfactory?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. What system do you now have in vogue to keep up with the property, to prevent its being stolen or taken by other people and used? For instance, have you got the right sort of an in-

ventory? You turn over to a certain department of the Government a certain number of tools, so many scrapers, and so many shovels, and other things. They may be used for quite a long time. What system have you of checking up those matters and of ascertaining whether or not they have been actually used or have been lost or stolen?

Col. KUTZ. The system that we started out with when the law was first enacted was to require each department head to submit a property return at intervals of six months.

Mr. Sisson. Do you think that is often enough?

Col. KUTZ. We had to change that recently to annual periods on account of the impossibility of making the returns at six months intervals and checking them up.

Mr. Sisson. I may not have the right idea about it, but I do not see the difficulty in having the man who has charge of a certain line of work make an inventory without very much trouble. If you have a place for storing the tools at night it can be done there. I suppose you have some sort of moving vehicle for carrying them from place to place?

Col. KUTZ. The methods are different in different services.

Mr. Sisson. Yes; I understand it. I used that for an illustration.

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. It looks to me as though in a certain subdivision of a department you could say to the man in charge, "I want you to tell me how many shovels you have got and how many axes. We let you have so many shovels and so many axes. Let us see the old axes and the old shovels." There does not seem to be much difficulty, if you make the man responsible for the property account for the property.

Col. KUTZ. We do have that system of responsibility within each department. The department heads, prior to the passage of this law, regulated the distribution of the property within their own departments, but there was no responsibility to the commissioners. The effect of the law was to require the department heads to consolidate all the property accounts within their own departments and submit a return to the commissioners to be audited by this subdivision in the auditing department.

Mr. Sisson. Have you asked for this man before?

Col. KUTZ. No; because we have been trying to get along with what we had.

Mr. Sisson. I was wondering whether anything had happened to cause this, to your minds, to seem more pressing than heretofore. The law has been on the statute books a long time.

Col. KUTZ. It has been more and more impressed upon us that we were not getting the results that we should get.

Mr. Sisson. Has there been any appreciable increase in the loss or misuse of property?

Col. KUTZ. No; but we are not exercising the supervision over the matter that we should. Possibly Mr. Donovan can throw some light on the difficulties under which the property survey officer has been laboring.

Mr. DONOVAN. In asking for this inspector of property, it merely represents the normal development of a new branch of the service.

In other words, just within the past three or four years—I do not recall just how far back—this property survey division of the auditor's office was established. We asked for what we considered would be a fairly good force to start the system in operation—the system adopted following the passage of the act of Congress requiring property accountability of the commissioners.

As the work expanded from time to time we have found it necessary to add to that force. Possibly later on it may be necessary to ask additional force. This particular property inspector we are asking for now is to go around to these different branches of the Government and cause a physical check to be made in proof of the property returns to the auditor.

Mr. Sisson. That is for the purpose of verifying the returns?

Mr. DONOVAN. Verifying the returns.

Mr. Sisson. You will have to have a rather high-class man and a man you could absolutely rely upon to do that, because he is going to go around, and if he finds anything wrong he is going to have to be a man that is capable of standing up and maintaining himself, and you do not need a very weak man there, and you must get a man who is capable of standing up and saying, "Mr. Jones, you put in a return here of so much property. It is not there." He has got to be able to maintain himself against Mr. Jones, so that I was wondering if for this amount of money you could get a proper man.

Mr. BUCHANAN. He could make a report to somebody else.

Mr. DONOVAN. That is exactly the point I wanted to make.

Mr. BROWNLOW. He would be a survey officer, who would report to the auditor.

Mr. Sisson. What does he get?

Mr. BROWNLOW. He gets \$1,800. It is extremely difficult to hold a man for that salary.

Mr. Sisson. The auditor we have is not like the new broom that may not sweep clean.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; but these estimates were submitted by the predecessor of the present auditor.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, you have gone so long without this that I wondered whether anything had happened that now caused the commissioners to make this recommendation.

Col. KUTZ. No, sir.

Mr. Sisson. I appreciate the importance of this, provided you have men who will do the work and look after this thing.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Nothing has happened in the way of finding anything wrong.

Mr. Sisson. This man would inspect the property of the fire department, would he?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. All the property in the District?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. The hammers and tools of all kinds?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. For instance, this is a thing that happens: The fire department, on the way to a fire, loses a wrench. They report the loss to the property survey officer and say that they have made search and can not find it. That is reported to the auditor.

and the auditor reports to the commissioners that the fire department be permitted to charge off this wrench.

Mr. Sisson. I think we ought to be just that accurate, and if you are careful enough about the hammers and wrenches and smaller things, your larger ones will take care of themselves much more easily.

Col. KUTZ. We have been insisting on the property returns, and have been auditing the property returns, but we have never yet, since the law was passed, had the force to go out and make an actual count of property.

Mr. DAVIS. What is called a physical inspection?

Col. KUTZ. To make an actual examination, like going into a bank and counting the money to see whether it is there.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Then, as a matter of fact, you do not know whether the property is there or not until you have an actual inspection?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Except that you have it on paper.

Mr. Sisson. As it is now, you have only one return, and you have to rely on the man to whom the property was delivered?

Col. KUTZ. And when there is a change of accountability, one man goes out and another man comes in, the survey office ought to be able to make a count before the old employee is released.

Mr. Sisson. That is why he ought to be a pretty good man?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. If you are going to have any at all, it looks to me like you ought to pay that man more than \$1,200.

Mr. Sisson. A man on whom the commissioners could rely would be a man who would get a better salary than that anywhere. I am not an advocate of high salaries, of course.

Col. KUTZ. It is not a place that calls for very much ability. What is wanted is a man to go and actually see and record what he counts.

Mr. Sisson. It is more a question of reliability?

Col. KUTZ. What you want is an honest man with an ordinary education and an ordinary degree of intelligence. But he must be an honest man.

COMPUTERS.

(See page 34.)

Mr. BUCHANAN. In the auditor's office you are asking for six new places, are you not?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; I have not yet mentioned the last two.

Mr. BUCHANAN. They aggregate about \$800 increase?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. We ask for one computer at \$1,500 and two computers at \$1,200. These men are now paid on a per diem basis, and charged to the various appropriations. Their services are absolutely necessary in the auditor's office.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You mean that you have them now?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; but they are paid out of the per diem appropriations.

Mr. Sisson. The computers are paid out of the lump sum?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. Or, rather, out of the funds in the various departments?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. These men are assigned now to the disbursing office, and their per diem wages are charged against the several appropriations.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.

(See page 28.)

Mr. BUCHANAN. Coming back, I see that you ask for a stenographer and typist at \$1,500; and under the office of accounts you have a stenographer and typist at \$1,200. Is this a new place and a new employee that you want to start in at \$1,500?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is a new place, and that employee is needed, because we have now but one stenographer and typist. It has been very difficult indeed to get stenographers in the office of the corporation counsel, and the stenographer who has the skill that is required in that office can easily command \$125 a month in private employ.

Mr. DAVIS. Why would it not do to put this one at \$1,200, the same as the one in the office of the corporation counsel, and then when it comes to the general raise in salaries, they will all go up alike.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The pay here would be \$1,440, with the bonus.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I was just looking at that discrepancy.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We would have recommended an increase for many of the principal stenographers and typists, if we had been allowed to recommend any increases; but this being a new position, we put it in at the salary that we thought it ought to have.

Mr. Sisson. It is well enough that we should understand that if we put this stenographer and typist at this salary now, you had just as well begin in every department of the Government to put them all at this salary.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Stenographers under the District government now range in salary from \$840 to \$1,700.

Mr. Sisson. Is this a superior typist that you have in the auditor's office to the one in the corporation counsel's office?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; but it is superior to the two stenographers in the corporation counsel's office at \$900. We ought to have \$1,500 for the one in the corporation counsel's office, because we have not been able to keep a good one there at the salary we have been able to pay.

Mr. Sisson. Do you call this one at \$1,700 a principal typist?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir. Here is our experience. We used to have in the office of the chief clerk and the office of the assessor and in the police department and in the fire department and several other departments typists and stenographers who were skillful enough to take hearings, and we did not have to employ a reporter in order to take the hearings that were held in those departments. We did not have to employ a court stenographer, because we had our own people. But long ago all of those people left; they are all gone, and it has been absolutely impossible for us, at the salaries, to employ stenographers capable of taking hearings, and we are having to spend thousands of dollars for the absolutely necessary work of taking hearings.

Mr. DAVIS. Both of those offices are very important. It seems to me that the typists in those offices should have equal salaries; that the salary of the one in the office of the corporation counsel should be raised or that the salary of the other should be put down.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We used to have in the office of the corporation counsel people who could take hearings, and we used to have stenographers who could take hearings in trial board matters and in retiring board matters, but it has long ago become impossible on account of the low salaries.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Very well; go ahead.

COMPUTERS.

(See page 32.)

Mr. DAVIS. You have not spoken about the computers.

Mr. BROWNLOW. There are six new statutory positions in the auditor's office. Four of them are now being paid on per diem—three computers and one additional clerk—at \$1,200.

Mr. DAVIS. You have those employed at the present time?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have those employed at the present time, but the stenographer and typist and the inspector of property are entirely new positions.

Mr. BUCHANAN. These three computers are definitely provided for in this place, and you will not have to employ three others, as you do now, out of the other appropriations?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. SISSON. Is that reflected by a reduction in the other appropriations?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; it is not, because the other appropriations for streets and sewers, etc., are insufficient as they are.

Mr. DAVIS. You say they are now paid on the per diem roll?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. One is paid out of the miscellaneous trust fund.

Mr. DAVIS. You ask for an increase in this amount?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; \$7,800.

OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL.

INSPECTOR OF CLAIMS.

Mr. DAVIS. Inspector of claims, under the office of the corporation counsel, is that a new position, Mr. Commissioner?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That inspector of claims in the office of the corporation counsel, who performs very important duties, is now paid out of the lump-sum appropriation for the various divisions of the engineer department. His duties are extremely important, and in addition to the duty of inspection of all claims that come in against the District of Columbia he makes actual examination at the scene of the accident upon which damage claims are based.

Mr. DAVIS. These are not new employees?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They are not new employees. We desire to have this man, instead of being paid from the allotments for the various engineer appropriations, paid as a statutory employee. His salary

now amounts, with the bonus, his per diem being \$5.40 a day, to about \$1,900.

In addition to the claims work, he has been lately charged with the duty of the inspection of claims of employees who are injured in the performance of duty, under the United States employees' compensation bill, which was extended, in the last act, to apply to the District of Columbia; and that is a duty for which he receives no added compensation.

Mr. DAVIS. At \$2,000, as you have him here, he would get \$2,240?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; and he is a man who is worth much more than that to the District. It is very important, when these claims for damages against the District are being brought up, to have a competent man make an inspection at the earliest possible date, in order that the interests of the District may be protected, and in order that the corporation counsel may have a basis upon which to defend an action, and a basis upon which the commissioners may determine whether or not in his opinion the District is liable.

Mr. DAVIS. What would this increase in the salaries of these men amount to—the premium and bonus on both of them?

Mr. BROWNLOW. About \$3,000. This man, of course, often recommends a settlement where the District is clearly liable.

Mr. DAVIS. It is the same man? It is not a new man?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is the same man; yes, sir.

CHIEF CLERK.

Mr. DAVIS. I see that you have also changed the title of the clerk and stenographer at \$1,400 to chief clerk. You simply want to call him chief clerk?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; that describes the duties of the man in that office. It is very desirable to keep as chief clerk of the corporation counsel's office a man who has some knowledge of law—at least a law student if not a graduate. He keeps the dockets and takes care of the routine of the office, thus relieving the corporation counsel and his assistants. It so happens at the present time that the young man who is in that position, who is most efficient, has some knowledge of stenography; but his duties are not those of a stenographer, but are those of a chief clerk.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Why are you asking \$2,000 for this inspector of claims?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Because he is now being paid from other appropriations. It is just adding \$2,000 to this appropriation for salaries.

Mr. Sisson. And the amount is deducted from the other appropriations.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; it is deducted from the others.

SINKING FUND OFFICE.

Mr. BROWNLOW. On page 12 no changes are suggested.

Mr. Sisson. Just one moment. Somebody may ask about that. This place has not been carried for a number of years, and instead of the District employing some one to audit its own claims, and do its own work in the treasurer's office in reference to this sinking fund,

you pay this extra compensation to a man now in the treasurer's office?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. Which would save, of course, one place which would be necessary if you should have somebody else to do this work, other than this man in the treasurer's office?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. And you would have to pay that other man a very much increased compensation?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. It is not every one of the 435 Members of the House who understands what this sinking fund is. Will you make a statement as to that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Congress appropriates every year something over \$900,000 for the extinguishment of the debt. As the 3.65 bonds are not due until 1924, and as the holders will not sell them, the funds thus appropriated are invested in other securities in order that the sinking fund may receive the accretions of interest against the time in 1924 when the bonds will be paid.

Mr. DAVIS. In other words, this is a sinking fund to extinguish the debt of the District of Columbia?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is the balance now due?

Mr. BROWNLOW. \$3,075,968.40.

Mr. DAVIS. This \$500 is for the purpose of paying the man who audits or handles or manages this sinking fund?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

(See page 80.)

Mr. DAVIS. Under the coroner's office, you make no change, as recommended.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No change as recommended.

Mr. DAVIS. I think everyone understands what the coroner's office means.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. Those salaries certainly ought to be increased, for the reasons heretofore assigned.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MARKETS.

(See page 86.)

Mr. DAVIS. You ask no change in the amount appropriated for the superintendent of weights, measures, and markets, and still you seem to make some change up in the text.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We simply desire to eliminate the proviso, which reads:

Provided, That the commissioners each year in the annual estimates shall report to Congress the assignment of the foregoing market masters, assistant market masters, watchman, and laborers to the various markets and offices.

The report as required you will find in the notes A, B, and C.

Then we desire after the 1 watchman at \$300, in line 6 on page 13, to insert the words, "assigned to farmers, produce market."

The commissioners are not able to see why it is necessary to burden the record with the assignment of these various small positions, so that it was recommended that that proviso be dropped.

Mr. Sisson. I do not recall the reason for that.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The reason it went in was that heretofore the appropriations had been made for each market separately, and it was difficult, sometimes, to shift the employees to the places where they were most needed. We asked for a consolidation, and the consolidation was granted; and then this went in on the floor.

Mr. DAVIS. I do not think it was any benefit, even to Congress, to report it.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; I do not think so. You can see what the value of the report is, in those three notes at the bottom of page 13.

As to these words, "assigned to farmers' produce market," I do not think they intended that to go in. I think that was a note that was in the estimates, and went in by inadvertance into the bill, because it is sufficient to say, "watchman."

Mr. DAVIS. Then you would suggest that that language be stricken out?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. In other words, we suggest that that item stand just as it is, with the proviso eliminated; because I think the proviso unnecessarily complicates the bill.

ENGINEER COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

TRANSFER OF EMPLOYEES FROM PER DIEM TO STATUTORY ROLL.

Mr. DAVIS. Now we come to a matter that I sometimes think is of considerable importance, the engineer commissioner's office.

Col. KUTZ. We are asking for several transfers from the per diem roll to the statutory roll.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

Mr. DAVIS. Name the first one.

Col. KUTZ. The first one is an additional assistant engineer, at \$2,100. This is to cover a position in the sewer department, the employee now receiving \$6 a day.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Where is he paid now?

Col. KUTZ. This is transferred from the per diem roll, from the allotments from the various appropriations under which we are permitted to employ men, for a total not exceeding \$100,000 a year, in the engineer department proper, and not exceeding \$15,000 in the water department. This position has been a permanent one for a great many years, and we feel that it ought to be a statutory position and not a per diem position. It is only one of a great number, but we have realized that Congress did not wish to unnecessarily increase the statutory roll.

Mr. DAVIS. Does that \$2,100 salary increase the actual salary of the man?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; it does increase his actual salary about \$200, and that, possibly, is in violation of our instructions, and is in the same class with the position in the auditor's office, where we fixed the salary at what we thought it ought to be rather than to make it entirely comparable with the others on the statutory roll; so that possibly the amount ought to be \$1,900, if it is to be absolutely uniform with the others.

Mr. Sisson. Do you reflect these transfers in your other appropriations?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; in this way. It reduces the amount of increase in the per diem limitation. That is, the operations of the engineer's department has been steadily growing for 10 years, and the limitation has gradually increased from about \$60,000 up to about \$100,000. This year we are asking for the same amount we asked for last year, \$100,000; so that these decreases are offset by the actual growth of the demands on that fund. We have resisted every demand that has been made on us during the year for increases of salaries out of that fund. We did not want to take any advantage of our authority, or give the per diem people a favored place. We engage only necessary employees.

Mr. Sisson. Where these lump sums are properly administered by officers who will not abuse them, they are not a bad thing. But our experience within the last 3 or 4 years, with lump sums, is not pleasant. I am not saying a word about this department because I have seen no evidences of any abuses by it, but in the War Department and in the Navy Department and other departments of the Government it has been so grossly abused that the committees of Congress, when they have given a lump sum, have limited the amount that could be paid to any one employee, and the House has always approved it. We have not been doing that heretofore because the abuse has not been apparent, and they have regulated themselves somewhat by the classified service in salaries. But the War Department and the Navy Department have thrown that to the winds, and have upset, I want to say, without any possibility of the other departments of the Government relieving themselves from the burden thrown upon them—have upset the entire salaries in the District of Columbia, and not only in this department created dissatisfaction, but in the entire Government service.

Col. KUTZ. I do not think we have paid anybody under the \$100,000 limitation more than \$6.50 a day.

Mr. Sisson. I have not seen any abuse on the part of you gentlemen, and I want to congratulate you on the fact that you have kept the salary roll down, and I wish all the other departments of the Government would have done the same thing.

FOREMAN.

Col. KUTZ. Just below the middle of the page there is an item of one foreman at \$1,500. I would like to ask that that be made \$1,200 instead of \$1,500. The \$1,500 position was suggested at the time we proposed to recommend increases in the salaries of other places in the same office; that is, in the division of trees and parkings. But the assistant superintendent of that department now receives only \$1,350, and it would be manifestly unfair to put a foreman in the same department at \$1,500. We would like to have a \$1,200 statutory position in that department.

Mr. DAVIS. Is this man on the per diem roll now?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; a very good employee, and he ought to be on the annual roll.

At the bottom of the page the increases we have recommended are really not increases, but a summation of two different appropriations

that were made for the current year. The salaries of the employees of the sewer and water department pumping stations were not increased in the District bill last year, but a special appropriation of \$12,000 was made in the sundry civil bill for the purpose of increasing the pay of these employees so as to bring it up to what they had been receiving during the war.

Mr. DAVIS. You mean it was in the sundry civil bill or in the deficiency bill?

Col. KUTZ. In the sundry civil bill.

Mr. DAVIS. How does it come in the sundry civil bill?

Col. KUTZ. The matter was presented to the Appropriations Committee, and the need was so urgent that the committee finally included an item of \$12,000 in that bill.

Mr. SISSON. We are getting our appropriations in quite a jumble. I would not complain of this one instance, but we found in the legislative bill that the sundry civil bill had taken up several items.

Mr. DAVIS. And the deficiency bill also.

Mr. SISSON. And the deficiency bill would be a proper place, perhaps, to carry an item for an emergency that could not be foreseen; but I am at a loss to know how this got into the deficiency bill.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I can tell you exactly how it got in there. The situation was such, we had been paying these men out of a special war-time appropriation, a sum in addition to their statutory salaries, because otherwise it was absolutely impossible to get people that could manage these pumps; and when we went before the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia it was knocked out there.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you not think you will be able to get plenty for that from this time on?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. You mean if the salaries are cut, do you?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Because they are now being paid much less than they are being paid in the District of Columbia in private establishments.

Mr. SISSON. I am not complaining about the salaries paid, but about that method of appropriating money.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The Senate knocked the item out of the District bill, and when we made representations to Senator Warren and Senator Curtis and showed what a disaster it would mean to the sewerage and water pumping stations, the District bill having gone, and the sundry civil bill still being before Congress, it was put in the sundry civil bill.

STEAM ENGINEERS.

Mr. DAVIS. These "steam engineers, principal, one, at \$1,800 and two, at \$1,760 each," are at the bottom of page 14. The \$1,800 man you want to raise to \$2,090.

Col. KUTZ. That is exactly what he has received for the last two years. During the war it was paid for out of a war-time appropriation, and during the last year \$1,800 was paid, \$1,800 out of this bill, and the balance of \$290 out of a special appropriation under the sundry civil bill.

Mr. DAVIS. Then you have one at \$1,800 and two at \$1,760 each.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Those are new places?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; they are exactly the same and getting the same salaries as now recommended.

Mr. Sisson. How did you increase that salary without Congress increasing it?

Col. KUTZ. Congress had made an appropriation out of which it could be paid.

Mr. Sisson. They made a lump-sum appropriation?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; for the specific purpose.

Mr. Sisson. Was that authorized in the act?

Col. KUTZ. As additional compensation to the pumping-station personnel of the sewage and water department pumping stations.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, it was specifically provided in the bill that that lump-sum appropriation of \$12,000 might be used by the District Commissioners, in their discretion, in increasing these particular salaries as enumerated in the act and carried in the appropriation act?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Do you want me to read the law?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; I wish you would.

Col. KUTZ. None of the new places involves a dollar of increase. It is simply putting into this annual bill what was carried last year in two bills.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The law is as follows:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to pay additional compensation to the engine-room forces of the sewage pumping station and the water department pumping station in the District of Columbia, and there is hereby appropriated for said purpose the sum of \$12,000.

And so forth.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS—OILERS.

Mr. DAVIS. You have three assistants, at \$1,050 each, that you want raised to \$1,460 each. That comes under the same category?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; and also the six oilers, who are raised from \$600 to \$960 each, and the six firemen, at \$875 each, raised to \$1,160 each.

Mr. DAVIS. They are all in the same category?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. There is an increase in the appropriation from \$179,520 to \$190,230. You say in the sundry civil bill you obtained \$7,110. That is an increase over last year's appropriation, including the sundry civil bill, is it not?

Col. KUTZ. No; that is on account of the two new positions we are asking for, one at \$2,100, and one at \$1,200.

Mr. Sisson. How did you happen to spend only \$7,110 here, when you had \$12,000?

Col. KUTZ. Because the \$7,110 is what belongs to the sewage pumping station. The rest of the \$12,000 goes to the water pumping station, which we will come to later.

CENTRAL GARAGE.

Mr. DAVIS. For the central garage you have made no changes?

Col. KUTZ. No.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you need all that money now?

Col. KUTZ. Yes. I wish that we had more.

Mr. DAVIS. You will actually use it?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. How about the central garage; how is it operating, satisfactorily?

Col. KUTZ. I think it is.

Mr. Sisson. Have there been any less assignments of cars, as was the idea when creating it? The idea was to do away with the assignment of cars and to pool transportation. That was the understanding when Mr. Page was chairman of the committee, and it was thought that instead of having the cars standing around idle during a great part of the day, by having this central garage and making common use of the cars, we might reduce the demand for cars by permitting the cars to be used at their maximum rate.

Col. KUTZ. I think we have.

Mr. DAVIS. It has not reduced the number of cars, has it?

Col. KUTZ. It has reduced the rate of increase.

Mr. Sisson. I did not understand that it would reduce the number of cars, necessarily, but it was intended to reduce the demand for cars.

Mr. DAVIS. For additional cars?

Mr. Sisson. For additional cars.

Col. KUTZ. That is where we would benefit if we had more drivers than we have. Our central garage force is so small that we have to get drivers from the departments to drive these cars. If we had permanent drivers the cars would stand up better than they do having different drivers operating them.

Mr. DAVIS. While the salary of the superintendent of this garage is not large, that is a pretty large title for such a small salary. Why do you absolutely need to have a man called "superintendent" in charge of a garage, where he has under him only three employees?

Col. KUTZ. It is a matter of indifference as to what he is called. He is in charge of the garage.

Mr. Sisson. As a matter of fact, he has under him more than these two men?

Col. KUTZ. Oh, yes; all of the chauffeurs are under his orders while they are there at the garage.

Mr. DAVIS. Here is a superintendent with only two employees under him. That is the way it would look on paper.

Col. KUTZ. The other drivers and mechanics are paid for by the other departments.

Mr. DAVIS. And still, he superintends them.

Col. KUTZ. Yes; and he is responsible for their discipline while they are in the garage. Then he gives them advice with respect to the adjustments of their cars.

Mr. Sisson. The intention in the matter was to put all the cars under his supervision and control except when they are actually being operated by you and Mr. Brownlow, or some other officer to whom they are assigned?

Col. KUTZ. I think it is a good investment, and has fully justified itself.

MUNICIPAL ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.

COMPUTER.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The next item is the municipal architect's office. You have a new employee there, a computer, at \$1,600.

Col. KUTZ. That is a transfer from the per diem pay roll to the statutory roll, \$1,600. He is a computer who works on the pay rolls and cost records. We are now paying him at the rate of \$1,620, so that putting him on the statutory roll really involves a slight reduction.

Mr. DAVIS. No increase?

Col. KUTZ. No increase in his compensation.

Mr. DAVIS. And still you have an increase in your appropriation from \$31,460 to \$33,060.

Mr. BUCHANAN. These per diem men do not get the \$240, do they?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; every one gets the \$240 bonus.

Mr. Sisson. That is, every one that works 12 months in the year.

Col. KUTZ. Yes. In the next to the last line on page 15 is a suggested omission in connection with the \$1,000 clerk, leaving it one clerk at \$1,000 instead of "one, office of superintendent of repairs, \$1,000." That slight change we ask in the interest of simplicity, but it is not of importance.

Mr. Sisson. Then you think those words should be stricken out?

Col. KUTZ. We think so.

Mr. DAVIS. What was the idea in calling a man receiving only \$1,000 a superintendent?

Col. KUTZ. He was not a superintendent; he was simply a clerk in the office of the superintendent.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION.

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT—STATISTICAL CLERK.

Mr. DAVIS. Next, we come to the Public Utilities Commission, a much abused or much talked of commission.

Col. KUTZ. We are asking for an increase of \$3,800 in that appropriation to cover an increase in personnel that is very much needed. It is no greater than the decrease that was made a year ago when Congress abolished the lump-sum appropriation and provided specifically for the employees of this commission.

Mr. DAVIS. Is this statistical clerk that is put in here at \$2,000 a new office?

Col. KUTZ. We are asking a new assistant accountant and one statistical clerk at \$2,000 each.

Mr. DAVIS. That is \$4,000.

Col. KUTZ. Yes; and then we are suggesting a slight reduction in clerical service below, from \$1,400 to \$1,200. I would like to say at the outset that the people of the District of Columbia are paying annually, to the public utilities that are being regulated by this commission, in the neighborhood of \$26,000,000, and the amount asked for the expenses of this commission, the salaries and incidental expenses, is only about two-tenths of 1 per cent of the amount expended.

Mr. Sisson. Expended how?

Col. KUTZ. I mean the amount spent by the people or paid to these public utilities in the course of the year.

Mr. Sisson. You mean that the amount of money paid in support of these utilities by the public is \$26,000,000?

Col. KUTZ. Twenty-six million dollars is paid by the riders on the street cars, by the patrons of the telephone service, and of the electric light and power companies and the gas companies.

Mr. Sisson. And for water?

Col. KUTZ. Not water. Some criticism was made a year or two ago to the effect that the amount appropriated annually for the public utilities commission was unnecessarily large; and unless one stops to consider what we are attempting to do, it does seem large.

PHYSICAL VALUATION OF PROPERTIES.

Mr. Sisson. You are making a physical valuation of the properties of these public utilities?

Col. KUTZ. We were, but that is completed. We spent \$160,000 or more in making that physical valuation. Each year the companies are adding millions of dollars' worth of property, buying it and installing it. Now, unless all the benefit of the valuation we have made is to be lost, we ought to keep the inventories up to date.

Mr. TINKHAM. Why should not the public utility itself pay for this supervision and service, instead of having it paid out of the Public Treasury?

Col. KUTZ. Well, that is a suggestion that has a great deal of merit, Mr. Tinkham, and I think it is the practice in some States to-day; it can be defended on many grounds.

Mr. Sisson. It is a matter, however, that this committee could not handle. It would have to be done under legislation.

Mr. DAVIS. The only way we could do it would be to strike out the appropriation.

Mr. Sisson. Still there would have to be some authority to tax these people. There would have to be some affirmative legislation.

Mr. DAVIS. In other words, legislation in connection with the public utilities.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I just wanted to say that we spent \$160,000 and completed the valuation of six large utilities. One of those utilities spent over \$100,000 in its valuation—that is, it was said that they had spent that much long before the work was completed. We spent very much less than did the companies. It is very important that we have a sufficient staff of accountants and statisticians to check up the claims that will be presented to us for increases in fares as well as to carry on and check up the inventories of the property that is added to the valuation from time to time.

EXPERT AND LEGAL SERVICES.

Therefore, on the next page, where we have asked for an increase from \$10,000 to \$20,000 in the incidental expenses, including the employment of expert services where necessary, it is highly desirable that that appropriation be restored, because we have not had sufficient money in that fund to employ the services that were

needed properly to give the commissioners the information desired in these many cases that come before us.

And now, in our legal expenses, we have had to spend only the \$1,000 a year that has been paid to the corporation counsel. The corporation counsel who conducted all these cases throughout the valuations has resigned, and the new corporation counsel, while he is competent, of course, to take up the routine work of advising the public utilities commission, we desire, not at an exorbitant price but at a proper cost, to employ the former corporation counsel to appear before the courts in the District of Columbia in the matters which are in the courts and of which he has the most intimate knowledge.

Mr. DAVIS. That is Mr. Syme?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Mr. Syme.

Mr. Sisson. You need not talk to the members of this subcommittee about lawyers. We know that it is next to impossible to put a lawyer in a case at the shank end of it and have him get at the true inwardness of it, so as to properly represent the District.

Col. KUTZ. All our cases have been appealed. The case of the Potomac Electric Power Co. has been in the courts for two years, and the cases of the gas companies and all the other public utilities are in the courts and must be defended.

Mr. BROWNLOW. And we earnestly urge that this amount be increased from \$10,000 to \$20,000; otherwise the public can not be properly represented before the courts.

Mr. Sisson. This is for experts?

Mr. BROWNLOW. For experts, and legal services; and that includes all the incidental expenses of the commission, also.

Col. KUTZ. That includes also the reporting of the hearings, which amounts to a large sum, and the printing of the annual reports.

Mr. BROWNLOW. All of which is required by law. It is required that we should have hearings, and it is required that we have an official stenographer to take those hearings when we have them. When this amount was reduced from \$25,000 to \$10,000 in the last appropriation bill, it accordingly crippled the effective work of the commission. Now, we do not ask that it be increased to \$25,000, the amount at which it stood for two years, but we do ask that it be made \$20,000.

STREET CAR SERVICE.

INCREASED STREET CAR FARES.

Mr. Sisson. Do you gentlemen think, if you had been given that \$25,000, that you could have had the street car fares up now to 10 cents?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We might have been able to increase them to 12 cents if we had not had any.

Mr. Sisson. Seriously, gentlemen, I am at a loss to know how these companies could live at all in the past, if for the last three years they have not been able to make more money than they ever made in their lives before, because the street cars have been crowded to the very uttermost. They have been hanging onto the straps and the cars have been jammed and packed; and the only complaint has

been that there have not been enough cars. Now, where you are carrying passengers to the maximum capacity of the carriers, you certainly ought to make more money, because it costs practically as much to run an empty car as a full car.

Col. KUTZ. Yes; but there are two factors in that. One is that the rush-hour service is very intense. Take 9 o'clock in the morning on the Fourteenth Street line, and in the 15-minute periods between half past 8 and 9 o'clock they will bring down 3,000 people for each 15-minute period, but in half an hour the rate drops to 500, and within an hour and a half it drops to 200 or 300.

Mr. Sisson. Let us see. There had been about 30,000 Government employees in the District of Columbia prior to the breaking out of the war?

Mr. BROWNLOW. About 40,000, including the District employees. It went up to 105,000.

Mr. Sisson. Yes; at least to 105,000. Now, those people that are working in the departments travel every day. They must go to their work and they must return to their homes. So, that makes a very radical increase; because the difference between, say, 35,000 and 111,000—which, I think, was the maximum according to the Civil Service Commission's report to us here a few days ago, but, say, 105,000—was over 70,000; and they would pay 10 cents apiece, say. Now, that makes something like \$7,000 a day increase, and that is \$210,000 a month, or \$2,500,000 a year.

Mr. BROWNLOW. They did increase their receipts by approximately that.

Mr. Sisson. That being true, I am at an utter loss to know where there is any justification for an increase with two companies, where you practically have to pay two street-car fares when you have to go from one portion of the city to another not covered by one street car company, which gives them the advantage of almost every other city in the world of any size; and certainly with any respectable government, so far as the people are concerned patronizing the utilities. Now, how can you justify making the fare 7 cents?

INCREASED EXPENSES OF STREET CAR COMPANIES.

Col. KUTZ. Here is the justification: It is true that their gross receipts increased as the result of the war, but so have their expenses increased. Prior to the war they were paying their platform men, motormen, and conductors 23 and 24 cents an hour. To-day they are paying them 46, 49, and 51 cents an hour, an increase of more than 100 per cent in wages of the platform men.

If you take the men who maintain the track, whereas before the war they were getting 14 cents an hour, to-day they are getting 42 cents an hour, or three times as much. That is an increase of 200 per cent.

The increased cost of all their supplies and materials has been from 75 per cent to 125 per cent.

The rates of fare have increased just 50 per cent. The difference between six tickets and four tickets for a quarter makes an increase of 50 per cent. While there has been a great increase in gross receipts, their expenses have increased in greater proportion.

TAX ON RECEIPTS.

Mr. DAVIS. Let me ask you this one question there. Of course I am very ignorant of this or I should not ask it. Do these street car companies pay anything whatever for the privilege of occupying these streets?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; they pay 4 per cent of their gross receipts.

Mr. DAVIS. Four per cent of their gross receipts?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. I have understood that in the other cities they pay 30 to 40 per cent.

Mr. BROWNLOW. In Chicago they pay 55 per cent after all operating expenses and 6 per cent dividends are taken out; and during the war all the rates have been increased in Chicago and the city gets nothing. They did pay 55 per cent of what was left after all expenses and 6 per cent return on the capital was taken out.

Col. KUTZ. This tax on gross receipts should be abolished, as it is very inequitable between the two companies.

Mr. DAVIS. Is not that fact causing a great deal of trouble to the public utilities commission, especially because one railroad, the Capital Traction Co., seems to be making plenty of money and the other is scarcely making any money?

Col. KUTZ. It is a very serious problem.

Mr. DAVIS. And is not that the serious problem now in the merger proposition and with respect to fares and everything else?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is what we have been before the other committee on for a month.

Col. KUTZ. If we should substitute for the tax on gross receipts a graduated tax on income—

Mr. DAVIS. That is a pretty plausible suggestion.

Mr. SISSON. If you let them keep the books, you will not get a cent.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; but they do not keep the books. The books are kept, under the statute, by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and there is a penal statute governing offenses.

Mr. SISSON. I have not any respect for that system of keeping books of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Col. KUTZ. Even if it were possible the company could not afford to pad its expenses.

Mr. SISSON. Do you relieve any body else from tax if they do not make money?

Mr. BROWNLOW. You do. It is not exactly that. Taxes are charged in the operating expenses, under the law, and they do not come out of the company but out of the rate payers.

Mr. SISSON. Do you have an ad valorem tax proposition?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; but even an ad valorem tax would come out of the rate payers, because it has been charged as operating expenses.

Mr. SISSON. I must confess that I have been very much disappointed. I gave, and so did the committee, the money with a good deal of pleasure, under the Supreme Court decision, to enable you gentlemen to make a physical valuation so that the public could be taken care of, but it looks as if every step we are taking the public is being more and more ignored. The stockholders are being taken

care of as nearly as possible, and the operators are being taken care of, and poor old man public is being ground to pieces between the upper and the nether millstones all the time.

Mr. BROWNLOW. All of these rate cases are being calculated on the valuation as the commission found it, although that valuation is in dispute in the courts, and those valuations are very much less in the case of the street car companies than their valuations or than their securities represent. And increases in cost are not peculiar to the District of Columbia. They have occurred everywhere.

Mr. Sisson. That is true.

REDUCTION IN RATE CHARGED FOR ELECTRICITY.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Here you have a situation where it was absolutely necessary to meet these expenses. In the case of the electric light company, immediately after we finished our valuation, we reduced the rate from 10 cents to 8 cents. It is true that the matter has been in litigation ever since, but that difference is paid and held in a trust fund, and if we win the case it goes back to the consumers, and that difference now amounts to over \$1,000,000.

Mr. Sisson. I commend you gentlemen because I think that action was warranted from what I know. In figuring the valuation of these railroad companies, do you figure securities, stocks and bonds, that they have out?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. You figure them in arriving at a conclusion as to the amount they have to pay in dividends?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. In other words, sometimes the public thinks that dividends are being paid on watered stock. Is there anything of the kind in this?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It can not be under our valuation, if it is correct.

Mr. Sisson. If you get a correct physical valuation, you can not have any return except on the physical valuation of the property; that is, according to the Supreme Court decision?

Mr. DAVIS. I think that the Capital Traction Co. that operates between St. Paul and Minneapolis, those twin cities, is the best operated of any company in the United States. They have not increased their fares, either. They have the best cars and the best service of any place in the United States—Tom Lowry's Twin City Rapid Transit Co. I think it is the best managed company in the United States.

CLERK.

You are estimating for one clerk at \$1,200 instead of two clerks at \$100 per month each for seven months.

Col. KUTZ. Yes. We are proposing to substitute that clerk for two clerks at \$100 per month each for seven months. What we are proposing to do is to eliminate \$1,400 of clerical service and substitute one clerk at \$1,200.

Mr. DAVIS. One clerk at \$1,200?

Col. KUTZ. One clerk for the entire year.

Mr. DAVIS. Instead of two clerks at \$100 each for seven months of the year?

Col. KUTZ. Yes. It was suggested last year that there might be some economy in having two clerks at \$100 each per month for seven months, due to the fact that the volume of work might differ at different times of the year. It has not worked out that way, and we think it would be very much more satisfactory to have a single clerk throughout the year, and that is what we are providing for here.

FOR PURCHASE AND MAINTENANCE OF AUTOMOBILE.

Mr. DAVIS. On page 17 you have some new language. To the provision for incidental and all other general necessary expenses authorized by law, including the employment of expert services where necessary, you have added the following language: "And including the purchase of one automobile, not to exceed \$1,200, and for maintenance of the same." Do you insist that you need more automobiles in the service?

Col KUTZ. We have none in the public utilities service. They call on the central garage for the use of an automobile when they need one, but we have not been able to meet their demands.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you not have enough automobiles connected with the District government to use one occasionally for this public utilities service?

Col. KUTZ. We are asking a little later on for nine new ones. In connection with the street car service, we have a great many calls in connection with detentions and accidents.

Mr. DAVIS. It seems that you want to purchase some new automobiles authorized by this bill or otherwise. Where do you get them? Can you get them from the General Supply Committee?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We bought some from the Army last year. I think we had three from the Army and effected some slight economy; I think probably \$100 or so.

Mr. DAVIS. From being a member of another committee here, I have the impression that we have connected with the Government many thousands of surplus ones that ought to be used by somebody.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We are required by law to go to the War Department and buy from them if they have any on hand—not only automobiles but other supplies.

Mr. DAVIS. You are compelled to do that?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; we are compelled by law, and we observe that very closely.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Does some employee of this utilities commission visit the scene of every accident that happens in connection with the street railways?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is the object of that?

Col. KUTZ. We want to find out whether it is due to defective equipment or inefficient personnel. That is one of the duties placed on the commission by the public utilities commission law; and if the accident is due to defective equipment we require the company to remove the defect not only in that car but in other cars, and if it is due to inefficient personnel—

Mr. BUCHANAN. It is simply to inform yourselves as to whether the accident is due to improper equipment or whether the line is properly equipped and properly run?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; it has nothing whatever to do with the accident claims.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It has nothing to do with the adjustment of costs and damages, or anything like that; but if the employee of the street railways was found to be inefficient, you would report that?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

STREET CLEANING DIVISION.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The next is the street-cleaning division. You ask no change there?

Col. KUTZ. We suggested one change in line 2, that the words "and clerk" be stricken out, because the assistant superintendent does no clerical work whatever. He is an outside man. In the early days of the division he combined the duties of clerk and superintendent; but it is not so to-day. There is no increase in that appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS. You need that amount under the street-cleaning division, I presume, or you would not ask for it.

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

Mr. DAVIS. What is this department of insurance of the District of Columbia?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The department of insurance is a department under the direction of the superintendent of insurance, and the duties of the department are divided into major divisions. One is the licensing of companies which do an insurance business in the District of Columbia, and the licensing of agents who carry on an insurance business in the District of Columbia. It also has the duty of examining the accounts of all insurance companies in the District of Columbia, and from time to time, when needful, the insurance companies located elsewhere which are licensed to do business in the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS. It simply has to examine the insurance companies doing business in the District of Columbia?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And looks into the solvency of the companies?

Mr. BROWNLOW. And looks into their solvency, the integrity of their resources, and their property accounts and valuations.

Mr. DAVIS. The District of Columbia proper does not do any insurance business?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. It is simply the examination of the private insurance companies?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is simply the examination of the private companies.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Does it cover both life and property insurance?

Mr. BROWNLOW. All forms of insurance. During the last year it collected \$19,830 in license fees and \$111,601 in taxes, this office collecting a 1½ per cent tax which is imposed by law upon insurance business done in the District.

ACTUARY.

Mr. DAVIS. The department is self-sustaining, is it not?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; even with the \$2,000 increase which we ask, the expense of the office is only 10 per cent of the amount of money collected through the office. We ask for one additional employee in that office, an actuary.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you anyone filling that position now?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No one is filling that position.

Mr. DAVIS. That is a new office?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is a new office. The superintendent has been getting voluntary advice from people of actuary experience.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the difference between an actuary and a deputy examiner?

Mr. BROWNLOW. A deputy examiner is an accountant, and also the statistician. They are men of experience in accountancy who can examine books, but an actuary is a man skilled in determining the effect of present insurance practices upon the future.

Mr. Sisson. I am at a loss to know just what an actuary could do, under the insurance laws of the District of Columbia. He would not change a policy; he would not change rates. A company would make its rates based upon the actuary's tables.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It was desired that we have some one in the office who could calculate the effect of present rates upon future business and determine the solvency of some of these companies, and determine whether or not they were doing business on a sound basis.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Suppose there is a company in the District of Columbia whose mortality table is not based upon the standard, but it had one of its own. This actuary could tell about how many years would elapse before that concern would fail.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is exactly the purpose.

Mr. Sisson. They have regular tables—

Mr. BUCHANAN. I know they have regular tables that are gotten out by the greatest actuaries in the country.

Mr. BROWNLOW. They do not all adopt those tables.

Mr. Sisson. Just to the extent that they depart from the standard actuary tables, any man with any sort of capacity would be able to determine how long they could live. I do not know of any other States that have actuaries in their insurance departments in our section of the country.

Mr. BROWNLOW. They do in a great many departments.

Mr. Sisson. They may in New York, where they have such an enormous number of insurance companies.

Mr. BROWNLOW. They have in Virginia, I know.

Mr. Sisson. The New York mortuary statistics are the basis of all the other insurance companies' figures.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I will insert in the record further argument in support of this.

STATEMENT OF DUTIES OF ACTUARY.

On numerous occasions this department has been handicapped by reason of not having an actuary when work of an actuarial nature was needed to be performed.

Duties of an actuary would be, primarily, to compute the reserve valuations of life insurance companies, as well as to calculate the risks and premiums of life, fire, and other classes of insurance companies. An actuary would be able to assist in examination of insurance companies, likewise to perform certain statistical work with regard to financial statements rendered to this department by the numerous insurance companies operating here. An actuary would also inspect and scrutinize the various policy forms submitted here by the insurance companies, associations, and organizations before said companies are admitted to this jurisdiction. An actuary could also do certain inspection work at present much needed by this department.

Heretofore, strictly actuarial work for this department has been done by outside actuaries. Some much-needed work has been left undone by reason of the fact that no actuary was available. Some of the actuarial work of the department has been performed by New York actuaries; this often means delay and inconvenience, and is frequently unsatisfactory in results. An actuary in this department, to value reserves as needed, would add to the revenues of the department by reason of additional fees for such valuations.

Nearly every State in the Union has an insurance department and nearly every insurance department has a regularly appointed actuary. Some of the smaller States pay their actuaries \$1,800 or \$2,000 per annum; while the larger States pay higher salaries, depending on the size of the State and the amount of work necessary to be performed. In these States the salary of the actuary would probably vary from \$2,500 or \$3,000 to \$7,000 or \$8,000.

The examinations of an insurance company involves not only highly technical work as an accountant but involves knowledge of the developed practices of insurance concerns. Accounting is a comparatively simple thing, so far as the receipts and disbursements of a company are concerned, but inasmuch as every life insurance contract is made subject to termination at death, only the accounting element depends upon a knowledge of actuarial science and the probabilities or expectancy of life of the risks insured. A life insurance concern, for instance, may have to-day no unpaid death claims and several thousand dollars in its treasury in cash or securities and still be not only unsafe but almost certain to come to bankruptcy within a few years. It would have outstanding liabilities which experience has shown are certain to become claims, according to the universal mortality experience, and its rate of income, while to-day ahead of its liabilities, would be according to experience certain to fall short of the amount required within a few succeeding years.

In the District of Columbia are quite a number of companies doing business largely with the wage earning and industrial part of our population, admitted in section 643 of the District Code. They write both sick and accident and life insurance contracts. They are limited to issuing contracts payable at death not exceeding \$500 on any one life. The calculating of their reserves according to sound actuarial methods is an important and highly technical matter. No man not trained in actuarial science can find it possible to at all accurately calculate the contingent liabilities which should be set up against such outstanding life contracts. These concerns are not large, and, being limited by law to a life contract not exceeding \$500 on any one person, they can not well themselves afford to employ competent actuarial assistance.

The insurance interests of our citizens who have accepted their contracts, as well as those who have accepted the contracts of the larger insurance concerns, amount to many millions of dollars, and it is the duty of the District department to protect our people by permitting only solvent concerns and those whose methods of calculating their reserves show that they will permanently remain solvent to collect money from them and issue for that money contracts payable many years hence when death shall occur.

Again, outside corporations entering the District under our laws to transact business have several different standards for computing the net amount of reserve required to enable them to pay all their claims at maturity. The largely accepted standard for life risks is the American Experience Table. This is used sometimes with an interest rate of 3 per cent, sometimes $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, sometimes 4 per cent, and in some instances $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There are, however, other standards, as, for instance, the actuarial experience table. Fraternal societies are allowed to use either the American Experience Table or the National Fraternal Congress Experience Table, or, where the society has more than 100,000 members, it may use its own mortality experience as a basis for calculating the reserves.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

(See page 94.)

ASSISTANT ENGINEER—CLERK.

Mr. DAVIS. In the surveyor's office there is apparently no change whatever.

Col. KUTZ. There are two items under the surveyor's office, the one at the bottom of page 19, and the one at the top of page 20, that were submitted by the commissioners without change. Since the estimates have been submitted, however, the work of that office has so increased that we would like at this time to suggest an increase in the amount submitted, either by the addition of two statutory employees, or by an addition to the amount appropriated for the service of temporary employees.

To justify that increase I would like to say that in the prewar period, that is between July 1, 1915, and June 30, 1916, that office filled some 3,750 orders for surveys, and the fees resulting were something like \$15,000. In the last six months of 1919, they executed 3,144 orders, or 80 per cent as many as they had done in a whole year of the prewar period, and the fees for this last six months period amounted to almost \$15,000, only \$400 less than for the whole period of 1915-16.

Mr. BUCHANAN. If you continue to go up at that rate, it will soon be self-sustaining.

Col. KUTZ. The increase is so great that we feel that we must have help, and all the indications that we can get from builders are to the effect that the work this next summer will be as great as it has been during the past season.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you want, two new clerks?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. At what salary?

Col. KUTZ. There are two suggestions made by the surveyor, one that we add to the statutory positions one clerk at \$1,500 and an assistant engineer at \$1,800, or an additional \$3,500 to the lump sum appropriation.

INCREASE IN WORK.

Mr. Sisson. What is the occasion for this increase?

Col. KUTZ. The very great activity in building.

Mr. Sisson. How does the increase in building affect the surveyor's office, in the transfer of lots?

Col. KUTZ. They make surveys in connection with all building operations. Of course, there is a great deal of real estate activity too. Whenever a building, for instance, is up to the level of the ground, before they can go ahead they have to have it checked up by the surveyor to see that it is within the lot lines.

Mr. Sisson. The building lines?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. The building line, so far as the street is concerned, and the building line so far as the elevation is concerned, both?

Col. KUTZ. And so far as the party lines are concerned.

Mr. BROWNLOW. To see that he is not over on somebody else's property.

Mr. Sisson. Why does the District of Columbia take care of the other fellow's property in that way? Of what concern is it to the public?

Col. Kutz. This is a bonded survey officer, and any property owner can come and ask for the assistance of the surveyor in determining his lot line, and he pays for that service.

Mr. Sisson. He pays for that?

Col. Kutz. Yes, sir; he pays for that service.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, if I build half of my house on my lot, and half on the other fellow's lot, and the other fellow does not complain, but lets me stay there for 15 or 20 years, I will own the lot—

Mr. Davis. Suppose he does complain?

Mr. Sisson. But if he does complain, it is then up to this surveyor, and ought to be the case, and is the case here, to go and determine the line. I can understand that, but I was wondering whether there was any service of that kind rendered for nothing.

Col. Kutz. No.

Mr. Sisson. Does the charge for that work cover the salary of these people?

Col. Kutz. Yes; the charge for that kind of service does; I mean the total fees.

Mr. Sisson. Why do you not make this a practically self-sustaining office by making the fees large enough to take care of it?

Col. Kutz. It is not a self-sustaining office—the appropriation for the office now is about \$34,000, and the fees for this year will be about \$25,000—because there is a good deal of work that is done in the interest of the public, and not in the interest of individuals. The work that we do for private individuals is fully paid for by those individuals, but the whole office is not self-sustaining.

WORK IN CONNECTION WITH EXTENSIONS AND CONDEMNATIONS.

Mr. Sisson. What character of work do you do in the office that ought not to be paid for?

Mr. Buchanan. By the public?

Mr. Sisson. Yes.

Col. Kutz. In connection with street extensions and condemnations. One of the biggest jobs that the surveyor's office has on hand at the present time is in laying out a system of highways for Barry Farm, which is a subdivision occupied by negroes. The highway plan did not extend over it, and we secured special legislative authority for it in the appropriation bill a few years ago. We are laying out a system of highways, and will then institute condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of the land. All the work that the surveyor's office does in connection with that—

Mr. Sisson. Are you opening up a division out there for those people?

Col. Kutz. They have a series of roads through the subdivision that are private roads and not recognized as public roads. We are laying out a system of highways that will include such roads, and also widen them.

Mr. Davis. Where is this?

Col. KURTZ. It is near the Government Hospital for the Insane, in Anacostia. I just cite that as one of the big jobs that is on hand and which we have not been able to prosecute very rapidly on account of the multitude of little jobs that were coming in every day from builders and lot owners.

Mr. SISSON. Of course, if the municipality desires to open up a street for the convenience of the entire municipality which may be resisted by the property owners, that, of course, is a matter that the District ought to bear the burden of, but the expense of surveying streets in subdivisions, where people get their lots on the market, in all other cities is borne, of course, by the property owners who desire to have the subdivision laid out.

Col. KURTZ. That is all paid for here. We do not do any work of that kind for private individuals, except upon their first putting up a deposit. We make them pay in advance.

Mr. SISSON. I was wondering why, if your fees were reasonable, they would not almost make this office self-supporting. For instance, in most of the counties and cities throughout the country they have surveyors that private people employ, and sometimes they do not even get any salary from the city or municipality or county, but are allowed to charge certain fees fixed by the statute.

Mr. BROWNLOW. A great deal of this expense is in connection with the office, Mr. Sisson, because the office is maintained there for the benefit of the public and for the benefit of the commissioners.

Mr. SISSON. That is true; but that always ought to be made self-supporting, if it is for the benefit of the public, by the fees. That is the point I was getting at.

Col. KURTZ. There is quite a good deal of work in connection with the acquisition of small parks and things of that character.

Mr. SISSON. Well, I do not imagine that would amount to very much, but it just struck me at the time you were discussing the income—it never occurred to me before—that this office could be made self-supporting if you charged proper fees. I do not know what the scale of fees is or how you charge for that service.

Col. KURTZ. In condemnation proceedings, for instance, such as we had recently for the widening of Wisconsin Avenue, it was necessary to make a very complete survey of the existing conditions, make complete plats and present them to the condemnation jury, and then after the jury had made its award and the payments were made and the people had moved their houses back a further survey was necessary to see whether they had complied with the orders of the court. There was a good deal of work involved in that one case, which was not compensated for by any fee payment.

Mr. SISSON. I can understand, of course, that there are cases of that kind.

Col. KURTZ. We differentiate between work done in the interest of the individual and that done in the interest of the public and charge for everything that is done in the interest of the individual.

FEEs.

Mr. SISSON. Who fixes these fees? Are they fixed by law?

Col. KURTZ. They are fixed by the commissioners, under authority of law.

Mr. Sisson. Well, you gentlemen might make a review of these fees, in view of the fact that street-car fares have gone up, and the wages of the men standing on the platforms have gone up, shoes have gone up, meat has gone up, and so on.

Col. Kutz. But the salaries in the surveyor's office have not gone up.

Mr. Sisson. That may be very true, but we ought not to increase the salaries in the surveyor's office unless you are able to show that by the efficiency of the Government you have increased their earning capacity by increasing the fees. In other words, you want Uncle Sam's Treasury to respond all the time, but we have got to get some taxes from somebody, and I think this is a very good opportunity now to show that these men earn their salaries because if they want increased pay they must increase the fees.

Col. Kutz. We are not asking for increased pay here. We are asking for an increase in the force because the work and the fees have during the past year increased by 80 per cent.

Mr. Sisson. You mean the amount of the fees or the rate of the fees?

Col. Kutz. The amount of the fees.

Mr. Sisson. I am talking about how much more you would have if you increased the fees like you have the street car fares.

MINIMUM WAGE BOARD.

Mr. Davis. Minimum wage board. That is something, I think, that is paid for exclusively out of the revenues of the District of Columbia. The Government has really nothing to do with that.

Mr. Brownlow. That is paid exclusively from the revenues of the District of Columbia. When that office was opened there was an appropriation for a secretary and for miscellaneous expenses of only \$2,500.

Mr. Davis. That refers to the minimum wage of private employees, etc., in the District of Columbia, and has nothing to do with the Government.

Mr. Brownlow. It has nothing to do with the Government.

Mr. Sisson. Do you not feel the necessity of eliminating this entirely?

Mr. Brownlow. I think it would be a very disastrous thing to eliminate it.

Mr. Sisson. Why?

Mr. Brownlow. Because of the fact that it has done so much good. The first wage that was fixed was for women and girls employed in the printing trades, and next the mercantile trades, the stores, being by far the largest employers of women and girls in the District of Columbia. After the minimum wage had been in effect for a little over three months I read a very interesting article contributed to one of the trade papers of the dry goods trade—I forget whether it was the Drygoods Economist or the Drygoods Journal, but one of those papers—by the manager of one of the largest department stores in Washington, in which he stated that the increased efficiency on the part of the girls, after they had gotten the increased wage and were enabled to feed themselves better and

take care of themselves better, had been one of the most profitable investments that that store had ever made.

The merchants, the large merchants at any rate, who are the only ones I have talked to about it, have been satisfied with it.

Mr. Sisson. They can shift the burden. In other words, a man can add to the cost of his goods and relieve himself of that burden, and of course it will be borne by the public at last.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Unquestionably.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, as I look around at our legislation of modern times, I find that the public is the only party that is not considered, everybody else is being considered but the public.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Well, some 36,000 girls are being considered in this instance, Mr. Sisson.

Mr. Sisson. How far would we take this socialistic propaganda?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I do not know, but I am not going beyond the definite work that already has been done by this particular agency, which was based on the successful work of a similar agency in other States before it was undertaken here.

Mr. Sisson. Let me submit this proposition to you: Suppose I offer a salary for \$12 a week to a young lady, and I could get a boy for \$12 a week, but prefer the lady, and she says, "I am willing to accept \$12 a week," and suppose the wage fixed by this minimum wage board is \$16 a week, what right has the Government to deprive the young lady of the right to accept the \$12?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I am not a constitutional lawyer. That question has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, that it has the right.

Mr. Sisson. Since they have engrafted that on the Constitution by a Supreme Court decision, by the sapping and mining of the Federal Supreme Court, whose duty it is not to enlarge the constitution but to construe it, I am at an utter loss to know where it is going to end. Every man would have the right to have his wage fixed by law, every grower of cotton, corn, or wheat, would have the price of it fixed by law, or the price of land could be fixed by law and therefore we had better in the future abandon the Constitution and abandon the idea of individual ownership, abandon the faith of the fathers, and instead of struggling along for so many years, go at once to a government of socialism and paternalism.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Let me find out something about this minimum wage board. Is this created by law?

Mr. BROWNLOW. By an act of Congress.

DUTIES.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The Minimum Wage Board of the District of Columbia has been created by an act of Congress. What is its duty, generally?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Its duty is to fix the wages of females who are employed in the District of Columbia in certain industries.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Private industries?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It does not apply to anything but private industry.

Mr. BUCHANAN. If the employees are not satisfied with their wages do the girls apply to the minimum wage board, and present their grievance to them?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; the procedure under the law is this: The minimum wage board takes up an industry at a time, and the employers in that industry select three persons, the employees in that industry select three persons, and the minimum wage board itself, which is composed of three persons appointed by the commissioners, who are not compensated, appoint three representatives of the public. That is called a conference, and that conference composed of nine persons so selected hears the testimony on both sides as to what is a living wage in that industry, and they make a report of their findings to the minimum wage board, and the minimum wage board, if it disapproves, sends it back to another conference, either to the same conference or to another one composed of a different personnel. If it is approved, it gives notice of publication for six weeks of a public hearing, and after public hearing by the wage board, a minimum wage is adopted, either as recommended by the conference, or as changed by the wage board, and 60 days thereafter, that goes into effect.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Then, is it unlawful—

Mr. BROWNLOW. Then it is unlawful to employ for less.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Subject to fine?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Subject to fine.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And imprisonment?

Mr. BROWNLOW. And imprisonment.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You say that has been upheld by the Supreme Court?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. The question has not gone to the Supreme Court from the District of Columbia, but it went up from Oregon.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The supreme courts of their own States?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; the Supreme Court of the United States. And in this particular jurisdiction that minimum wage is a minimum wage, except that the law provides that the minimum wage board shall grant certificates to employ at a lesser wage those persons who on account of age or physical disability are not able to give a full day's work, and there are a great many such applicants.

Mr. Sisson. That is a very proper exception.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY—STENOGRAPHER.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is the reason we are asking for an assistant secretary to handle those applicants. Their office is right next door to me in the District Building, and I see these swarms of women and girls that are coming in there all the time, and it has been very difficult to take care of them with the staff they have. Then they very much need a stenographer, so that we have adopted, on the recommendation of the Minimum Wage Board, these estimates. The Minimum Wage Board is now composed of Mr. Jesse C. Adkins, who is chairman, a lawyer, formerly Assistant Attorney General of the United States. Mr. Joseph Berberich, who is a merchant here, until recently the president of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and the head of the largest retail shoe store in town, and Miss Ethel Smith. The wages that have been fixed thus far, by the way, have been unanimously agreed to by the conference of representatives of the employers, the employees, and the public.

Mr. DAVIS. How did you fix the stenographer at \$1,500? Does that include the \$240 bonus?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. \$240 additional?

Mr. BROWNLOW. \$240 additional.

Mr. DAVIS. You would add to that the \$240 bonus?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; because it is desirable to have a stenographer to take these hearings, so that they will not have to employ outside stenographers.

Mr. SISSON. Who is your secretary?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The secretary who was not appointed by the commissioners, but by the Minimum Wage Board, is Miss Clara Mortenson.

Mr. DAVIS. Why should the bonus apply to these private employees?

Mr. BROWNLOW. These are not private employees; these are District of Columbia employees.

Mr. BUCHANAN. They are paid for out of the revenues of the District of Columbia?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; they are paid exclusively out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS. But the Congress of the United States, you know, has to do with all the legislation of the District of Columbia.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I understand that we make appropriations, and if Congress does not change the half-and-half plan it will be the concern of Congress, but if we abolish the half-and-half plan and use up the revenues of the District, and then appropriate the balance out of the Treasury—

Mr. BROWNLOW. These are paid wholly out of the revenues of the District.

Mr. DAVIS. There in the same office you have one stenographer at \$1,200, and you make this one \$1,500.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We ask for expert stenographers, who we think can take hearings, and we know we can not get them for less than \$1,740 a year.

Mr. DAVIS. I note at the bottom of page 21 is a note:

The estimates for the following item to be inserted on page 23 of this bill.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Both of these items, we think, ought to be inserted after the library.

Mr. DAVIS. The Minimum Wage Board, and the whole thing, after the library?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We suggest these several rearrangements of this character.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION FUND.

REAPPROPRIATION.

Mr. SISSON. What is this item in italics for?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is an item to continue the appropriation, \$5,000, for the District of Columbia employees' compensation fund: For carrying out the provisions of section 11 of "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the

District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1919, extending to the employees of the government of the District of Columbia the provisions of the act of Congress approved September 7, 1916, entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes."

Mr. Sisson. How much have you paid out of that fund?

Mr. BROWNLOW. About \$2,500.

Mr. Sisson. It has only been in operation about half a year?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; since the 1st of last July.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you think this new item is absolutely essential?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is absolutely essential to carry out the provisions of the law.

Mr. Sisson. We have not carried this item before?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; but it was carried in a separate section before. It was carried in section 11 of the current District bill, but it is desirable now to put it in with the other appropriation, and not in the legislative sections of the conclusion of the bill.

Mr. Sisson. I mean this is the first time it has been carried here as a separate item?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The legislation carried an appropriation. This is the first time this committee has appropriated for it as a separate item, and we think \$5,000 will be sufficient.

Mr. Noyes has requested me to say to the committee that he would like to appear in defense of the library items. I would like to pass those over.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You want to skip them until he comes?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. We will pass that until he comes.

Mr. Sisson. You have not asked any increase?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; but increases were submitted by the Library to the commissioners when we first approved the estimates. I would like to say we could not put in the increase of salaries, but we did put in some new positions, which afterwards, when we were forced to revise the estimates, we cut out, but the library can not go ahead unless the salaries are increased. There is no question about that.

Mr. Sisson. That takes us over to page 27.

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

(See page 66.)

Mr. BROWNLOW. Contingent miscellaneous expenses.

Mr. DAVIS. You are skipping the whole library proposition until Mr. Noyes comes?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. Mr. Davis, would you like to have me insert in the record a statement showing the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, including the deficiencies, expenditures, and balance of the appropriations remaining unexpended January 31, 1920?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; I think it would be well to put that in the record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Statement showing appropriations made to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, including deficiencies, expenditures therefrom and balance of said appropriations remaining unexpended January 31, 1920.

Titles.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Salaries of offices:			
Executive office.....	\$30,290.00	\$16,538.28	\$13,751.72
Veterinarian.....	1,400.00	816.66	583.34
Auditor's office.....	39,676.00	23,057.83	16,618.17
Disbursing office.....	10,500.00	6,088.89	4,411.11
Purchasing officer's office—			
Salaries.....	38,460.00	21,269.64	17,190.36
Temporary labor.....	250.00		250.00
Building inspector's office—			
Salaries.....	32,650.00	17,198.57	15,451.43
Temporary inspectors.....	1,600.00	855.00	745.00
Plumbing inspector's office—			
Salaries.....	16,400.00	9,560.00	6,840.00
Temporary inspector and laborers.....	3,000.00	1,189.49	1,810.51
Plumbing board.....	450.00	202.50	187.50
Care of District Building.....	41,000.00	23,724.93	17,275.07
Assessor's office—			
Salaries.....	82,420.00	47,895.04	34,524.96
Temporary clerk hire.....	500.00		500.00
Extra clerk hire, personal tax board.....	2,000.00	1,270.18	729.82
Special assessment office.....	8,650.00	4,983.05	3,656.95
License bureau.....	13,100.00	7,604.98	5,495.02
Collector's office.....	50,820.00	29,107.96	21,712.04
Corporation counsel's office.....	23,420.00	12,915.11	10,504.89
Coroner's office.....	3,600.00	2,100.00	1,500.00
Superintendent of weights, measures, and markets.....	24,460.00	14,168.33	10,291.67
Engineer department—			
Surface division.....	72,390.00	42,204.60	30,185.40
Inspector, asphalts and cements.....	8,665.00	4,564.58	4,100.42
Sewer division.....	62,780.00	32,066.98	30,713.02
Trees and parking.....	9,750.00	5,737.99	4,012.01
Street extension.....	3,300.00	1,925.00	1,375.00
Record division.....	15,140.00	8,944.91	6,195.09
Permit division.....	2,500.00	1,458.33	1,041.67
Engineer stables.....	4,995.00	2,913.75	2,081.25
Municipal garage.....	3,500.00	2,041.66	1,458.34
Municipal architect's office.....	15,700.00	9,158.31	6,541.69
Repair division.....	15,760.00	8,762.00	6,998.00
Street cleaning division.....	44,180.00	25,396.57	18,783.43
Board of examiners of steam engineers.....	900.00	525.00	375.00
Department of Insurance—			
Salaries.....	11,040.00	6,439.99	4,600.01
Temporary clerk hire.....	600.00		600.00
Surveyor's office—			
Salaries.....	26,000.00	14,094.58	11,905.42
Temporary services and supplies.....	8,000.00	4,208.30	3,791.70
Free public libraries—			
Salaries.....	68,560.00	39,825.91	28,734.09
Temporary services.....	2,500.00	1,566.59	933.41
Extra services.....	2,500.00	1,184.46	1,315.54
Board of Charities.....	19,580.00	11,331.08	8,248.92
Total.....	822,976.00	464,867.03	358,108.97
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses:			
Veterinary supplies.....	1,000.00	126.56	873.44
Building inspector's office—			
Motor cycles.....	540.00	270.00	270.00
Transportation.....	1,200.00	540.00	660.00
Plumbing inspector's office, motor cycles.....	540.00	270.00	270.00
Superintendent of weights, measures, and markets—			
Groceries, etc.....	100.00	26.35	73.65
Allowance for motor vehicle.....	300.00		300.00
Maintenance, motor vehicles.....	1,080.00	840.00	240.00
Free public libraries—			
Books.....	12,550.00	5,875.44	6,674.56
Binding.....	6,000.00	3,425.28	2,574.72
Contingent expenses.....	11,000.00	7,858.57	3,141.43
Repairs to building.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Contingent expenses.....	45,000.00	32,033.63	12,966.37
Motor vehicles—			
Maintenance.....	25,000.00	16,206.49	8,793.51
Purchase and exchange.....	5,700.00	5,700.00	

Statement showing appropriations made, etc.—Continued.

Titles.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses—Continued.			
Printing, annual and special reports.....	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	.....
Postage.....	15,000.00	7,102.47	\$7,897.53
Judicial expenses.....	5,000.00	1,908.50	3,091.50
Coroner's office.....	6,000.00	5,299.66	710.34
General advertising.....	6,000.00	2,452.60	3,547.40
Advertising taxes in arrears.....	3,500.00	3,500.00	.....
Game and fish laws.....	100.00	.....	100.00
Copies of realty papers.....	1,000.00	450.00	550.00
Vehicle tags.....	15,000.00	14,652.00	348.00
Markets, maintenance and repairs.....	3,500.00	2,220.18	1,279.82
Fish wharf and market, maintenance and repairs.....	1,500.00	365.22	1,134.78
Refrigerating plant—			
Maintenance and repairs.....	1,400.00	178.05	1,221.95
Salary of engineer (not to exceed).....	1,200.00	325.00	875.00
Board of Charities—			
Traveling expenses.....	400.00	62.21	337.79
Maintenance motor ambulance.....	600.00	515.83	84.17
Total.....	183,220.00	125,168.99	58,051.01
Maintenance of Municipal Building:			
Mechanics and labor (not to exceed).....	4,000.00	3,065.75	934.25
Miscellaneous.....	31,000.00	17,995.74	13,004.26
Total.....	35,000.00	21,061.49	13,938.51
Salaries, sinking-fund office.....	500.00	500.00	.....
Rent Commission (act Oct. 22, 1919).....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
Public Utilities Commission:			
Salaries.....	25,640.00	14,968.28	10,671.72
Salaries, inspector of gas meters.....	5,400.00	3,148.33	2,251.67
Expenses.....	10,000.00	3,786.92	6,214.08
Total.....	41,040.00	21,902.53	19,137.47
Employees' compensation fund.....	5,000.00	1,811.14	3,188.86
Minimum wage board:			
Salaries.....	2,800.00	1,354.15	1,445.85
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses (payable wholly District of Columbia).....	2,500.00	1,073.30	1,426.70
Total.....	5,000.00	2,427.45	2,572.55
Removal of dangerous buildings, unexpended balance of appropriation for 1913 reappropriated for 1920.....			
1,753.81			1,753.81
Improvements and repairs:			
Assessment and permit work.....	200,000.00	92,477.78	107,522.22
Grading streets, alleys, and roads.....	30,000.00	20,097.40	9,902.60
Condemnation.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Repairs to streets, etc.....	500,000.00	233,682.78	266,317.22
Sidewalks and curbs.....	20,000.00	6,419.20	13,580.80
Repairs to suburban roads.....	200,000.00	145,741.18	54,258.82
Bridges, construction and repair.....	25,000.00	11,381.58	13,618.42
Total.....	976,000.00	509,799.92	466,200.08
Street improvements.			
454,300.00	115,041.98		339,258.02
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues (payable wholly District of Columbia):			
40,000.00	506.75		39,493.25
Maintenance of Highway Bridge across Anacostia River.....	5,000.00	2,547.18	2,452.82
Maintenance of Highway Bridge across Potomac River.....	43,800.00	26,880.00	16,920.00
Sewers:			
Cleaning and renovating.....	80,000.00	43,997.97	36,002.03
Sewerage pumping service.....	75,000.00	43,780.45	31,219.55
Main and pipe sewers.....	107,000.00	33,596.39	73,403.61
Suburban sewers.....	110,000.00	102,128.28	7,871.72
Assessment and permit work.....	50,000.00	44,374.80	5,625.20
Condemnation.....	2,000.00	5.55	1,994.45
Total.....	424,000.00	267,883.44	156,116.56
Sewerage disposal system:			
Upper Potomac Interceptor.....	\$40,000.00		
Deficiency.....	19,000.00		
	59,000.00	22,751.03	36,248.97

Statement showing appropriations made, etc.—Continued.

Titles.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Streets:			
Cleaning.....	\$400,000.00	\$226,148.09	\$173,851.91
Disposal of city refuse.....	656,000.00	404,228.17	251,771.83
Parking commission.....	60,000.00	33,647.97	26,352.03
Bathing beach—			
Salaries.....	1,720.00	1,003.33	716.67
Maintenance.....	4,500.00	2,662.46	1,837.54
Repairs.....	1,780.00	317.97	1,462.03
Total.....	1,124,000.00	668,007.99	455,992.01
Maintenance, etc., of playgrounds:			
Maintenance.....	35,000.00	22,277.65	12,722.35
Operating swimming pools (wholly District of Columbia).....	3,000.00	906.18	2,094.82
Total.....	38,000.00	23,182.83	14,817.17
Salaries, playgrounds (payable wholly District of Columbia).....	45,980.00	28,460.79	17,519.21
Care and maintenance of public convenience stations.....	17,500.00	9,927.48	7,572.52
Condemnation of insanitary buildings.....	2,500.00	1,260.78	1,239.22
Electrical department:			
Salaries.....	55,015.00	30,330.24	24,684.76
General supplies.....	20,100.00	11,668.01	8,331.99
Wires underground.....	4,000.00	251.09	3,748.01
Extension police patrol.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Lighting.....	415,000.00	133,307.71	281,692.29
Fire-alarm boxes.....	5,000.00	2,312.82	2,687.18
Total.....	500,015.00	227,869.87	272,145.13
Public schools:			
Salaries—			
Officers.....	62,520.00	30,677.43	31,842.57
Attendance officers.....	6,500.00	2,974.95	3,525.05
Teachers.....	1,925,260.00	755,129.93	1,170,130.07
Librarians and clerks.....	30,600.00	15,064.50	15,515.50
Longevity.....	450,000.00	196,665.69	253,334.31
Allowance to principals.....	36,000.00	15,137.57	20,862.33
Night schools.....	50,000.00	32,328.32	17,671.68
Vacation schools and playgrounds.....	14,000.00	12,130.00	1,870.00
Americanization work.....	10,000.00	2,169.00	7,831.00
Janitors and matrons.....	202,390.00	109,126.87	93,263.13
Care of small buildings.....	13,500.00	6,734.70	6,765.30
Medical inspectors.....	10,500.00	4,686.12	5,813.88
Nurses.....	12,000.00	5,906.66	6,093.34
Textbooks and supplies.....	3,000.00	1,551.33	1,448.67
Cabinetmaker.....	1,200.00	650.00	550.00
Dental clinics.....	9,200.00	3,076.41	6,123.59
Night schools, contingent.....	4,000.00	2,630.47	1,369.53
Americanization work, contingent expenses.....	2,500.00	1,030.83	1,469.17
Kindergarten supplies.....	6,000.00	3,750.58	2,249.42
Rent.....	16,500.00	16,360.00	140.00
Compulsory education law, equipment and supplies.....	5,000.00	1,988.27	3,011.73
Repairs to buildings.....	200,000.00	117,587.32	82,412.68
Dental clinics.....	2,000.00	741.80	1,258.20
Manual training.....	45,000.00	23,876.10	21,123.90
Fuel, gas, and electric light.....	165,000.00	105,111.81	59,888.19
Furniture and equipment—			
3 kindergartens.....	2,400.00	102.75	2,297.25
2 sewing schools.....	520.00		520.00
Housekeeping and cooking school.....	800.00	794.35	5.65
1 cooking school.....	580.00		580.00
2 manual-training schools.....	1,480.00	1,010.12	469.88
Portable schools.....	12,500.00	7,536.65	4,963.35
Equipment of machine shop, New Central High School.....	25,000.00	24,816.26	183.74
Contingent expenses—			
Miscellaneous.....	68,760.00	49,979.70	18,780.30
Livery or garage.....	3,240.00	1,960.00	1,280.00
Books and periodicals.....	3,000.00	990.26	2,009.74
Pianos.....	1,500.00		1,500.00
Text books and supplies.....	77,000.00	70,935.93	6,064.07
United States flags.....	1,000.00		999.00
Playgrounds, maintenance and repair.....	3,000.00	562.83	2,437.17
School gardens.....	4,000.00	2,452.33	1,547.67
Physics department, equipment and maintenance.....	3,000.00	504.33	2,495.67
Chemical and biological laboratories, fixtures, apparatus, and materials.....	2,500.00	535.64	1,964.36
Extension of telephone system.....	1,500.00		1,500.00
Paper towels.....	3,000.00	1,800.00	1,200.00
Community forums and civic centers.....	25,000.00	13,255.25	11,744.75
Transportation of pupils.....	1,000.00	610.06	389.95

Statement showing appropriations made, etc.—Continued.

Titles.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Public schools—Continued.			
Additional equipment, Armstrong Manual Training School.....	\$20,000.00	\$4,929.76	\$15,070.24
Repair and extension of equipment, McKinley Manual Training School.....	10,000.00	3,288.01	6,711.99
Total.....	3,553,450.00	1,564,189.98	1,989,260.02
Building and grounds, public schools:			
Portable schools.....	25,000.00	22,567.72	2,432.28
8-room addition to Petworth School No. 131.....	20,000.00		20,000.00
4-room addition to Burrville School No. 170.....	10,000.00		10,000.00
8-room building, fifth division.....	20,000.00		20,000.00
8-room addition, Phelps School No. 57.....	10,000.00		10,000.00
Total.....	85,000.00	22,567.72	62,432.28
Columbia Institution for the Deaf, District of Columbia.....	18,000.00		18,000.00
Education of colored deaf mutes.....	2,000.00		2,000.00
Instruction of blind children.....	7,500.00		7,500.00
Metropolitan police:			
Salaries.....	\$1,272,680.00		
Deficiency.....	311,781.75		
National Bureau of Criminal Identification.....	1,584,461.75	820,557.64	763,904.11
Fuel.....	500.00	294.00	206.00
Repairs to stations.....	7,000.00	5,183.92	1,816.08
Contingent expenses.....	8,000.00	2,109.75	5,890.25
Flags and balyards.....	45,000.00	22,259.63	22,740.37
Maintenance of motor vehicles.....	200.00	99.00	101.00
Additional motor vehicle.....	18,000.00	9,719.03	8,280.97
House of detention—	4,500.00		4,500.00
Salaries.....	10,340.00	5,371.66	4,968.34
Maintenance.....	7,000.00	3,888.05	3,111.95
Harbor patrol—			
Salaries.....	5,300.00	2,266.33	3,033.67
Maintenance.....	3,500.00	1,121.22	2,378.78
Total.....	1,693,801.75	872,869.33	820,932.42
Fire department:			
Salaries.....	\$761,020.00		
Deficiency.....	279,500.00		
Repairs to engine houses.....	1,040,520.00	581,855.06	458,664.94
Repairs to apparatus.....	16,000.00	10,888.95	5,111.05
Hose.....	20,000.00	9,785.55	10,214.45
Fuel.....	12,000.00	56.81	11,943.19
Horses.....	35,000.00	23,113.88	11,886.12
Forage.....	5,000.00	2,835.00	2,165.00
Repairs to fire boat.....	20,000.00	15,398.07	4,601.93
Contingent expenses.....	2,500.00	215.32	2,284.68
Permanent improvements—	25,000.00	20,478.71	4,521.29
1 motor aerial hook and ladder truck.....	13,500.00	13,500.00	
3 motor fire engines.....	31,500.00	31,500.00	
3 motor combination chemical hose wagons.....	17,400.00	17,400.00	
3 motor fuel wagons.....	3,750.00	2,199.18	1,550.82
Installing steam heat.....	6,000.00	2.76	5,997.24
Total.....	1,248,170.00	729,209.29	518,960.71
Health department:			
Salaries.....	\$4,670.00	48,420.59	36,239.41
Salaries, pound.....	5,120.00	2,402.66	2,717.34
Salaries, employment of female inspectors and clerks.....	4,500.00	2,747.50	1,752.50
Contagious diseases service—			
Service (not to exceed).....	25,000.00	10,387.27	14,612.73
Supplies.....	20,000.00	8,492.32	11,507.68
Disinfecting service.....	7,000.00	4,791.44	2,208.56
Drainage of lots and abatement of nuisances.....	1,000.00	418.52	581.48
Adulteration of drugs and foods—			
Services.....	100.00	80.00	20.00
Contingent expenses.....	1,000.00	566.84	403.16
Bacteriological laboratory, maintenance.....	1,500.00	734.60	765.40
Chemical laboratory, maintenance.....	1,000.00	399.58	600.42
Biological and serological diagnosis.....	900.00	345.34	554.66
Traveling expenses.....	7,500.00	4,268.50	3,231.50
Motor ambulance—			
Purchase.....	2,000.00	1,735.00	265.00
Maintenance.....	600.00	81.50	518.50

Statement showing appropriations made, etc.—Continued.

Titles.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Health Department—Continued.			
Pound, motor-wagon maintenance.....	\$800 00	\$512.26	\$287.74
Dispensaries.....	12,500.00	8,616.69	3,883.31
Total	174,990.00	95,040.61	79,949.39
Pound and stable, alteration and repairs.....	1,200.00	586.84	613.16
Washington Dist Kitchen.....	15,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Garfield Hospital, isolating ward.....	10,000.00	3,437.00	6,563.00
Providence Hospital, isolating ward.....	6,500.00	3,520.50	2,979.50
Maintenance of public crematorium.....	2,300.00	1,330.70	969.30
Courts:			
Reports of court of appeals.....	110.00		110.00
Juvenile court—			
Salaries.....	28,480.00	16,411.90	12,068.10
Jurors.....	900.00	516.00	384.00
Meals of jurors.....	50.00	31.35	18.65
Rent.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Repairs to buildings, furniture, etc.....	500.00	286.93	213.07
Contingent expenses.....	2,500.00	1,957.84	542.16
Police court—			
Salaries.....	36,240.00	22,000.15	14,239.85
Contingent expenses.....	4,000.00	2,216.40	1,783.60
Witness fees.....	3,000.00	268.50	2,731.50
Furniture.....	500.00	7.07	492.93
Meals of jurors and bailiffs.....	200.00	39.70	160.30
Jurors.....	10,000.00	2,439.00	7,561.00
Repairs to buildings.....	1,500.00	670.33	829.67
Municipal court—			
Salaries.....	25,540.00	14,448.32	11,091.68
Rent.....	3,600.00	3,600.00	
Contingent expenses.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	
Repairs to buildings, furniture, etc.....	1,200.00	168.95	1,031.05
Total	121,520.00	68,262.44	53,257.56
Probation system, Supreme Court:			
Salaries.....	4,100.00	2,220.83	1,879.17
Contingent expenses.....	225.00	183.95	171.05
Maintenance, motor vehicle.....	360.00	210.00	150.00
Total	4,785.00	2,584.78	2,200.22
Writs of lunacy:			
Salaries not to exceed.....	2,400.00	1,347.50	1,052.50
Miscellaneous.....	3,100.00	2,626.75	473.25
Total	5,500.00	3,974.25	1,525.75
Interest and sinking fund.....	975,408.00	975,408.00	
Emergency fund.....	8,000.00	1,125.00	6,875.00
Support of convicts.....	100,000.00	8,018.99	91,981.01
Salaries of employees, courthouse.....	\$16,920		
Deficiency.....	800		
Salaries of employees, Court of Appeals.....	17,720.00	10,862.01	6,857.99
Miscellaneous expenses, Court of Appeals Building.....	4,800.00	3,600.00	1,200.00
Fees of witnesses, Supreme Court.....	800.00	800.00	
Fees of jurors, supreme court.....	15,000.00	9,100.00	5,900.00
Pay of bailiffs, etc., supreme court.....	60,000.00	29,000.00	31,000.00
Miscellaneous expenses, supreme court.....	28,400.00	16,230.00	12,170.00
Temporary quarters, etc., for courthouse, Washington.....	18,750.00	5,541.00	13,209.00
Washington Asylum and Jail:	6,000.00	3,500.00	2,500.00
Salaries.....	31,775.00	17,026.54	14,748.46
Temporary labor.....	1,200.00	583.82	616.18
Maintenance.....	74,640.00	56,949.22	17,690.78
Repairs to buildings.....	3,000.00	1,874.69	1,125.31
Support of abandoned wives.....	6,500.00	308.75	6,191.25
Maintenance of motor vehicle.....	360.00	209.65	150.35
Purchase of apparatus, operating room.....	350.00	349.76	.24
Total	117,825.00	77,307.43	40,517.57
Support of prisoners.....	75,000.00	53,005.73	21,994.27
Transportation of paupers and prisoners:			
Paupers.....	2,000.00	490.95	1,509.05
Prisoners—			
Van.....	1,690.00	1,138.26	551.74
Salary of driver.....	840.00	490.00	350.00
Total	4,500.00	2,089.21	2,410.79

Statement showing appropriations made, etc.—Continued.

Titles.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Home for Aged and Infirm:			
Salaries.....	\$17,092.00	\$9,854.49	\$7,237.51
Temporary labor.....	2,000.00	738.29	1,261.71
Maintenance.....	50,000.00	36,832.06	13,167.94
Repairs to buildings.....	4,000.00	2,499.12	1,500.88
Materials for roads.....	300.00		300.00
Total.....	73,392.00	49,923.96	23,468.04
Buildings, Home for Aged and Infirm, extension of colored women's ward.....	13,000.00		13,000.00
National Training School for Boys.....	70,000.00	27,949.30	42,050.70
National Training School for Girls.....	37,480.00	25,382.24	12,097.76
Freedman's Hospital.....	40,000.00	19,275.25	20,724.75
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, care and treatment of patients.....	25,000.00	8,783.25	16,216.75
Children's Hospital.....	17,000.00	6,987.00	10,013.00
National Homeopathic Hospital Association.....	10,000.00		10,000.00
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients.....	19,000.00	6,959.75	12,040.25
Maintenance of Garfield Hospital.....	19,000.00	6,364.40	12,635.60
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.....	27,500.00	10,957.54	16,542.46
Eastern Dispensary.....	25,000.00	5,343.30	19,656.70
Washington Home for Incurables.....	5,000.00	2,435.71	2,564.29
Georgetown University Hospital.....	6,000.00	2,081.75	3,918.25
George Washington University Hospital.....	6,000.00	2,355.25	3,644.75
Tuberculosis Hospital:			
Salaries.....	20,640.00	11,977.00	8,663.00
Maintenance.....	49,000.00	34,255.48	14,744.52
Repairs to buildings.....	2,500.00	1,221.09	1,278.91
Temporary services.....	1,000.00	476.00	524.00
Total.....	73,140.00	47,929.57	25,210.43
Buildings, Gallinger Hospital.....	100,000.00	3,017.33	96,982.67
National Association for Colored Women and Children.....	9,900.00		9,900.00
Washington Home for Foundlings.....	6,000.00	3,680.35	2,319.65
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	6,000.00	2,040.93	3,959.07
Relief of the poor, 1920:			
Municipal lodging house—			
Salaries.....	2,190.00	1,190.00	1,000.00
Maintenance.....	2,000.00	1,015.92	984.08
Medicines, etc.....	12,000.00	4,632.05	7,367.95
Total.....	16,190.00	6,837.97	9,352.03
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors:			
Salaries.....	1,920.00	960.00	960.00
Maintenance.....	4,000.00	2,914.28	1,085.72
Total.....	5,920.00	3,874.28	2,045.72
Hope and Help Mission.....	4,000.00	1,503.15	2,496.85
Southern Relief Society.....	10,000.00	4,986.98	5,013.02
National Library for the Blind.....	5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Columbia Polytechnic Institute.....	1,500.00	621.00	879.00
Hospital for the Insane:			
Support of insane.....	500,000.00	484,714.27	15,285.73
Deportation of nonresident insane.....	4,000.00	2,491.93	1,508.07
Total.....	504,000.00	487,206.20	16,783.80
Board of Children's Guardians:			
Salaries.....	18,200.00	9,837.20	8,362.80
Continent expenses.....	4,000.00	1,849.25	2,150.75
Maintenance of feeble-minded children.....	35,000.00	20,518.96	14,481.04
Board and care of children.....	148,000.00	98,015.21	50,084.79
Sectarian institutions.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Burial expenses.....	400.00	60.50	339.50
Total.....	207,200.00	131,771.12	75,428.88
Industrial Home School for Colored Children:			
Salaries.....	10,320.00	5,842.52	4,477.48
Temporary labor.....	500.00	445.07	54.93
Repairs to buildings.....	2,000.00	1,746.56	253.44
Manual training equipment.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Maintenance.....	20,000.00	14,293.75	5,706.25
Material for roads and sidewalks.....	500.00		500.00
Total.....	34,320.00	23,327.90	10,992.10

Statement showing appropriations made, etc.—Continued.

Titles.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Industrial Home School:			
Salaries.....	\$10,140.00	\$5,904.16	\$4,235.94
Temporary labor.....	400.00	385.05	14.95
Maintenance.....	25,000.00	20,742.18	4,257.82
Repairs to buildings.....	3,000.00	2,744.97	255.03
Steam boiler and appliances.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Total.....	41,540.00	29,776.36	11,763.64
Workhouse:			
Salaries—			
Administration.....	5,100.00	2,492.17	2,607.83
Operation.....	5,160.00	4,404.17	755.83
Maintenance.....	46,980.00	21,815.33	25,164.67
Maintenance.....	120,000.00	70,839.96	49,160.04
Fuel for maintenance.....	30,000.00	29,650.00	350.00
Fuel, oils and repairs, manufacturing and construction.....	50,000.00	27,269.13	22,730.87
Materials for repairs to buildings.....	5,000.00	2,783.24	2,216.76
Total.....	262,240.00	159,254.00	102,986.00
Buildings, workhouse: Dairy and forage building.....	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
Reformatory:			
Salaries.....	30,700.00	15,238.25	15,461.75
Maintenance.....	60,000.00	34,863.57	25,136.43
Fuel for maintenance.....	12,000.00	11,735.00	265.00
Total.....	102,700.00	61,836.82	40,863.18
Buildings, reformatory, permanent construction, buildings, etc.....	60,000.00	10,939.68	49,060.32
Workhouse and reformatory, salaries.....	8,780.00	4,631.67	4,148.33
Militia.....	51,200.00	16,000.00	35,200.00
Refund of erroneous collections.....	1,500.00	841.09	658.91
Reclamation of Anacostia River Flats.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00

RECAPITULATION.

Appropriations	\$15,276,046.56
Expenditures	\$8,379,294.08
Balances	6,896,752.48
	<u>15,276,046.56</u>

Appropriations:	
District of Columbia appropriation act.....	14,618,211.00
Appropriated by deficiency act Nov. 4, 1919.....	19,800.00
Rent Commission (act Oct. 22, 1919).....	50,000.00
Police department (act Dec. 5, 1919).....	311,781.75
Fire department (act Jan. 24, 1920).....	279,500.00
Removal of dangerous buildings (balance).....	1,753.81
Total	<u>15,276,046.56</u>

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1920.

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

(See page 59.)

Mr. DAVIS. The next matter for consideration is contingent and miscellaneous expenses, and I note that you had an appropriation last year of \$45,000, and you ask \$50,000. There is a little marginal pencil note on my copy of the bill which simply says, "House Document 307," and it has the figures "\$45,000" after it. Do I understand from that that you have had appropriated there \$50,000 and you want now only \$45,000?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; House Document 307 shows the detailed expenditures for the last fiscal year to be \$45,000. It shows for what purposes the money was expended.

INCREASED COST OF STATIONERY, PRINTING, ETC.

The cost of everything that we purchased out of this appropriation has increased—stationery, printing, etc.

Mr. DAVIS. Then this increase you ask for is simply on account of the increased cost of raw materials you have to buy?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. I think it is pretty generally understood by the committee that there has been an increase all along the line.

Mr. Sisson. Especially in stationery.

Col. KUTZ. Almost \$27,000 of this amount was spent for blank forms, printing, and binding, etc.

Mr. Sisson. The adjustment of all these accounts is by authority given the Postmaster General.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I very much fear that the amount of \$50,000 that we asked for will not be sufficient, because there is an increase of business, of course, as well as an increase in prices. This is an appropriation which we have to administer so that there will be no deficiency.

Mr. Sisson. Have you gentlemen adopted any of these modern methods that business houses have adopted, for economizing, making employees use old envelopes and use the backs of letters for scratch paper, and so on? I noticed a statement from one of the large Chicago department stores in which they keep a very accurate account of the amount of money spent for everything; and I do not recollect now the amount saved, but it was a very large amount that they saved by economizing in the use of stationery, scratch pads, etc.

Col. KUTZ. We do use in that way, old blanks that have outgrown their usefulness; we have them cut up and use them for scratch pads.

Mr. Sisson. Some other departments of the Government have done that.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Sometimes old blanks are utilized by cutting them up and putting them into scratch pads.

Mr. DAVIS. You stated, also, that the increased business would necessitate greater appropriations. Is that necessarily so, when business increases, that all of these matters will have to increase?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It does not mean that all of the matters must increase.

Mr. DAVIS. For instance, take horseshoeing, lights, garages, buggies, and all of those things?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It does not mean an increase in all of the things, but this is particularly stationery.

Mr. DAVIS. Generally, then, the increases in this item are increases in stationery?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Increases in stationery.

Mr. DAVIS. You might detail the amount of business.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Stationery and blanks, and matters of that kind.

Mr. DAVIS. I did not wish the record to show, unless you intended it to do so, that simply increase of business must necessarily mean an increase in implements used.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; but obviously it does include stationery and printing, which represents more than half of this appropriation.

PRINTING ANNUAL AND SPECIAL REPORTS.

The next item, on page 28, is for the printing of annual and special reports. There is no change in that, in the appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS. You think that you will need that amount or you would not have put it in.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. There is a deficiency in it this year.

Mr. DAVIS. There is?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. This work is done at the Government Printing Office, and we are controlled in that matter by the cost of the working in the Printing Office.

Mr. DAVIS. You expended only \$9,064.34 in 1919, but you still think that \$10,000 will be required?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We can not estimate it accurately. We are probably going to have to come back with a deficiency estimate in that item this year, but it may be possible that we can get through with it.

Mr. Sisson. You are not compelled to have all your printing done at the Government Printing Office?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; it is just for the reports that are submitted to Congress.

Mr. Sisson. Are you permitted to have it done outside? Why do you have it done outside the Government Printing Office?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Well, we get it done cheaper by contract.

Mr. Sisson. Is it a fact that you can get printing done cheaper by contract than in the Government Printing Office?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. We have heard some testimony along that line before, and we would like to know whether it is true.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is our experience—that we can get it done cheaper in that way.

Mr. DAVIS. You can get it done cheaper that way?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. And you do it that way?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The bids show it.

Mr. DAVIS. To my mind it seems anomalous that the Government, with this immense printing establishment down here, can not do printing cheaper than a private concern. It seems so to me.

Mr. Sisson. There is a difference in the character of the printing to be done. You try to get a private enterprise to get out the Congressional Record every morning and it will cost you infinitely more.

Mr. BROWNLOW. And these reports would cost us more. The printing for which the Government Printing Office is especially adapted, like this printing of reports, would cost us a great deal more.

Mr. Sisson. For instance, in getting out the Congressional Record, they do it infinitely cheaper than any private enterprise?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. But when it comes to getting out blanks or doing special commercial printing, it is another matter?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; on small matters their overhead is so great that they may put out, say, 3,000 blanks of one kind which a small printer could handle much better.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, it may be expressed by saying that it is like shooting an English sparrow with a 13-inch gun.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

MAINTENANCE, CARE, AND REPAIR OF AUTOMOBILES.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for maintenance, care, and repair of automobiles, motor cycles, and motor trucks owned by the District of Columbia, etc. You ask that this item be increased from \$25,000 to \$30,200. Why do you think this is necessary?

Col. KUTZ. It is partly due to the item just following, which contemplates the acquisition of 9 or 10 new automobiles, and in part due to the fact that \$25,000 is believed to be inadequate even for the present number of machines. At the present time we are unable to make needed repairs to the District machines due to a lack of funds, and it is unwise economy to permit automobiles to deteriorate to a point where subsequent repairs are going to cost a great deal more than if you take them up in time.

Mr. Sisson. What do you pay out for this item?

Col. KUTZ. We will maintain the motor vehicles owned by the District of Columbia that are not otherwise herein provided for, including such personal service in connection therewith not otherwise herein authorized. This appropriation will provide also for the maintenance of the 10 new motor vehicles asked for under contingent and miscellaneous expenses.

Mr. Sisson. I understand that, of course; but do you pay for labor?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; there are four auto mechanics and five laborers and one driver proposed to be paid for which amounts to about \$13,000 for labor, and the balance is for maintenance and repairs, gasoline, oil, tires, etc.

Mr. DAVIS. Does this include your gasoline also?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. And if you go to buy any nuts or bolts or any spare parts, that comes out of this fund and, as I understand it, in round numbers, amounts to about half of it, and the other half of it is for labor?

Mr. DAVIS. And this increase is partly in anticipation for your being allowed some new automobiles?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

PURCHASE OF AUTOMOBILES.

Mr. DAVIS. Under the next item last year you purchased one new automobile, and you are now asking for nine new ones. Can that be justified under the present condition of the Treasury?

Col. KUTZ. We are going to suggest, too, that the 9 new machines be made 10, to include 1 that is estimated for on page 60. It was estimated for as a light truck. Subsequent consideration leads to the belief that it ought to be a Ford touring car at a cost of \$700, in lieu

of a special truck at a cost of \$800, and being primarily a passenger car, we transfer it from the item of bridges to the contingent fund, where it ought to be if it is to be a passenger car.

Mr. DAVIS. Then, when we come to the item of bridges, that will be stricken out?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; and that will make 10 new cars asked for here. One is intended for the collector of taxes, one for the corporation counsel's office, one for the inspector of asphalts and cements, two Ford field wagons for the surveyor's office, and four for the repair shop. Mr. Brownlow will speak for the machine needed for the collector of taxes and for the one needed for the corporation counsel.

AUTOMOBILE FOR COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We want to get a Ford car for the collector of taxes for the use of the bailiffs.

Mr. DAVIS. Have they not a car now?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; there is no car in that office. It is intended for the use of the bailiffs in connection with the collection of the delinquent personal taxes. There has been such an increase in this personal-tax business that we believe we can get the men over the ground so much more rapidly and be able to visit and revisit delinquents so much oftener that it will soon pay for itself.

METHOD OF COLLECTING DELINQUENT PERSONAL TAXES.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you send out a bailiff when a man is delinquent in his personal taxes?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; we send a man to see him.

Mr. DAVIS. Is there not any way of compelling him to come to you?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; the bailiff has to go out and attempt to collect the taxes, and if he is unsuccessful, then he has to distraint the property, and that involves possibly several visits.

Mr. DAVIS. Then you go and ask him for the amount due before you distraint?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; give him a chance to pay up.

Mr. DAVIS. He is fully informed that his taxes are due, is he not?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; he is fully informed, but it is cheaper to go out and collect without the process of distrainer than it is to get it in that way.

Mr. Sisson. What is your process?

Mr. DAVIS. Could not that be done by a written notice to him?

Mr. BROWNLOW. In a great many of these cases, Mr. Davis, it is difficult to find the man, and in a great many cases the matter has to be explained to him.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you not know their address when the tax is levied or assessed against them?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; but sometimes he is not at that address, and in a great many of these cases they are people of such a type that you can not very well conduct correspondence with them.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you publish anywhere a statement of delinquents?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; not of personal taxes.

Mr. DAVIS. In my country they do not send a man out to collect delinquent taxes but publish a notice and if he does not come forward then they distrain the property.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is not the rule here.

Mr. SISSON. What is the law?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The law does not provide for publication of a list of delinquents on personal taxes. It does on real estate taxes.

Mr. SISSON. For example, suppose I am assessed with \$5,000 of personal taxes, if I do not pay it on or before a certain date, do any damages accrue?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The penalties accrue.

Mr. SISSON. What are the penalties?

Mr. BROWNLOW. One per cent a month.

Mr. SISSON. That is a very small penalty.

Mr. DAVIS. In some States the penalties are very much larger than that.

Mr. SISSON. Yes; and they make the penalty large enough so as to make it his interest to come to the tax assessors.

Mr. DAVIS. This is the first time I ever heard of sending out a man especially to look up delinquent personal tax payers.

Mr. SISSON. I think in most of the States they simply go after the property.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I believe, Mr. Davis, that the fact that we have had these personal collectors go out is responsible for the fact that our tax collections down until the last year or two have shown the smallest balance of uncollected taxes of any city in the United States. There is quite a large balance due now under the intangible personal-tax assessments made against people whose residence here was more or less temporary during the war; but until that complication arose we had a smaller uncollected balance than any city in the country. On the personal-tax roll I think it was very largely due to the fact that we follow these people up. Sometimes there is nothing left to distrain on because the man has disposed of the property, but still if you can find him you can collect the tax.

Mr. DAVIS. For instance, take my own case. Suppose I was assessed for \$15 or \$20 of personal-property tax.

Mr. BROWNLOW. You would come in and pay it.

Mr. DAVIS. And if I omitted to do that you could drop me a note calling my attention to it.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is true; but, Mr. Davis, there are thousands of these small stores and lunch rooms and small fruit stands conducted by people of a grade of education that does not admit of much correspondence.

AUTOMOBILE FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL'S OFFICE.

Mr. DAVIS. How long has this system been in vogue in the District?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Ever since 1902, when the present tax law was adopted; 18 years. That is the purpose in asking for a Ford car for that office. Now, as to the corporation counsel's office, the purpose there is to enable the inspector of claims, who is now provided with a horse and buggy, to cover the ground more rapidly and to

enable him to do more work. We believe it would be of considerable advantage to the District if the corporation counsel's office could have a Ford machine.

Mr. DAVIS. Claims of what nature?

Mr. BROWNLOW. All claims for damages against the District of Columbia, and they are multitudinous. They arise out of accidents on the streets, for instance.

Mr. DAVIS. It is limited to claims for damages?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Claims for damages against the District, all of which have to be investigated and should be investigated as soon as possible after a complaint is received, in order to establish the facts and to enable the District to make the best possible defense against the claim.

Mr. DAVIS. Are a majority of these claims made by the individual person or through an attorney?

Mr. BROWNLOW. A great many of the small ones are submitted personally by telephone or by letter. The majority of the cases are submitted personally.

Mr. DAVIS. To what particular officer do they submit them?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No matter to whom they are submitted in the District government, they are referred to this inspector of claims, who is in the corporation counsel's office.

Mr. Sisson. Suppose the claim is reported to a policeman, would he communicate it to the proper authorities?

Mr. BROWNLOW. If it was reported to a policeman or to the head of any department of the District, it is always immediately referred to Mr. Dawson, the inspector of claims.

Mr. Sisson. How often does he make these trips?

Mr. BROWNLOW. He is making these trips many times every day. Then, in addition to that, he is the man who gets the witnesses when a case has gone to the point of a suit. He is the man who interviews the witnesses, sees what they will testify to, and tells the corporation counsel what this witness and what that witness will testify to.

Mr. Sisson. And he is doing that work now with a horse and buggy?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Can he run the machine himself?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. He would not need a chauffeur, then?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Will any additional chauffeurs be required if we should allow all of these 9 or 10 new automobiles?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; and the purpose is to buy these cheap cars.

Mr. Sisson. Personally, I see more necessity for an automobile for the claims department than I do for the other department.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Of course, in the collector's office, in addition to being used by the bailiffs, the machine would be used in going to and from the banks, and there are a great many other uses they would have for it. However, it is needed for the purpose I indicated, and I believe we will get more of this money and come nearer making a clean-up, and the automobile will pay for itself many times over in taxes collected. Our judgment is there will be an immediate return on that.

AUTOMOBILE FOR OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF ASPHALT AND CEMENT.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the necessity for some of the other machines?

Col. KUTZ. The third car is intended primarily for the office of the inspector of asphalt and cement and is to replace a horse and buggy.

Mr. DAVIS. For the inspector of new materials, such as asphalt and cement?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; he is now making frequent trips between his laboratory in the District Building and the asphalt plant.

Mr. DAVIS. How often does he have to inspect cement, for instance? It would seem that one inspection of a certain class of cement would be sufficient for perhaps six months.

Col. KUTZ. But he goes from job to job while asphalt streets are being laid, and it is very important that he should.

Mr. DAVIS. Then he inspects the work where asphalt is put on.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; whenever asphalt is being laid he is out the greater part of the time, going between the plant and the work itself to see that the material goes on at exactly the right temperature—not too high or too low. That calls for very careful supervision; otherwise we get a pavement that is too soft, one that will take the impression of a wheel or a horse's hoof in hot weather or else is so hard that it will crack.

Mr. DAVIS. Would not the inspector, after the pavement is laid, ascertain whether it is properly laid or not?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; we have to keep in constant touch with that work. When we are laying asphalt pavement, which is about nine months of the year, he spends a part of each day on the work, either at the asphalt plant or at the job itself.

Mr. Sisson. The purpose of this inspection is to see that it goes down right, because to wait until after it is put down would be like locking the stable after the horse is gone?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; and it requires an expert. We have inspectors on each job to see that the conditions of the specifications are fulfilled, but there is only the one man in the District who has the technical knowledge necessary to pass on the quality of the asphalt itself.

Mr. Sisson. Suppose, after the pavement is laid, you should find that it is too soft or too hard; do you hold the contractor responsible for it?

Col. KUTZ. We have a guaranty for one year, and any defect that occurs during the year is chargeable to the contractor.

Mr. Sisson. Still, if you pay this man for inspection, if he was careless about it, and the inspection was not made properly, do the commissioners follow him up? In other words, for instance, you make some inspection of the street work yourself?

Col. KUTZ. Oh, yes; I go out three or four mornings in the week during the paving season.

Mr. Sisson. If you should find a pavement not properly laid, you would hold this man responsible?

Col. KUTZ. I would at once take it up with him to see what the trouble was.

MOTOR FIELD WAGONS FOR SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

The next two machines are two Ford field wagons for the surveyor's office, to replace two horse-drawn vehicles, and the others are four automobiles to replace horse-drawn vehicles at the repair shop. The latter are to be provided with what we call slip-on bodies, so they can be used for carrying small supplies, and have only the one seat.

Mr. Sisson. What are the two you just mentioned to be used for?

Col. KUTZ. For the surveyor's office.

Mr. BROWNLOW. They all replace horse-drawn vehicles.

Col. KUTZ. Those for the repair shop are to replace four light wagons and buggies now used by four of the foremen mechanics in directing the work of journeymen mechanics in school buildings and other buildings under repair. They are also to replace two horses used with a wagon which is used for the delivery of material and in emergency work.

Mr. Sisson. Where would these cars be kept when not in use?

Col. KUTZ. At the shed in the repair shop.

Mr. DAVIS. Would not all of these machines be kept at the central garage?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; the four machines for the repair shop would be kept at the repair shop itself, because it would be much more convenient and there is space there for them.

Mr. DAVIS. Where is the repair shop located?

Col. KUTZ. On U Street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth.

Mr. DAVIS. I wish you would submit for the record a list of the machines that you now have.

Col. KUTZ. You would like to have that include all motor-drawn vehicles, whether they be passenger cars or trucks?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Yes; and you might put in the record the time they have been used—that is, the age of them—to show whether or not it is necessary to purchase new ones.

List of automobiles owned by the District of Columbia, Feb. 28, 1920.

Make of car.	Capacity.	Date of purchase.	Purchase price.
Abbott-Detroit	3-passenger	July 13, 1913	\$1,600.00
Do	1-ton truck	June 1, 1917	825.00
Autocar	2-ton truck	Dec. 3, 1918	3,350.00
Do	do	Nov. 27, 1918	2,800.00
Do	do	July 28, 1919	2,655.00
Do	do	Oct. 7, 1919	2,655.00
Bessemer	1-ton truck	Sept. 20, 1915	1,280.00
Do	do	do	1,280.00
Brockway	2-ton truck	Dec. 21, 1917	1,965.70
Do	do	do	1,965.70
Do	do	Oct. 3, 1917	2,100.00
Do	1½-ton truck	Feb. 2, 1917	1,850.00
Do	do	Dec. 29, 1918	1,850.00
Do	do	Nov. 24, 1918	1,850.00
Do	3½-ton truck	Sept. 28, 1918	4,550.00
Buick	2-passenger	July 31, 1912	1,100.00
Do	5-passenger	Feb. 11, 1915	1,100.00
Do	2-passenger	Aug. 10, 1918	885.00
Do	do	Jan. 7, 1920	1,625.00
Cadillac	10-passenger patrol	July 16, 1913	2,385.00
Do	do	do	2,385.00
Do	do	do	2,385.00
Do	do	do	2,385.00
Do	do	do	2,385.00

List of automobiles owned by the District of Columbia, Feb. 28, 1920—Contd.

Make of car.	Capacity.	Date of purchase.	Purchase price.
Cadillac	Field machine	Aug. 27, 1910	\$1,750.00
Do	do	do	1,750.00
Do	do	July 29, 1912	1,869.35
Do	do	do	1,869.00
Do	7-passenger	Oct. 1, 1918	1,200.00
Do	do	do	900.00
Chandler	do	Nov. 15, 1916	1,200.00
Do	do	July 16, 1919	1,950.00
Chevrolet	2-passenger	Dec. 31, 1914	895.00
Do	do	do	920.00
Do	do	do	895.00
Dodge	do	Aug. 15, 1919	1,175.00
Empire	2-passenger truck	Aug. 21, 1917	1,238.75
Do	do	Sept. 7, 1917	1,238.75
Do	5-passenger	July 13, 1917	1,280.00
Ford	2-passenger	Oct. 10, 1914	500.00
Do	do	Sept. 14, 1917	372.00
Do	do	July 30, 1917	482.50
Do	do	July 25, 1917	482.50
Do	do	Aug. 21, 1917	482.50
Do	5-passenger	Jan. 1, 1919	812.00
Do	do	do	812.00
Do	do	do	812.00
Do	Delivery wagon	Aug. 13, 1917	449.00
Do	do	Aug. 1, 1915	573.00
Do	do	Jan. 1, 1919	747.00
Do	do	Sept. 14, 1917	372.00
Do	2-passenger truck	Jan. 30, 1918	588.37
Ford (couquette)	do	Jan. 1, 1919	999.00
Ford	5-passenger sedan	Jan. 5, 1919	1,069.00
Do	5-passenger	July 1, 1918	500.00
Do	do	do	500.00
Do	do	do	500.00
Do	2-passenger	Feb. 11, 1919	738.50
Ford (slip-on body)	do	Dec. 23, 1918	615.00
Ford	do	July 1, 1918	150.00
Ford bus	8-passenger	Mar. 14, 1919	998.50
Ford	Field wagon	Apr. 14, 1919	876.00
Do	do	do	876.00
Do	do	do	876.00
Do	5-passenger sedan	Jan. 1, 1919	970.00
Do	2-ton truck	Sept. 26, 1918	1,350.00
Do	5-passenger	July 1, 1918	500.00
Do	2-passenger	Aug. 26, 1919	692.00
Do	Field wagon	Sept. 11, 1919	719.69
Do	2-passenger truck	Sept. 6, 1919	614.89
Do	do	do	614.89
Do	do	do	614.89
Do	do	Oct. 3, 1919	614.89
Do	do	Oct. 6, 1919	600.00
Do	5-passenger	Sept. 4, 1919	543.78
Do	do	do	343.78
Do	do	Sept. 5, 1919	543.78
Ford truck	2-passenger tray body	Sept. 1, 1919	594.25
Do	do	Sept. 2, 1919	594.25
Do	2-passenger express body	Oct. 21, 1919	637.75
Do	do	Oct. 29, 1919	637.75
Do	do	Nov. 15, 1919	637.75
Do	do	Dec. 3, 1919	637.75
Ford	2-passenger	Dec. 11, 1919	601.48
Do	do	do	601.48
Do	do	do	601.48
Do	2-passenger, slip body	do	620.55
Do	5-passenger	July 1, 1919	250.00
Do	do	do	250.00
Do	Field wagon	Jan. 9, 1920	744.19
Do	2-passenger	Jan. 27, 1920	624.17
Franklin	10-passenger patrol	July 1, 1909	2,950.00
Gramm-Ernstein	5-ton truck	Dec. 18, 1914	3,295.00
Do	24-ton truck	Sept. 20, 1915	2,093.00
Havnes	5-passenger	Mar. 31, 1917	1,200.00
Hudson touring	7-passenger	June 18, 1918	2,100.00
Do	do	July 1, 1918	1,500.00
Hupmobile	Field machine	Dec. 17, 1917	1,650.00
Do	do	Dec. 21, 1917	1,650.00
Do	Ambulance	Jan. 5, 1920	1,735.00
Jeffrey roadster	2-passenger	Jan. 1, 1916	940.50
Do	do	do	940.50
Lippard-Stewart	Pound wagon	July 14, 1917	1,266.00
Do	Field machine	Nov. 20, 1917	1,149.00
Do	1-ton truck	Jan. 7, 1916	1,195.00

List of automobiles owned by the District of Columbia, Feb. 28, 1920—Contd.

Make of car.	Capacity.	Date of purchase.	Purchase price.
Lippard-Stewart	1-ton truck	Jan. 7, 1916	\$1,195.00
Do.	do.	do.	1,230.00
Do.	do.	do.	1,230.00
Mack	3½-ton truck	Nov. 29, 1918	7,300.00
Do.	5½-ton flusher	Jan. 3, 1917	4,785.00
Maxwell	2-passenger truck	Oct. 24, 1916	599.00
Overland touring	5-passenger	Dec. 4, 1916	700.00
Overland roadster	2-passenger	Oct. 1, 1916	600.00
Do.	do.	Aug. 21, 1915	500.00
Do.	do.	do.	500.00
Do.	do.	do.	500.00
Do.	do.	Nov. 28, 1916	500.00
Do.	do.	do.	500.00
Overland	2-passenger truck	Jan. 6, 1917	540.00
Overland patrol	10-passenger	June 23, 1916	1,250.00
Do.	do.	do.	1,250.00
Overland ambulance		July 3, 1917	1,500.00
Reo	1½-ton truck	June 29, 1917	995.00
Reo touring	7-passenger	Oct. —, 1918	1,200.00
Reo	2-passenger	July 1, 1919	450.00
Republic	1-ton truck	July 25, 1917	998.00
Do.	1-ton truck	Mar. 27, 1917	1,337.50
Do.	3½-ton truck	July 5, 1918	4,093.50
Do.	do.	July 21, 1918	4,093.50
Do.	1½-ton truck	Oct. 29, 1918	1,187.00
Do.	do.	do.	1,187.00
Do.	do.	do.	1,187.00
Do.	do.	do.	1,187.00
Do.	do.	do.	1,187.00
Do.	do.	do.	1,187.00
Do.	do.	Nov. 30, 1918	2,000.00
Republic chassis	1-ton	Jan. 2, 1920	1,087.50
Saxon touring	5-passenger	Aug. 10, 1917	695.00
Signal	3½-ton truck	Dec. 4, 1917	2,940.00
Do.	do.	do.	2,940.00
Stutz touring	7-passenger	Aug. 15, 1913	2,325.00
Vellie	2-passenger truck	Aug. 29, 1917	1,500.00
Do.	Truck	Apr. 21, 1919	981.48
Warren roadster	2-passenger	Aug. 17, 1919	1,715.00
Washington roadster	do.	Aug. 17, 1919	1,949.00
Do.	do.	June 25, 1911	1,595.00
White touring	7-passenger	Aug. 29, 1912	2,722.00
White	2-passenger truck	Nov. 23, 1910	1,787.00
Do.	do.	do.	1,787.00
Do.	do.	Oct. 4, 1912	1,456.00
Wilcox	1½-ton truck	Oct. 7, 1911	2,750.00
Do.	do.	do.	2,750.00

* Total number of machines 152.

Col. KURTZ. You will notice in this item we are asking authority to purchase 10 new cars, and they are all to be Fords, at a cost of six or seven or eight hundred dollars, depending upon the details of the body, and the total cost of the 10 cars is only \$6,700. The total appropriation asked for, \$11,500, includes \$4,800 for the exchange of cars that are worn out, and the number we propose to exchange at this time is 6.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How many new cars will that provide you altogether?

Col. KURTZ. That would be 16 new cars, of which 10 are to be purchased.

Mr. DAVIS. There is the following provision in this item:

• *Provided*, That no automobile shall be acquired hereunder, by purchase or exchange, at a cost, including the value of a vehicle exchanged, exceeding \$1,500 for one seating four or more persons and \$1,200 for one seating less than four persons, or \$3,000 for a motor truck.

Col. KUTZ. There are some special cars that do cost as much as \$1,500, but for the 10 new ones asked for we are limiting the cost to six or seven or eight hundred dollars apiece.

Mr. Sisson. It would be a very good thing, then, to put in a limit of cost of \$800—

Mr. BROWNLOW. You do that when you only appropriate this much money.

Mr. Sisson. Except that you might buy fewer cars.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; this says for the purchase of 10 new cars, and we would have to buy 10.

Mr. DAVIS. Suppose we only allowed you 5, with no limit of cost.

Col. KUTZ. I assume if you allowed us only 5, you would cut down the total appropriation. I would suggest that if you want to authorize only the purchase of 5 new ones, that you permit the commissioners to specify which of the 10 they think are the most important.

Mr. Sisson. Suppose, then, in order to relieve us of any embarrassment in the event the committee decides not to give them all to you, you put in the record your first, second, third, and fourth preference right at this place.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

ORDER OF EMERGENCY OF AUTOMOBILES ASKED FOR.

1. Corporation counsel, 1.
2. Repair shop, 4.
3. Surveyor, 2.
4. Collector of taxes, 1.
5. Inspector of asphalts and cements, 1.
6. Engineer of bridges, 1.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I would like to call attention to the fact that of the 10 new cars asked for and the 6 asked for in exchange, that 6 are to replace motor vehicles now in use and 9 are to replace horse-drawn vehicles, and only 1 is an absolutely new vehicle.

NUMBER OF HORSES.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you do with the horses that you discontinue the use of?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We send them to the home for the aged and to Occoquan for use on the farm.

Mr. DAVIS. You do not sell them?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; we sell horses that are no longer useful, and we transfer them to various agencies of the District where they will have a longer useful life.

Mr. DAVIS. Use them in the collection of garbage and ashes and things of that sort?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; and if they are no longer useful for that work, they go to the farms where they are useful longest. Last year we purchased 25 horses, transferred 116—that is, from various departments at various times—and sold 53 horses. We transferred 9 to Rock Creek, 27 died, and 8 horses were destroyed on account of injuries received, and on June 30, 1919, we had 668 horses on hand.

Mr. DAVIS. About what number have you on hand now?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Approximately the same number, 668. I just wanted that statement to go into the record to show that there was only one new vehicle involved.

Mr. DAVIS. On page 30 there is a limitation of \$3,000 for a motor truck. That is not included in the 10 you have asked for?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; that is a limitation upon the amount of money we can pay for a truck from the appropriations for the water department and streets, where we buy heavy trucks.

Mr. DAVIS. What we have just been talking about raises the estimated appropriation from \$30,700 to \$41,000.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. In case you buy these new automobiles, how many horses, if any, would that eliminate? I want to see the net result of buying so many automobiles as compared with the use of horses.

Col. KUTZ. I will put the exact number in the record, but it is approximately equal to the number of Fords that would be purchased; that is, most of them are horse and buggy vehicles.

Mr. DAVIS. Single horses and buggies?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. What becomes of these vehicles after you dispose of the horses?

Col. KUTZ. Well, they are retained as substitutes for others that wear out. It avoids the purchase of new ones.

Mr. DAVIS. You are not purchasing any new ones?

Col. KUTZ. The property survey officer determines whether they should be disposed of or held for use in other departments.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Will it cost the District more to maintain an automobile or to maintain a horse?

Mr. DAVIS. One of these Ford automobiles?

Mr. BUCHANAN. The kind you intend to purchase. I am trying to get at the net result. You have your own garage and your own repair shop, and I assume, of course, you have your own stable for the horses, and it resolves itself into a matter of a comparison between gasoline and feed.

Col. KUTZ. Yes. I will be very glad to put in the record an exact comparison of the cost during the past year.

NOTE.—The average cost of maintaining a horse and buggy during the year was \$400, while the average cost of maintaining automobiles in the municipal garage was \$500, the mileage of the automobile being three times as great as the mileage of the horse-drawn vehicle.

The motor vehicles asked for under this item will replace 10 horse-drawn vehicles and 12 animals.

With Ford cars for the repair shop in lieu of horses and buggies, we can get much better supervision over the work, which is scattered among the 168 schoolhouses, repairs being in progress in a great many buildings simultaneously during the summer season—

Mr. DAVIS (interposing). So it is not so much a question of economy as it is a matter of expediting the work?

Col. KUTZ. It is a matter of expediting the work and of improved service.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is a question of economy.

Mr. DAVIS. You are getting more efficient work by having better supervision of the work, and that means economy.

Col. KUTZ. Yes; the actual difference between the cost of maintaining a horse and buggy and the cost of maintaining a Ford would not in itself show the real economy effected.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Not alone; but it would be an element in it.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I presume, Mr. Chairman, you have noticed this new language on page 30 with reference to the manner of purchasing automobiles?

Col. KUTZ. For my part I see no need for that proviso. I do not believe there is any reason why we should depart from our standard practice in the purchase of cars—that is, to invite proposals in the usual manner.

Mr. DAVIS. That is your customary way of doing business?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; and this seeks to give us authority to buy new or secondhand motor vehicles by contract after advertisement, by informal proposal, or by purchase in the open market. That is authority which was asked for by some of our subordinates and was written into the estimates, but personally I see no necessity for it, and I prefer to see it omitted rather than written into the law.

Mr. DAVIS. On page 31 the language states the purposes of the provision, and you do not ask for any change in that?

Col. KUTZ. No; they are simply limitations on the power of the commissioners.

INSTALLATION OF TELEPHONES IN RESIDENCES OF SUPERINTENDENT OF
WATER DEPARTMENT, SANITARY ENGINEER, ETC.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is in reference to telephones in the residences of the Superintendent of the Water Department, Sanitary Engineer, etc., and you are not asking for any increase in the appropriation there?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Why do you ask for an increase from \$5,000 to \$6,000 for necessary transportation in connection with strictly official business of the District of Columbia by the purchase of car fares.

INCREASE IN AMOUNT TO BE USED FOR CAR FARES.

Col. KUTZ. That is on account of the increased cost of street car transportation.

Mr. BROWNLOW. And it should be raised to \$7,000 because we have asked in the deficiency bill this year for \$2,000. It had not developed at the time we submitted this estimate, but the demands for necessary street car transportation are such that we asked in a deficiency item for \$2,000, making \$7,000 for the year, and we should have asked for \$7,000 in this item.

Mr. DAVIS. Does this increase have reference also to the increase in price we have to pay for street car transportation?

Col. KUTZ. That was the primary purpose in increasing it from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

Mr. DAVIS. And the Public Utilities Commission is to blame for that?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; they are responsible for that.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I would like to say, Mr. Davis, that this does not involve an increase in the appropriation. This is simply a limitation on the proportion of the contingent expenses that can be spent for this purpose, and if you change it to \$7,000 it does not increase the appropriation.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

(See page 36.)

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item in which there is any change is, "For purchase and maintenance, hire, or livery, of means of transportation for the coroner's office and the morgue, jurors' fees, witness fees, removal of deceased persons, etc., \$7,000." Why do you ask for an increase from \$6,000 to \$7,000?

Mr. BROWNLOW. As you will note, the appropriation for this service has never been sufficient. We have had to have a deficiency every year since 1915 and we have a deficiency now. The expenses are of a character which the commissioners can not control—witness fees, expenses of conducting inquests, autopsies, etc., and every year we have a deficiency. Last year we had a total appropriation of \$7,000, and we have expended so much this year that on February 1 there was only a balance of \$710.34 out of this appropriation. We expended practically the whole \$6,000 in the first six months of the current fiscal year.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And the expense has been going up right along, has it not?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; it has. It has increased from one to two thousand dollars a year, sometimes.

COLD-STORAGE PLANT AT MORGUE.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is additional amount for cold-storage plant at morgue for preservation of bodies, \$3,800.

Col. KUTZ. I have a memorandum from the municipal architect, prepared at my request, in which he says that he has recently revised his estimate and obtained quotations from the Lorillard Refrigerator Co. and the Automatic Refrigerator Co. and believes an additional sum of \$2,000 instead of \$3,800 will be sufficient to do the work contemplated.

FOR PURCHASE OF AUTO TRUCK.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for purchase of auto truck for removing bodies to morgue, \$1,000. Is this in addition to the 10 automobiles you have asked for?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; they were passenger vehicles. This is to take the place of a very old horse and wagon that has been used for this purpose for many years. It is in a bad state of repair and it is desirable to substitute a Ford truck with a special body for inclosing the bodies, and it is also highly desirable to eliminate the stable from under the morgue. It is necessary to have some one there all the time, and the assistant morgue master lives at the place. The stable makes it insanitary, and the condition of the

morgue is also very bad on account of these old ice boxes, which are in a bad state of repair, and if we can get the cold-storage plant installed, then we ought to remove the stable at the same time to improve the sanitary conditions. We believe it would be very much better to have an auto truck for the removal of the bodies.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Have you any idea how many bodies you have to remove?

Mr. BROWNLOW. There were a total of 1,494 inquests; 992 bodies were transported to the morgue.

Of course, the vehicle must always be in readiness day or night for the transfer of bodies to the morgue.

GENERAL ADVERTISING.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for general advertising, authorized and required by law, and for tax and school notices and notices of changes in regulations. You are asking for the same amount this year that you had last year, \$6,000.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. Are these advertisements required by law?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

ADVERTISING TAXES IN ARREARS.

In the next item for advertising notices of taxes in arrears, we ask for an increase from \$3,500 to \$4,500. We had a deficiency in this item last year and we have a large deficiency this year.

Mr. DAVIS. I thought from your statement just a few moments ago that you did not publish notices of taxes in arrears?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We were speaking then of personal taxes. This is taxes on real property.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And this is required by law, is it not?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; of course, the cost is reimbursed to the Treasury by a charge of 50 cents for each lot or piece of property advertised.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And that is paid when the taxes are collected.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. And all of that is covered into the Treasury.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is covered into the Treasury and we have to have an appropriation for that purpose, and the appropriation is insufficient.

Mr. SISSON. Does this about pay its own way?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It more than pays its own way.

FOR ENFORCEMENT OF GAME AND FISH LAWS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for enforcement of game and fish laws. Do you still want \$100 for that purpose? I must confess I never could see what game and fish law you had to enforce here.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I think, Mr. Chairman, the time has about come to drop that from the bill.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you do with this \$100 every year?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have not done anything with it for several years.

Mr. SISSON. I do not think it is amiss to have this in the bill, because if the law should be violated and somebody makes a report, there might be necessity for it.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have not used any of it for a couple of years, but the law is on the statute books which entitles the informer to a fee.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How much of a fee?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The informer gets one half of the fine.

Mr. SISSON. But if the man is acquitted you have a certain amount of expenses anyway.

REMOVAL OF DANGEROUS AND UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for removal of dangerous or unsafe buildings and so forth. Apparently, you have never had any money for this purpose for a number of years, but simply a reappropriation.

Mr. SISSON. If you should have anything to do under this provision, the \$15.60 would not be sufficient.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is the amount we expended last year.

Col. KUTZ. This is an indefinite appropriation.

Mr. SISSON. What is the unexpended balance?

Col. KUTZ. As a rule, the owners of buildings comply with the orders of the commissioners to remove a dangerous building.

Mr. SISSON. I was simply anxious to know the amount of the unexpended balance.

Col. KUTZ. The balance is \$1,728.21.

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF WILLS.

COPY OF WILLS, PETITIONS, ETC., FOR OFFICE OF ASSESSOR.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The next item is for furnishing to the office of the assessor copies of wills, petitions, and all necessary papers wherein title to real estate is involved, \$1,000. This is actually expended in the payment of one clerk who copies wills and petitions and other papers involving title to real estate and transfers.

Mr. DAVIS. Does this clerk do anything else?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. You get no fees from this work?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; that is just to inform the assessor so he can change the assessments. The work has so increased there that at times, when he gets behind, we detail another clerk to the office to help out.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Brownlow, why is it necessary for the assessor to be informed about these wills?

Mr. BROWNLOW. So that he can assess taxes if the title changes. The assessment must be in the name of the owner.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is there not a personal rendition made by every land owner?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. He is just assessed according to the records?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. In many of the States they make personal assessments and require them to sign and swear to them.

Mr. BROWNLOW. They do that in some of the States, but here the assessors are required to view every parcel of property.

Mr. BUCHANAN. From the record?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; in person.

Mr. DAVIS. Suppose you make an assessment and between that time and the time of the payment there is a change of ownership?

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is a lien that goes with the land.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; the tax is a lien on the land. The title company will not pass the title, in case of a sale, without getting the tax certificate, and the assessor's office is notified.

Mr. DAVIS. Would not the man who gets the real estate or personal property be more interested than anybody else in having it changed because it is a lien on his property?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is a lien of the property, but it has happened that taxes are in arrears on a piece of real estate and the man has died, and we put up the property and sell it in the name of the former owner, and the sale is invalid and we have to cancel it.

Mr. SISSON. Because the real owners have not been notified?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; so that it is necessary to keep the assessor informed every day of every change.

Mr. SISSON. Not only for the purpose of taxation, but the public have an interest in keeping all title matters straight.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

RENT—COPYING INSTRUMENTS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for rent of offices of the recorder of deeds, to be expended under the direction of the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds. Where is this office?

Mr. DONOVAN. In the Century Building.

Mr. BROWNLOW. This appropriation is expended under the direction of the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds.

Mr. SISSON. One of the principal reasons urged why we should remodel the old courthouse was in order to provide a suitable place for the recorder of deeds, and now they have the courthouse remodeled, and it is a beautiful place, and yet in the assignment of space the Supreme Court and the other people down there insist they have got to have it just like it is. I am in favor of putting this office back into the courthouse.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you know of any good reason why this office should not be transferred?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I do not know anything about the matter. I have not discussed it at all. Mr. Woods has the information about that. I think the recorder of deeds desires to be heard concerning the rate of \$2.50, which is the limitation on the employment of help in his office. He stated to me in conversation that it was extremely difficult to get competent clerical help for \$2.50 a day. Of course, it is all paid out of the fees of the office.

Mr. SISSON. If they want to increase the expense of this office, by law we would have to increase the fees charged?

Mr. BROWNLOW. He told me not; that he could increase the rate and still keep within the 40 per cent of the fees. It must be very difficult now to get clerical help for \$2.50 a day.

METAL IDENTIFICATION TAGS FOR VEHICLES.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for purchase of metal identification number tags for horse-drawn vehicles used for business purposes and motor vehicles in the District of Columbia. You are asking to increase this from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

Mr. Sisson. That pays its way.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Oh, yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Is there some special reason for this increase?

Mr. Sisson. Is it because of the cost of the tags?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; it is not so much the cost of the tags but the increase of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent in the number of tags necessary. We did not have enough money to purchase the tags that were necessary.

Mr. BUCHANAN. This money all comes back.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Oh, yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. How much were the returns from this source last year?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The returns from the motor vehicle tags were \$182,057. That includes all the tags.

Mr. Sisson. And you had for that purpose an appropriation of \$15,000.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. You have got to have enough money to buy the tags. Will \$20,000 do that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Will you put in the record the number of tags?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Last year we had 43,923 and 820 duplicate tags for tags that were lost or destroyed, making a total of something over 44,000, and the 43,923 really involved over 86,000 tags, since we issued two for each machine—one for the front and one for the rear.

REPAIR OF BUILDINGS INJURED BY FIRE.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for the repair of buildings owned and used by the District of Columbia when injured by fire.

Col. KUTZ. The form of this item will have to be changed. The usual form has been a reappropriation of the unexpended balance, but at the present time we find ourselves without any balance whatever, so we suggest that the item read, "For repair of buildings owned and used by the District of Columbia when injured by fire, \$10,000."

Mr. Sisson. There is no unexpended balance?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; we have used it entirely, and we had a small fire two or three weeks ago and we have absolutely no funds out of which to repair the damage, and the building will have to remain in its damaged state until the 1st of July.

Mr. Sisson. Is it causing any deterioration to the building?

Col. KUTZ. It is not serious in this case. The suggestion was made that this appropriation of \$10,000 ought to be made immediately available, but we do not urge that because we think it would not save much time.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR OFFICE OF VETERINARY SURGEON.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The next item is on page 39, for medicines, surgical and hospital supplies, for office of veterinary surgeon, \$1,000. There is no change in that time.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It looks like we appropriated too much for 1919. Mr. BROWNLOW. That is possible; but we do not spend this money unless we need it, and we might need it very badly, and as it has stood at \$1,000 for many years, we would not like to have it reduced.

Mr. Sisson. The appropriation, evidently, has not been abused.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is true.

Mr. BROWNLOW. More than half of it was returned. This year we have only expended \$126, but we might have an epidemic of some character, or we might have some trouble that would require the use of it.

BUILDING INSPECTION DIVISION.

(See page 10.)

ALLOWANCE FOR MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR CYCLES BY ELEVATOR INSPECTORS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is building inspection division: To reimburse three elevator inspectors for provision and maintenance by themselves of three motor cycles for use in their official inspection of elevators, \$15 per month each, \$540.

Mr. Sisson. These elevator inspectors furnish their own motor cycles and we simply advance the money to keep them up.

Col. KUTZ. The allowance is considerably less than the actual cost of them, if you take into consideration the depreciation on the machine.

Mr. BUCHANAN. They do not devote their entire time to this work, do they?

Col. KUTZ. Of course, they are privileged to use them for their own pleasure out of office hours, on Sundays and on holidays.

Mr. BUCHANAN. No; I mean do they devote their entire working time to this work?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

DISTRICT BUILDING.

(See page 12.)

FUEL, LIGHT, REPAIRS, ETC.—INCREASE IN AMOUNT FOR LABOR.

Mr. Sisson. The next item in which there is any change is as follows: "District Building: For fuel, light, power, repairs, laundry, mechanics, and labor, and miscellaneous supplies." Why do you strike out the words "Not to exceed \$4,000?"

Col. KUTZ. The request is made to strike that out entirely or to increase the limit from \$4,000 to \$6,000. Our experience has shown that \$4,000 handicaps us unduly and requires us to do by contract certain minor repair work that we feel we can do to better advantage by the hire of labor. We would at least like the amount increased to \$6,000.

As to the increase in the total appropriation from \$35,000 to \$40,000, the greater part lies in an item of \$4,000 for repairs to the roof of the District Building; the roof is a tile roof and in the aging of the building it has separated itself from the walls of the building, and a considerable portion of it will have to be taken up and relaid, in order to avoid serious damage to the building itself.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the reason for this \$5,000 increase in the appropriation asked for?

Col. KUTZ. Yes. We have at the present time a balance of only \$934 under the \$4,000 limitation, so that probably it will be difficult for us to get through the year under present conditions.

Mr. Sisson. You have your coal already purchased?

Col. KUTZ. It is not a question of coal. It is a question of employing labor for small jobs around the building.

Mr. Sisson. I understand that, but the principal item here is for fuel.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; but I referred to the limitation of \$4,000 on labor. Under that limitation we have already spent over \$3,000.

Mr. DAVIS. And you would like to have that increased to \$6,000 or stricken out entirely?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; we do not really see any need for the limitation, but if Congress wishes to place a limitation on the commissioners, we suggest \$6,000 instead of \$4,000.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MARKETS.

(See page 36.)

PURCHASE OF SMALL QUANTITIES OF GROCERIES, ETC.

Mr. DAVIS. The next is the Office of Superintendent of Weights, Measures and Markets. What does he use this appropriation of \$100 for? I notice he is now asking for \$500.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is used when he goes out and buys small quantities of material, meats, or provisions, and tests them.

Mr. DAVIS. Why this increase from \$100 to \$500?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The amount of money has been so small that not enough of that work has been done.

Mr. DAVIS. Has the price of meat gone up?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The price of meat has gone up and this appropriation is necessary. I know of one case where we suspected a place of selling shoulders and meat of that kind under weight, and we did not have enough money to buy a great quantity of those things, so we only charged part of it against this appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS. Would the effect of this appropriation be to reduce the cost of living?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It would reduce the cost of living in the case of a man who is selling a 5-pound shoulder and charging for 6½ pounds, or in the case of a man who is selling a quart of something and is not giving you but a pint and a half. The inspectors of the office of weights and measures are so well known that if they go in and purchase anything, they will get good, heavy weight, and we want to use this so we can get some other person, who is not connected with the office and who is not known, to go in and buy groceries or provisions in order to obtain evidence against persons who are suspected of short weights and short measures.

Mr. Sisson. That is true of all kinds of measures, yardsticks, pounds, bushels, and so forth.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; and very particularly with reference to the use of scales.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS TO MARKETS.

Mr. DAVIS. "For maintenance and repairs to markets," you ask for \$4,100 instead of \$3,500?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is an addition of \$600, and is altogether represented by an item for painting the sheds at the farmers' market,

which have not been painted since their erection. It is desired to paint them in order to prevent decay.

MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, AND LIGHTING OF FISH WHARF AND MARKET.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is, "For maintenance, repair, and lighting of fish wharf and market"; you are asking for \$1,800 instead of \$1,500?

Mr. Sisson. This is a perfectly new building.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I know that, but repairs begin to be necessary to some extent on buildings from the beginning, such items as screens, for instance, require to be kept in good order. Of course, that is a very large building, and as the years go on, inevitably, this item will increase. Then there is the question of supplies, brooms, cleaning material, etc., which are purchased out of this fund.

Mr. Sisson. What are you getting from this fish market by way of rental?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The rents we fixed on a 5 per cent basis, bring us in a little better than 5 per cent. The income amounted last year to \$13,837.51, and there were still vacancies in the building when the last fiscal year closed, but practically all the space is now rented.

Mr. Sisson. What is your total overhead now?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The total overhead charge last year was this item of \$1,500 for repairs; \$2,600 for maintenance and operation of the refrigerator plant, including the salary of the engineer; the market master, at \$900; and a watchman, at \$600; making a total overhead of \$5,600.

Mr. Sisson. And you have a total income of over \$13,000?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; and it is increasing.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, the fish market pays its own way, and you have a balance of a little over \$8,000, and that fund, of course, ought to increase, because your building is going to deteriorate and you ought to have something to cover that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; of course, it was not designed to be a money-making place but just to carry itself.

Mr. Sisson. I am not trying to make it a money-making place, but it ought to amortize itself, so that at the end of the life of this building we will have enough money to build another one. Of course, I do not mean that you will have that money in a separate fund, but there ought to be enough so that the building will be amortized.

Mr. BROWNLOW. And we believe it will be when all this space is rented and, as I say, it is being more and more occupied.

Mr. DAVIS. What portion of the building is unrented?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is nearly all rented now; but, as I say, last year, when we had this rental return of \$13,000, there were several vacant stalls. At the beginning of that fiscal year there were 8 or 10 vacant stalls, but they have gradually been rented, and Mr. Garges tells me that now all the stores are fully rented. The restaurant upstairs never has been rented, and that is the only part of the building now not rented.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, you will occasionally have a vacant stall for a few days or a week or a month.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; we may have; but at the present time it is all rented except the restaurant upstairs, and I am myself somewhat

responsible for that, because since we got the appropriation to lay an asphalt pavement from Fourteenth Street down there, which will be followed by a sidewalk, I thought it would be better to wait until that time and then put in a sea-food restaurant there and get the benefit of those improvements. It is only a few blocks from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and from the Department of Agriculture. I thought it would be better to do that than to put in a restaurant now and get the place all dirty and in bad shape, simply catering to the wharf people. When the sidewalk and the asphalt pavement are put down there, my idea then is to have somebody go in there with a restaurant that will attract a clientele from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the Agricultural Department.

Mr. DAVIS. That will make it a second Harvey's Restaurant.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I have advised the superintendent not to attempt to rent the restaurant until we get the physical improvements made, so that people can go there very easily in automobiles, etc.

MAINTENANCE, OPERATION, AND REPAIRS OF REFRIGERATING PLANT—
ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

Mr. DAVIS. In the next item, "For maintenance, operation, and repair to refrigerating plant," I notice you are asking for an assistant engineer. It would seem as though one engineer ought to take care of that plant.

Col. KUTZ. If you put any fish in the refrigerator room, the room must stay continuously refrigerated, and with only one man, the market master is the only relief he has. We feel there ought to be two men on that plant—one for each shift of 12 hours.

Mr. Sisson. Do they pay for the refrigeration?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; we have one small room that is set aside for refrigeration of products for short periods of time.

Mr. DAVIS. Do the tenants pay for this refrigeration?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; anybody who puts in fish products or sea-food products temporarily has to pay for the privilege.

Mr. DAVIS. Is the patronage and charge enough to pay for two men to look after it and to pay for the ice that is necessary?

Col. KUTZ. This is ammonia refrigeration.

Mr. DAVIS. Well, the expense of it?

Col. KUTZ. Yes. We intend to make it absolutely self-sustaining. It has only been recently available for the use of the tenants. That part of the installation was not made until four or five months ago.

Mr. Sisson. By proper food inspection you could almost compel the use of this refrigerator plant, because a man would not take a chance on not using the refrigerator.

Col. KUTZ. Of course, most of them use ice, but they frequently get a supply that they can not handle in their own ice boxes, and they put it in the cold-storage room and leave it there for a day or two or three days, and are charged a fixed price for the privilege.

Mr. BROWNLOW. And that charge is fixed at enough to pay for the service.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, if a man happened to have a larger supply of fish than his refrigerator would hold, and had to carry it over several days, he would have to put it in the cold-storage room.

Col. KUTZ. Yes; the plant is an electrically operated ammonia plant.

MOTOR VEHICLES FOR INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. DAVIS. The next is a new item, "For two motor vehicles to be used on the lighter work of inspectors of weights and measures, \$1,600." These are in addition to the previous automobiles you have mentioned?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; we have five inspectors of weights and measures who are constantly in the field carrying on the work of inspection of the lighter scales and measures. Two of these are still using the horse-drawn vehicle, which is a delivery wagon. He has his test weights in there, etc., and they could get over the ground very much better if they were equipped as the other inspectors are—that is, with Ford machines.

Mr. Sisson. Why do you want the highest-priced Ford?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They are \$800 each. It is a truck body, you see, and has to be a truck body in order to carry these weights. You have to carry 500 or 600 pounds of test weights all the time.

Mr. DAVIS. How much of the time are these men in the field?

Mr. BROWNLOW. These inspectors, Mr. Davis, are continually in the field, all of them, every day, going from place to place.

Mr. DAVIS. Do they accomplish much?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They accomplish a great deal.

Mr. DAVIS. Do they quite frequently find fraudulent weights and scales?

Mr. BROWNLOW. All the time; and not only fraudulent weights—

Mr. DAVIS (interposing). What do you do with a man who perpetrates such a fraud as that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. There is a bill pending now which will give more adequate control over weights and measures. It is on the calendar, and has been partly considered on one District day. A great many times these errors in the scales are not fraudulent and are not intentional, but something gets wrong with the scales.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, if it is done intentionally, he is guilty of a crime?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; and it is necessary, in the interest of the public, that there be constant supervision.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do they often find scales that give too much?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Oh, yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Do they correct that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Oh, yes; because a scale that will weigh too much on a test is so greatly out of order that perhaps the next day it will weigh very much under. That work does require constant inspection, and they are also inspecting these gasoline pumps where the gasoline is measured automatically.

Mr. DAVIS. Do any of the owners or users of scales request the inspection, or is it something that is forced upon them?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Oh, yes; the owners of scales constantly bring them to the office to have them tested, and they are constantly bringing in their measures to have them tested, because they do not want to be prosecuted for violations, and when they buy measures from manufacturers—

Mr. DAVIS (interposing). There is authority now to prosecute them, you say?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. It is a felony, is it not?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; it is a misdemeanor here.

Mr. SISSON. In a great many States it is a felony.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the limit of punishment for a misdemeanor? Is it \$100 fine and 90 days in jail, or——

Mr. BROWNLOW. The fine or imprisonment depends on the act of Congress.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the limit, do you recall?

Mr. BROWNLOW. From \$5 to \$100, under the police regulations. The limit of imprisonment is one year, and the fine has varied materially as different acts of Congress have been passed.

Mr. DAVIS. Then different offenses which are all called misdemeanors still have different punishments?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Imprisonment for anything over a year is for a felony.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Imprisonment for over a year is for a felony.

Mr. DAVIS. It is so in the States, but it is not so in the District?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Yes; it is so in the Federal courts; anything over a year is for a felony.

Mr. SISSON. Eleven months and twenty-nine days is the time in the Federal statute. Imprisonment for anything over a year is for a felony.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I would like to say that we cut out of this appropriation, because of the very great necessity for cutting down, an estimate of \$6,000 for a large truck to test the heavier scales. I would just like to show you the number of scales that are existing here in the District of Columbia on which coal and other products of that kind are weighed which can not be tested by this department with the small weights we have and that would require special testing by a special auto truck. There are some 75 of these scales.

Mr. SISSON. Did we ever give you that before?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; you never gave it to us. We have asked for it several times. But I am asking your indulgence for a minute on this, as to the \$6,000 for that truck.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the capacity of that truck?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That would be 20 tons.

Mr. SISSON. That is a big truck.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is 20 tons. That is not the capacity of some of the scales.

Mr. SISSON. Could you get that truck from the Army?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We would try to get it from the Army, as we do everything else, if we had the appropriation.

Mr. SISSON. Let us have a list of these scales that you can not test at the present time.

Mr. DAVIS. Have they trucks of that kind in the Army?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I will ask to have inserted in the record this list of scales in the District that we can not test on account of present equipment.

Mr. SISSON. For our information, give us the names of a few of them, and then put the list in the record.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I will do so.

(Mr. Brownlow read from the list referred to, which is here printed in full in the record, as follows:)

Name.	Address.	Type of scale.	Capacity.
			<i>Pounds.</i>
Chesapeake & Potomac Coal Co.	South Capitol and I Streets.	Auto truck.	38,000
Government Fuel Yards.	I Street, near South Capitol.	do.	45,000
Do.	do.	do.	45,000
L. E. White Coal Co.	South Capitol and I Streets.	do.	40,000
Schaeffer Bros.	Hillbrook, D. C.	Wagon.	18,000
George Oddnick	4975 Sheriff Road NE.	do.	15,000
W. W. Griffith.	First Street, between M and N NE.	Auto truck.	32,000
Do.	do.	do.	30,000
Marlow Coal Co.	do.	do.	47,000
Do.	do.	Wagon.	20,000
E. J. Chapman.	do.	Auto truck.	45,000
J. P. Agnew & Co.	do.	do.	43,000
Albright & Barker.	do.	do.	38,000
Do.	do.	do.	40,000
Do.	do.	do.	40,000
J. Maury Dove.	do.	do.	42,000
Do.	do.	do.	46,000
Consolidated Coal Co.	do.	do.	42,000
National Coal Co.	First and M Streets NE.	Wagon.	23,000
National Mortar Co.	do.	do.	16,000
United States Department of Interior.	First and N Streets NE.	Auto truck.	45,000
Phillips & Lynch.	706 Fifth Street SE.	Wagon.	15,000
T. W. Rose.	1125 Seventh Street SE.	do.	14,000
B. B. Earnshaw.	Eleventh and Virginia Avenue SE.	do.	16,000
L. G. Hoce.	Eleventh Street, near Virginia Avenue SE.	do.	16,000
L. P. Stewart.	Thirteenth and L Streets SE.	Auto truck.	42,000
G. L. Chubb.	630 Pennsylvania Avenue SE.	Wagon.	16,000
Cochroera Bros.	630 Fourteenth Street NE.	do.	12,000
American Ice Co.	Fifteenth and E Streets NE.	do.	22,000
Dickey Bros.	Fifteenth and Maryland Avenue NE.	do.	18,000
J. G. Allen.	1328 Wylie Street NE.	do.	16,000
H. E. Glotzlach.	923 Twelfth Street NE.	do.	12,000
J. S. Allison.	1203 Montello Avenue NE.	do.	18,000
Jno. F. Davis.	1107 H Street NE.	do.	16,000
Jno. A. Edlin.	1000 B Street SE.	do.	18,000
B. M. Freeman.	619 Third Street NE.	do.	18,000
Phillips & Co.	500 C Street NE.	do.	18,000
R. J. & M. C. Grace.	Fourth and F Streets NE.	do.	20,000
District of Columbia sewer department.	First and O Streets SE.	do.	16,000
Stewart & Bro.	224 D Street SE.	do.	16,000
Ed Mullin.	15 L Street SE.	do.	16,000
Columbia Granite & Dredging Co.	1620 Half Street SE.	Auto truck.	40,000
C. M. Edwards.	Maryland House.	Wagon.	16,000
J. C. Smith.	2022 Fourth Street NW.	do.	16,000
Department of Agriculture.	do.	do.	18,000
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	do.	Auto truck.	50,000
J. Maury Dove.	Fourteenth and Water Streets SW.	do.	40,000
Propagating Gardens.	do.	Wagon.	18,000
J. Maury Dove.	Fourteenth and Water Streets SW.	Auto truck.	42,000
American Ice Co.	Ninth and Water Streets.	do.	50,000
S. M. Frazier.	Anacostia.	do.	45,000
United States Navy Yard.	Foot of Eighth Street SE.	Wagon.	18,000
Do.	do.	Autotruck.	50,000
Government Hospital for the Insane.	Congress Heights.	Wagon.	16,000
Wm. Galt & Co.	First Street and Indiana Avenue.	do.	24,200
Do.	do.	do.	18,000
Merchants Transfer & Storage Co.	Rear 222 Second Street NW.	do.	16,000
L. C. Reynolds & Co.	Fourteenth and H Streets NE.	do.	16,000
H. P. Pillsbury.	54 H Street NE.	Autotruck.	31,000
Chapin & Sachs.	First and M Streets NE.	do.	43,000
McDowell & Sons.	Eckington Place and Q Street NE.	Wagon.	20,000
B. J. Werner.	1937 Fifth Street NE.	do.	20,000
J. W. Loveless.	23 Florida Avenue NW.	do.	18,000
Cook Waste Paper Co.	79 O Street NW.	do.	14,000
Theodore Michael.	29 New York Avenue NE.	do.	14,000
Do.	do.	do.	20,000
Wm. H. Hemick.	53 N Street NE.	do.	20,000
Fainberg & Smith.	19 Patterson Street NE.	do.	16,000
Geo. E. Williams.	1125 First Street NW.	do.	18,000
Government Printing Office.	Jackson Alley.	Autotruck.	40,000
E. H. Trundle.	511 New Jersey Avenue NW.	Wagon.	16,000
Holmes Bakery.	111 F Street NW.	do.	20,000
O'Connor & Bro.	714 Second Street NW.	do.	16,000
Washington Abbot.	Benning, D. C.	do.	18,000
Do.	do.	do.	18,000
Do.	do.	do.	18,000
Wm. Rosewag.	1603 H Street NE.	do.	16,000

Name.	Address.	Type of scale.	Capacity.
			<i>Pounds.</i>
Dickey Bros.	Benning, D. C.	Auto truck	40,000
W. S. Hoge & Bros.	Sixth and C Streets SW	do.	41,000
Do.	do.	Wagon	18,000
Thomas H. Watts.	212 C Street SW	do.	16,000
R. L. Elliot.	Brookland, D. C.	do.	19,500
Holy Cross College.	do.	do.	16,000
United States Soldiers' Home.		Auto truck	40,000
United States Filtration Plant.	Second and Bryant Streets NW	do.	43,000
C. L. Osborne.	5909 Georgia Avenue.	Wagon	14,000
A. Denekas.	3610 Georgia Avenue.	do.	16,000
American Ice Co.	Georgia Avenue and Upshur Street	Auto truck	40,000
L. L. Charlton.	2505 Sherman Avenue.	Wagon	14,000
Columbia Brick & Coal Co.	Takoma Park, D. C.	Auto truck	29,000
Southern Building & Supply Co.	do.	do.	35,000
Marlow Coal Co.	South Capitol and G Streets.	do.	38,000
L. E. White Coal Co.	South Capitol and I Streets	do.	42,000
C. C. Smithson.	South Capitol and G Streets.	Wagon	16,000
Standard Coal Co.	12 I Street SE.	do.	18,000
Do.	do.	Auto truck	40,000
Chesapeake & Potomac Coal Co.	South Capitol and I Streets	do.	40,500
Terminal Ice & Cold Storage Plant.	Eleventh and E Streets SW	do.	45,000
Washington Steel & Ordnance Co.	Giesboro Point, D. C.	Wagon	18,000
Rinaldi Bros.	2145 Georgia Avenue NW	do.	14,000

Mr. Sisson. That class of scales you can not test at all?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We can not test them at all now.

Mr. Sisson. Have you had complaints of scales not weighing correctly?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; we have had frequent complaints.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Has anyone in the District proper means for testing those scales—the owners or anybody else?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I do not believe so. It may be possible that the Bureau of Standards have, but we have not been able to find anybody. We are absolutely without means for accurate testing of these scales.

Mr. DAVIS. Is it the duty of the Bureau of Standards to test these scales?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; it is the duty of the Bureau of Standards to make tests to establish standards, but it is clearly the duty of the municipality to test those scales. We go into the apothecaries' shops and test their scales and weights, and we go into the grocery stores and test all the scales, and for that we have the equipment; but without such a truck as this we can not test these larger scales. This is a development of the auto-truck—these heavy scales.

Mr. DAVIS. Tell us why it is necessary to have a 20-ton truck to test these scales.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I do not mean a 20-ton truck. You have to have a truck that will weigh up to 25 tons. This \$6,000 that we are asking for is not only to buy a truck, but it is to buy weights that can be lifted on or off, so that you can make these tests.

Mr. Sisson. The Bureau of Standards would test your weights?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; they would test the weights.

Mr. Sisson. And give you a certification that those weights are correct?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. Then you could take those weights and use them on your scales, testing to each 1,000 pounds?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; you would test it at each 1,000 pounds, because scales might be accurate at 5,000 pounds and inaccurate at 10,000 pounds.

Mr. DAVIS. If you would take those scales and test them, and then balance on back every 1,000 pounds, you could easily test the scales!

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You want a truck that would test these weights?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. That will take \$6,000?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. What are these weights made of?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I think they are made of iron. You know, there are so many of these large scales that if there are considerable errors it may result in great overcharging, and if you take coal at the present high prices, the public may suffer very greatly.

Mr. BUCHANAN. With coal at \$12 a ton?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. In order to have this matter tested out by these gentlemen, I am willing to have you gentlemen make that estimate and we will take it up for consideration. I am thoroughly impressed with the absolute necessity of it, since I have seen the number of scales. I had no idea that you had such a list as that. You must have 150 scales there.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Do you mean for us to send this through the Treasury, or just give an informal estimate?

Mr. Sisson. You have sent it through the Treasury several times. Technically, of course, it ought to come through the Treasury.

NOTE.—Letter submitting estimate for purchase of motor truck follows:

FEBRUARY, 28, 1920.

HON. CHARLES R. DAVIS,

*Chairman Subcommittee on Appropriations of the
District of Columbia, House of Representatives.*

SIR: Referring to the hearings on the District of Columbia appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1921, now being held by your committee, and to the request made to the commissioners at the hearing on February 27 on that portion of the bill having reference to contingent and miscellaneous expenses, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia have the honor to request that you insert under this heading the following items:

"For purchase of heavy motor truck for use in testing large wagon and auto truck scales and the equipment of said truck with necessary testing apparatus, \$6,000."

"For maintenance and repair of heavy motor truck, \$1,000."

In the hearing above referred to, the commissioners submitted to your committee a partial list of scales which could not be properly tested by reason of the lack of this heavy motor truck. The scales are used by coal dealers and dealers in heavy building material, the capacity of some of them run as high as 20 tons.

With the present equipment in the office of the superintendent of weights, measures, and markets these scales can not be tested to a greater capacity than 1 or 2 tons, which test is inadequate to determine definitely whether the scales weigh correctly. In order to determine whether a scale weighs correctly, it is necessary to test it up to the capacity to which it is used.

The advent of the large motor truck form of delivery has resulted in a great increase in the number of scales of large capacity in use, as the greater portion of heavy hauling is done in these large trucks. It is necessary for the protection of the public, in the purchase of coal and other heavy material, that the scales used in this large business should register accurately. This can only be determined by furnishing the large testing equipment herein requested.

Very respectfully,

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
By LOUIS BROWNLOW, *President*.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

(See page 52.)

FOR MAKING SURVEYS TO MARK PERMANENTLY SYSTEM OF HIGHWAYS.

Mr. DAVIS. The superintendent of weights and measures, an allowance of \$360; there is no change requested. The next item, surveyor's office, "For making surveys to mark permanently on the ground the permanent system of highways for the District of Columbia, \$2,000."

Col. KUTZ. This is a new item, Mr. Chairman. The permanent system of highways was laid out in 1895 in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress, but in the outlying sections it is entirely a paper plan.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you mean by "outlying section"? Do you mean in the District of Columbia?

Col. KUTZ. The undeveloped sections of the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS. Within the District?

Col. KUTZ. Oh, yes; within the District. We would like to have this sum for the purpose of making general surveys and to mark out at intervals the street intersections of the proposed highway plan. It would save work and money in the long run. We could make one comprehensive survey, instead of doing a part in connection with each survey—that is, when we are now called on by the owner of a subdivision to mark the streets in his section we must sometimes go long distances to tie in. We would like to make one survey and mark out by monuments the principal sections.

Mr. DAVIS. Who would pay for all of this?

Col. KUTZ. That would be paid out of the General Treasury, and would not be a charge against individuals. It would facilitate our routine work, and it is very desirable that it be done.

Mr. Sisson. Can you do it for \$2,000?

Col. KUTZ. We can not do all that ought to be done, but it is probably all that we can expend at a time, because we would take up this work during a dull season in the office.

Mr. Sisson. What will it cost to complete this work? If we undertake this work, put our hand to the plow, what will it take to plow the furrow?

Col. KUTZ. I will have to supply for the record what a reasonably permanent marking would cost. I admit that this is just an initial appropriation. It will not completely do the work.

Mr. Sisson. You have had previous work done, I suppose?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

NOTE.—The estimated cost of doing the work necessary to reasonably mark the streets on the highway plan is \$12,000.

Mr. Sisson. It ought to be done, unless it costs too much money.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I do not know but what it ought to be done anyway.

Mr. Sisson. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Let me ask you this: Is there some one, throughout the year, always coming to you who wants to build here or there, requesting you to mark out so that they may know where the street line is?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; and we would like to be able to supply that information with the minimum amount of work in each case; that is,

to go to the nearest monument and run a line to the individual's property. As it is now we sometimes have to postpone compliance with such a request for a considerable period of time.

Mr. Sisson. You are obliged to comply with those requests?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; we comply with them; but we can not always do it as promptly as we should.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You ought to comply with such a request quickly, so that a man may know where to put his house. He might put it in the middle of the street.

Mr. Sisson. I am surprised that this has not been done before.

Col. KUTZ. It should have been done, considering the time that has elapsed since the law was passed.

Mr. Sisson. I do not see how you have been getting along.

Mr. GORGAS. We have marks here and there, and the surveyors simply tie back.

Col. KUTZ. We do tie in, but we can not do it conveniently or expeditiously without more permanent monuments.

Mr. Sisson. If you had your lots and streets all properly marked, a man with a tape measure could make his own measurements?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. This would enable him to do it himself.

Mr. DAVIS. It seems to me that the property owner ought to share in this expense; if a man has taken land and wants to use it for building purposes. There are Government surveys of the lands in the States, and they have gone and established the section corners everywhere.

Mr. Sisson. They have the field notes filed in every county in all of the States, and that is done at the expense of the Federal Government; and after the field notes have all been filed and the corners have been established, the Federal Government approves it all.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; but I have had lawsuits in my time as to where the exact line was between two farms, and when we get into such a lawsuit we have to employ our own surveyors to find out where the true lines are from the corners. The Government does not pay for the tracing of that line there.

Mr. Sisson. But they do it first. They first establish the line in every city in laying out property before they let people in a subdivision. They ought to pay for that initial expense, and the owner ought to pay the further expense of survey.

Mr. DAVIS. But suppose that he neglects it.

Mr. Sisson. Suppose that a man applies to you to know where the exact street line is?

Mr. BROWNLOW. He pays for it.

Mr. DAVIS. That is what I wanted to know, if the property owner did not pay some of it.

Col. KUTZ. Yes; this will furnish reference points that in the future will facilitate the work of the surveyor.

Mr. Sisson. It will facilitate his work so that in making the required survey he can do it in a few minutes, whereas under the present system it will take him a long time? Under the present system he may have to run a quarter of a mile to the point he wishes to survey, because that is the only fixed marker. He will have to go there to start.

Col. KUTZ. Yes; that is the idea.

Mr. Sisson. You could not start here, because it has not been definitely fixed, and in order to get the proper starting point he has got to go back.

Mr. BUCHANAN. This is to make a whole lot of starting points?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. So that in the future if a man wants his land surveyed with absolutely accuracy—

Mr. BUCHANAN. Or the street.

Mr. Sisson (continuing). If he is not willing to take his own measurements he applies down here to get this work done, and the surveyor of the District will go to one of these new markers, that is very close, perhaps, to his lot, and it would be very much more economical.

Mr. DAVIS. Let us go on a little further with that. Take the Government section. They put up a section post on all the lines over the United States. I go out and buy or preempt or homestead 160 acres of that land. A neighbor does the same across here. There is a disagreement as to the line before the fences are built and the houses are built; some of these people want to build it exactly on the line. Now, they ascertain by competent surveyors where that line is. They have to go back a mile to find a section post. They do that without any expense to the Government. Now, you will not have to go a mile to find a section post in the District, as to the line between private individuals.

Col. KUTZ. You would, in places, at the present time.

Mr. DAVIS. You would have to go to the last section post, so to speak.

Col. KUTZ. All that this is to do is to provide convenient starting points in the District.

Mr. DAVIS. For the benefit of the property owners?

Col. KUTZ. For the benefit of the surveyors.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And for the benefit of the surveyors.

Mr. DAVIS. In other words, it is to provide section posts.

Mr. BUCHANAN. In the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS. The property owners have run lines on their own property from those markers everywhere in the United States, and the Government has not had any expense for that. The property owners hunt up their lines themselves.

Mr. BROWNLOW. This would also be used for public purposes in laying out streets.

Mr. Sisson. As I understand, it is all for public purposes, to enable the District engineers to move quickly and economically, when they are called upon, make surveys and designate where the streets run. I am utterly surprised that that has not been done before; but the question is whether we would want to do it at the present time.

TO COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION OF WHARF, ETC., ON WATER ST. BETWEEN
M AND N, SW.

Mr. DAVIS. I have had many surveys made of land, in many cases, but my clients always had to pay for it.

What is this wharf between M and N Streets, Southwest, where we are constructing a fish wharf?

Col. KUTZ. It is a wharf that was authorized by the Congress in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1918. The sum of \$53,000 was appropriated, but before the wharf could be built the prices of all things had so increased that the commissioners were unable to undertake the construction. We are asking now for an additional appropriation in order to do the same work that was contemplated in the act of March 3, 1917.

Mr. DAVIS. You had an appropriation of \$53,000?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. That is what you estimated for?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. And you have not had anything in the years 1919 and 1920?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; we have not done any work under the original appropriation.

Mr. Sisson. There were two reasons for not doing the work. The first was the difficulty of getting labor; and second, embargoes on materials?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. You have expended none of this \$53,000?

Col. KUTZ. None of it. This is simply to carry out the plan of Congress which could not be carried out before on account of the abnormal cost of materials and labor, and because of inability to get materials.

Mr. DAVIS. This ought to be done?

Col. KUTZ. It ought to be done.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, in addition to the \$53,000, you want \$25,000?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. I understand that none of that \$53,000 has been expended?

Col. KUTZ. What was to cost \$53,000 will now cost \$78,000.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That \$53,000, of course, is still available.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. It might be a rather good idea—although Congress appropriated for this after extensive hearings on it, it might still be well—if you would describe where the wharf is going to be, and the purposes that it is going to serve, because if the committee should allow it, there might be questions about it on the floor.

NOTE.—The proposed wharf will be situated on land belonging to the United States lying south of Water Street between M and N Streets SW., opposite square 473, and is intended to replace an existing dilapidated structure at that point.

The replacement of the existing wharf is a step in the direction of improving the water front along the Washington Channel by gradually eliminating unsightly and dilapidated structures.

Mr. DAVIS. I admit right now that I could not do it.

STREETS.

ASSESSMENT AND PERMIT WORK.

For the repair of streets, etc.; assessment and permit work, 1919, you have had \$200,000.

Col. KUTZ. This is the appropriation under which sidewalks and alleys are paved and curb is laid, half the cost being assessed against

adjoining property. We have asked for \$285,000, which is in excess of the amount appropriated for this year and is in excess of the amount appropriated at any time under this head; but while it is greater in amount, it will accomplish materially less than we have been able to accomplish in any year prior to the war, and since 1915. For instance, in 1915, we had \$220,000 for this purposes. In 1916 we had \$220,000, and in 1917 we had \$240,000. But the cost of alley paving and sidewalk paving and curbing has practically doubled since those years; so that what we could do then for \$200,000 would now cost \$400,000. We are really not asking for the privilege of doing the same quantity of work that we did before the war.

Mr. Sisson. Even though you are asking for \$285,000?

Col. KUTZ. Even though we are asking for \$85,000 more.

Mr. DAVIS. You have not any unexpended balance?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; we will spend every dollar of the \$200,000.

Mr. DAVIS. Then you ask to have the item in brackets stricken out?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; that should be stricken out. We will not be able to do all the work that the residents of the District are asking us to do.

Mr. DAVIS. Even though they are paying half of the cost?

Col. KUTZ. Even though they are paying half of the cost. We have to turn down requests, due to the lack of funds.

Mr. BROWNLOW. When we made up our estimates we approved this item at \$400,000, in order to do just as much work as we used to do, but as we ran over the limitation by \$3,000,000 we cut that to \$285,000.

Mr. Sisson. I really think that where the people themselves desire the improvement—although I do not approve of the contribution out of the National Treasury, because I believe in the assignment of taxes levied by most of the cities they pay it all—in view of the fact that we make a contribution, if I want a sidewalk in front of my own property and I am willing to spend my own money for it, in view of the present law in the District we ought to give it its merit under existing conditions.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. BROWNLOW. There are many houses being erected in the District where we have not been able to keep up with them.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, if I want to improve my own property, I ought to be able to spend what money I want to.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Some of the builders of the District are putting down sidewalks at their own expense.

Mr. Sisson. It ought to be done everywhere. I do not believe in the present method here, at all.

Mr. DAVIS. It increases the value of the property.

Mr. Sisson. It is done in the majority of the cities in the United States to-day, but we have here in the District this archaic idea because people want to get money out of the Treasury. But in view of the fact that it is a law, and we are committed to it—not with my volition, you understand, but since we are committed to it—I think we ought to appropriate enough money so that these people who want to improve their property, and are willing to spend their money for it, can get what they want. As the commissioner states, many people understand that they will be entitled to get 50 cents for every dollar

that they pay, half of it out of the Federal Treasury and half of it out of the District treasury; and that shows the necessity, and this ought to be done.

Mr. DAVIS. Have they become reconciled to the Borland amendment yet?

Col. KUTZ. No, they have not; but it has worked very well. I would not ask its repeal.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You could not do it anyway, at this time. Two hundred and eighty-five thousand is all that you want on this?

Col. KUTZ. That is all we could ask under the limitation of law. We feel we need that.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What amount could you use?

Col. KUTZ. Four hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you mean by "the limitation of the law"?

Col. KUTZ. The law says that our estimates must not exceed twice the estimated revenues of the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS. You could not have cut these alleys out of here.

Col. KUTZ. Oh, yes; we could; but our estimates for different items are in accordance with their relative importance. In the estimates we submitted we put in \$285,000 for this purpose.

TOTAL REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. Sisson. What is the revenue for the District at this time, the total annual revenue, that you have reference to?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The estimated revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, would be \$9,934,450.

Mr. DAVIS. Nearly \$10,000,000?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Practically that. The total revenues—gross—are \$10,129,410; but in arriving at this figure which we estimate, we had to deduct from that the amount required for the policemen's and firemen's relief fund, amounting to \$195,000. The total amount required for the policemen's and firemen's fund is \$220,000, but rents and fines to be deducted from the pay of the policemen and firemen amount to \$20,000, so that there is \$195,000 from the different appropriations that is a primary charge upon the District revenues; which, deducted from the total estimated amount of \$10,129,410, leaves available for this purpose \$9,934,450. The details of that are to be found on pages 272 and 273 of the committee print of the bill.

Mr. Sisson. That is what I wanted to get in the record. If the committee thought that you needed this \$400,000, we could very easily do this by chopping off in other places.

Col. KUTZ. We think that would throw the estimates out of balance.

Mr. DAVIS. Would it disarrange the harmonious whole?

Col. KUTZ. There is no use in greatly enlarging one at the expense of the other appropriations. We have tried to submit them in amounts that would harmonize with each other. We would like to see this appropriation increased, but not at the expense of any other estimates we have submitted.

Mr. Sisson. You see Uncle Sam only pays one-fourth of this. It is not hurting Uncle Sam much.

Mr. BUCHANAN. While that law governs the estimates, can anything govern the amount that Congress appropriates?

Mr. SISSON. Oh, no. I do not know about a point of order; I do not know whether that would draw a point of order against the whole bill or not. That would be a serious question. But if Congress should enact legislation appropriating in this bill 10 times the amount of money that these gentlemen have estimated for, I am not passing on the question, if we reported a bill that appropriated more than twice the total revenues of the District, whether that would or not make the whole bill susceptible to a point of order.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The reason I asked that is because the estimates are based on the half-and-half plan.

Mr. SISSON. Yes.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1920.

COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES ACCOUNT OF GRADING SPRING PLACE.

Mr. DAVIS. On page 52, what is this new language concerning: "For compensation for damages to frame house located on lot 807, square 2690, by reason of the filling to grade of Spring Place, abutting said premises, provided the owner of said property waives all claim for any additional compensation by reason of said change in grade, \$600"?

What is that for?

Col. KUTZ. The legislation proposed is similar to that contained in the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1918 in regard to lot 812 of the same square. A street in front of the premises in question was condemned under the law providing for the condemnation of minor streets. Certain land was taken in the condemnation proceedings and damages paid. No land was taken from the lot in question, and therefore no allowance could be made for damages to the house on said lot caused by fill in front of it. In other cases along this street where part of the land was taken, the owner was allowed damages. In this case, however, the jury was not able to do so by reason of the fact that no part of the lot was taken in the condemnation proceedings, though the house was left far below the level of the street.

Mr. SISSON. This was where the street was up high?

Col. KUTZ. Up to the eaves of the house.

Mr. DAVIS. Did we see that house when we were out there?

Col. KUTZ. I think possibly you did; but the house has now disappeared. It was an old frame structure. We have had the damage estimated by the assessor and he fixed it at \$600.

Mr. SISSON. The house I had in mind we paid for.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That was an exactly similar condition, where we paid \$300 for that house. This was a better house, but the facts and circumstances of the cases are exactly similar.

Mr. DAVIS. When we were out in that direction we looked at that, but we have not seen this.

Mr. BROWNLOW. This house was uninhabitable after the ground was filled.

Mr. DAVIS. I think we had better look at the premises.

Mr. Sisson. You are paying damages for the house, and then they took the house away.

Mr. BROWNLOW. This made it absolutely uninhabitable. That other house that we paid for is gone. The equitable consideration in this case is precisely the same as in the other case.

Mr. Sisson. But the trouble is in ascertaining anything about the valuation of the house. Who made the valuation on the house?

Col. KUTZ. The assessor is the man who determined the amount which we name here; \$600.

Mr. Sisson. Is that acceptable to the property owner?

Col. KUTZ. I do not know, sir.

Mr. Sisson. I suppose that after this man accepts the money that will be the end of it?

Col. KUTZ. A condition of the proposed item is as follows:

Provided, The owner of said property waives all claim for any additional compensation by reason of said change in grade.

Mr. Sisson. In order that the record may show with absolute certainty, in making this embankment for the street level, you did not actually take any of his lot?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir.

Mr. Sisson. But it went so close to his house, and the height of the embankment was so great, as to destroy it as a residence?

Col. KUTZ. The height of the embankment was practically up to the level of the eaves of the house.

Mr. Sisson. How close was the embankment to the house?

Col. KUTZ. It was within 15 feet.

Mr. Sisson. Was it in the rear or the front of the house?

Col. KUTZ. In the front of the house.

Mr. Sisson. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you think it is advisable to go over this matter of the grading of streets, now, before we have been out and seen them?

Col. KUTZ. That is a general appropriation.

GRADING STREETS, ALLEYS, AND ROADS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is "Grading streets, alleys, and roads: For labor, purchase and repair of cars, carts, tools, or hire of same, and horses," etc. You ask for \$45,000 instead of \$30,000 which is what you had last year?

Col. KUTZ. This appropriation is used for minor grading jobs in various parts of the District of Columbia in connection with building operations. We do not use any of it for grading in advance of actual building construction. When a man builds a row of houses we feel that the District ought to grade the roadway in front of the houses, and when an entire block is built up we feel that an obligation rests on the District to grade the alleys to the approved grade; and that is what this appropriation is used for. The demands have been so great this last year that we have not been able to meet them at all. In some cases the property owners do it themselves.

Mr. DAVIS. Do they not pay any part of this?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; they do not pay any part of the grading costs. This is mostly small jobs scattered all over.

Mr. DAVIS. This is grading new streets?

Col. KUTZ. This is grading of streets that have been on the highway plan for years.

Mr. DAVIS. Why does not the Borland amendment apply to this?

Col. KUTZ. The Borland amendment applies only to paving. The alley construction law does provide for assessment of half of the cost of grading if the grading and paving are done simultaneously, because then the grading would be an incident of the paving; but it is desirable, in the case of alleys, to grade them the minute building operations are started. Otherwise builders will arrange their back yards with reference to the natural grade, and not with reference to the approved grade.

Mr. DAVIS. Has the District been in the habit of grading these alleys at the expense of the District?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. This is not a departure, then, from the old system?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Then, for the grading of an alley the owner pays no part?

Col. KUTZ. Not unless it is done at the same time as the paving, then we charge the whole cost. The law covering the assessment is for the paving of alleys, and unless the two are done simultaneously, the property owner does not bear any of the cost of grading.

Mr. Sisson. I can understand how in some instances the charge to the property of the expense of the grading would be practically confiscatory.

Col. KUTZ. I have in mind an instance where it was very serious to the individual property owner, a case on Shepherd Street, just east of Fourteenth Street, in which a row of houses was built without reference to established alley grades, which called for a cut at the rear of the lots of from 5 to 10 feet. The purchasers of those houses established garages at the natural grade, and when the alley was recently improved it subjected them to very great expense.

At the time those houses were started the District should have graded the alley in rear, and thereby compelled the builders to adjust their lots to the approved grade. But the individual owners buying subsequently from the builders did not stop to think about the approved alley grade. They assumed that the builder had made the necessary adjustments.

There are other cases in which builders have built rows of houses and made no attempt to grade the alleys or to have them graded.

Mr. DAVIS. Is there not any way of compelling a man to grade his alley when he builds?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. It is an improvement to his property to grade the alley, is it not?

Col. KUTZ. We could compel it if we ordered the alley paved at that time. In many cases it is not advisable to pave the alley until the block is more or less completely built up. In fact, our assessment and permit appropriation is not large enough to permit us to pave alleys as rapidly as houses are built. We have never been up to date in that respect.

Mr. Sisson. I can conceive, as suggested by the chairman, that in this way they might evade the Borland law entirely for the original paving.

Col. KUTZ. They could not evade it as far as the paving is concerned.

Mr. Sisson. I mean for the original paving.

Col. KUTZ. So far as grading is concerned.

Mr. DAVIS. Are there not many alleys in this city now that are not paved, but that are simply graded? Is not this a good method by which to dodge the Borland amendment? It seems to me it is. The owner simply says, "We do not want to pave, but we will grade the block, and just grade that off and gravel it, and that is all we want."

Col. KUTZ. We do not do it that way. We have been in the habit of doing grading, but we do not do anything in the way of improving.

Mr. DAVIS. Are there many alleys that are paved?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; many of them.

Mr. DAVIS. In the residence sections?

Col. KUTZ. In the older parts of the District there are quite a good many alleys that are paved with cobblestones. That class of paving is very unsatisfactory. It is difficult to keep those alleys clean. In fact, it costs twice as much per square yard to clean them as it does to clean a concreted surface. I do not think this appropriation tends to relieve the owners of any charge under the Borland law, and it is very desirable that the commissioners be able to keep pace with the building development.

Mr. Sisson. The committee, of course, has no desire to prevent them from doing that, but we would be glad if the commissioners would exercise scrupulous care, where the assessment ought to be made against the property owners to pay their part under the law for the improvement.

Col. KUTZ. Of course, in the grading of a street the object is to establish a reasonable grade. If we make a cut in front of one lot of from 10 to 15 feet and a fill on another lot equal in amount, and on intervening property nothing, the cost ought to be distributed among all the property owners.

Mr. Sisson. Yes, of course; because it improves the value of the property all along the street.

Col. KUTZ. I mean that each individual owner ought not to pay the actual cost of grading in front of his house, because people for a block on each side of him may get the benefit of a big cut or fill. When a man builds one or two houses in such a place, and it is necessary to make an improvement, it is not fair to charge him with the entire cost of the grading.

Mr. Sisson. Suppose he buys a lot where the grade of the street and the alley is fixed, and the street maps or records show the grade; does he not buy it with a complete knowledge of what would be incumbent upon him if he built a house?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; that is true; but in cutting down the hill in front of his house it will benefit not only his own lot but the lots on both sides, and, in fact, the lots on both sides of him may be benefited more than he is. He might, for his own individual purposes, prefer the original grade unchanged, but the interests of the community may require that it be cut down.

Mr. Sisson. You see, Mr. Chairman, in the cities throughout the country those problems never arise, because there a man is called upon to make his own improvements.

Mr. DAVIS. Absolutely. The property owners have to pay for the improvements, and every man is called upon to make his own improvements, so this difficulty does not arise.

Col. KUTZ. Several years ago I wrote to a great many cities in the country and asked as to the practice in connection with the paving of the streets and the portion of the cost that was assessed against abutting property, and also as to the grading of streets and alleys. I found that the practice of charging the abutting owners with the cost of paving was very much more general than the practice of charging them with the cost of grading.

Mr. Sisson. You will find this to be the rule in most cities, that where the town has grown up and has become an extensive place before any building lines or any street grades have been established, then in order to effect your grades, the property owners on the street would not only not be charged with the establishment of a new grade, but it would also be incumbent upon the city, if they changed the grade after all the streets had been built up, and they would have actually to pay damages to the property owners.

Col. KUTZ. Not under the present law.

Mr. Sisson. I am not talking about you, here.

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. I am talking about the rule throughout the country. And it is an equitable rule. But where you are improving a new subdivision, or where you have established your grades before a man builds, then he must comply with the building regulations as to grading, and so on. In other words, take a whole community of people who have built up their property, which has been built for many years, where the city decides, perhaps wisely, to change its grades for the benefit of all those people, and those people could not be compelled to pay—

Mr. DAVIS. In other words, where the property is benefited, the property owners pay, and where the property is damaged, the city pays. That is the general rule all over the country, so far as I know, and I have had considerable to do with municipal corporations.

Col. KUTZ. There are some large builders who grade the streets in a subdivision at the same time that they grade their lots, and we do not use any of these funds for those large building operations.

Mr. DAVIS. This fund, of course, will be used largely within the discretion of the commissioners.

Col. KUTZ. And it is so small, Mr. Chairman, that no abuse could result.

Mr. Sisson. There is not much abuse, but I would not want to have this used as an opportunity for evading the burdens that are placed upon the property owners by the law.

Col. KUTZ. The increase asked for is only sufficient to keep pace with the need.

Mr. DAVIS. We are not questioning the amount. We are questioning the principle.

Mr. Sisson. Yes; and we desire to prevent an abuse in the future. If the commissioners are charged with the enforcement of the law that we are considering here, they would only do this in cases where it was necessary.

Col. KUTZ. If we have a fund so that we can grade alleys the minute building operations are begun, we are going to save subsequent individual owners from large losses due to deliberate action on the part of builders in failing to adjust the paved leads in back yards to the approved alley grade.

Mr. Sisson. I have no sympathy with that idea. If your grade has been established, and people knowingly violate that grade—

Mr. DAVIS. This little diagram which I have drawn here illustrates my idea. This line indicates a block, around here, and the two lines across the center indicate the alley. The lots on each side of that alley are comparatively level and free from gulleys or gulches or anything of that kind. They sell pretty readily. I, as a purchaser, would go and purchase a lot adjoining that alley. That alley was low and muddy and marshy, and so forth. I buy the lot a great deal more cheaply than the other adjoining lots in that block could be bought. I buy it for perhaps half as much because of its location and condition and the situation of the land in and about the alley.

Now, ought the city government or the District of Columbia or anybody else to go on and improve that alley so as to make that lot as valuable as one of the other adjoining lots without expense to the owner? Is that justice? Is it proper? Is it right? I can not understand any such doctrine.

Col. KUTZ. No. In that case we generally do more damage to the low-lying lots than we do good.

Mr. DAVIS. I am talking about a case where you filled up that and graded the alley, and so forth, and put it in good working condition. It would double, perhaps, the value of that lot.

Col. KUTZ. But we would not fill his lot.

Mr. DAVIS. You would fill the alley?

Col. KUTZ. We would fill the alley, but in doing that we might establish an alley grade that was 5 or 6 feet above the level of the lot, whereas if we had left it in the natural condition the owner could drive in over the natural grade and get to his lot.

Mr. DAVIS. Is not the alley grade established at the same time as the street grade?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; not always.

Mr. DAVIS. Ought it not to be?

Col. KUTZ. The street grades are generally established first and the alley grades are not established until the development begins in the block, because the alley system is usually tentative until building operations are started. I am speaking of our suburban territory now, where alleys are frequently not dedicated until building operations are starting.

Mr. Sisson. There is no more reason why you should not have the alley grade established than your street grade.

Mr. BROWNLOW. In many cases we do not know where the alley will be.

Col. KUTZ. The streets under the highway plan were laid out in 1895 and 1896, but alley systems, in the blocks thus created, were not established at that time.

Mr. DAVIS. Who determines whether you need an alley or not?

Col. KUTZ. When property owners make a subdivision, we compel them to provide alleys of the width of 15 feet, and we make them dedicate those alleys at the time they make the subdivision.

Mr. Sisson. A man may have private alleys, or his neighbors and he may agree on private alleys; but if you have an alley that is established by virtue of any regulation of yours under the law, that alley occupies the same relation to the property owner and to the district government as a street occupies.

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. There can be no difference.

Col. KUTZ. No.

Mr. Sisson. And I can see no reason why he should not pay for it.

Mr. DAVIS. In the illustration that I have used here on paper, the improvement of that alley would perhaps make it possible for occupants to go through the alley and around to the rear of their property. Hence it is a general benefit, and a special benefit to the man who bought the cheap lot adjoining it. At the same time there ought to be some way of making that block, and that alley property owner, pay something.

Col. KUTZ. I think grading might have just the opposite effect. That is, it might do the most damage to the cheapest lot.

Mr. Sisson. The illustration that Mr. Davis made was that you must take into consideration the assumption that the making of that fill would absolutely make the lot more valuable.

Mr. DAVIS. Make it possible for him to get to his property.

Mr. Sisson. The assumption that you are going on is a different one, namely, that it injures his lot. That is different. Mr. Davis did not state a condition of that kind.

Col. KUTZ. In the case that I mentioned (Shepherd Street) we certainly damaged those lots.

Mr. DAVIS. Where the property is damaged, you pay it; and where the property owners benefit, they pay it.

Col. KUTZ. We do not pay them any damage.

Mr. Sisson. They ought to be made to dedicate the street when they make the subdivision.

Mr. BROWNLOW. But in the case of an alley, we can compel the dedication.

Col. KUTZ. But the alley dedication may be 10 or 15 years after the dedication of the street.

Mr. Sisson. So that, to get back to the original question, you do not make that dedication so as to make the burden on the taxpayers generally in the District, if you can help it, because the improvement in that particular vicinity and at that particular place gets the value.

Col. KUTZ. Certainly.

Mr. Sisson. That is the purpose of having all the burdens and benefits known to people when they buy their lots. You ought to have all the material conditions known, so that the man dedicating his property, desiring it to be improved and to be a part of the city, must put himself in a position where he is entitled to have his streets and his alleys. Then everybody that buys from him buys with full knowledge of all the conditions that must be met in the future. Therefore it is not a question of when you do it, but it is a question of where the burden falls when you do it. You fix the burden then in fixing the conditions.

Mr. DAVIS. In this case the benefits would be to the building lots on each side of this lot. The balance of it was high and dry and level.

During rains that alley was low and water continually ran down through the street. That is a damage to his property.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Ought he not, if you grade that alley up and stop the water, to pay something for that improvement to his property?

Col. KUTZ. I think, in the case you cite, he should and would. I think we would call on him to do it at his own expense.

Mr. DAVIS. Can you compel him to do it?

Col. KUTZ. No; I do not think we can compel him to do it.

Mr. DAVIS. No.

Col. KUTZ. Unless we ordered the alley paved, under the assessment system, then we would pave it and grade it as a part of the paving, and assess half of the cost to the owner.

Mr. DAVIS. That is where you draw the distinction between paving and grading, and just grading it with gravel. You can grade it down and cover it with gravel so that it becomes hard so that water will not wash it away.

Col. KUTZ. The assessment law would have to be changed to provide for assessing the cost of grading where no paving was involved.

Mr. Sisson. I have no doubt that you gentlemen are right about the law, but I agree with Mr. Davis absolutely that when you make improvements on a man's property and he is benefitted by it, he ought to pay for it.

Mr. DAVIS. We can not change the law here.

Mr. Sisson. No.

CONDEMNATION OF STREETS, ROADS, AND ALLEYS.

Mr. DAVIS. Condemnation of streets, roads, and alleys, you ask for \$2,000 instead of \$1,000. What is the occasion of that?

Col. KUTZ. That is a small appropriation which we have used in the past largely for purchasing small areas of land to complete the improvement of alley systems; sometimes for the purpose of making a turn-around in an alley; sometimes for the purpose of cutting off a square corner so as to ease the turn-around. It is divided up into many small items, and is limited to cases in which the cost of a condemnation proceeding would be out of proportion to the cost of the land to be acquired.

We might want to buy \$75 worth of property for a turn-around or to ease a corner, and condemnation proceedings would cost several hundred dollars. As a purchase under the condemnation law would impose a very great burden, Congress has authorized this small appropriation.

We have asked that it be increased this year to \$2,000, so as to enable us to make a specific purchase out of this appropriation. Last year Congress authorized the paving of Euclid Street from University Place to Columbia Road. Euclid Street at Fifteenth Street is offset to the extent of about 30 or 40 feet, and it is the desire of the commissioners to purchase a triangular piece of land at the southeast corner of Fifteenth and Euclid Streets in order to make an easy turn.

Mr. DAVIS. Then this is for a specific instance?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. The amount of business or operations that you do along this line could all be covered, ordinarily, by \$1,000?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. But you have a specific instance in Euclid Street, in which you think you might need an extra \$1,000.

Col. KUTZ. Yes. The benefit of this will be far in excess of the cost.

CONSTRUCTION OF SUBURBAN ROADS—REAPPROPRIATION.

Mr. DAVIS. I see that on page 54, "Construction of suburban roads" you have stricken out?

Col. KUTZ. That was a reappropriation.

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Chairman, I expect that we had better find out how much was reappropriated by this language. I understand that that was actually used before this act reappropriated. Do you recollect how much was reappropriated? What was the unused portion of the former year?

Col. KUTZ. I can not give that to you now. I will be very glad to put it in the record.

Appropriation for construction of suburban roads and suburban streets, District of Columbia, 1919.

Total amount of appropriation.....	\$275,800.00
Amount obligated prior to July 1, 1919.....	109,100.00
Unobligated balance as of July 1, 1919.....	\$166,700.00

Mr. Sisson. You understand, Colonel, we did not make any specific appropriation for the reason that you gentlemen during the preceding year could not use any of your appropriations; so that the commissioners simply asked us to reappropriate that money, which we did, first because you could not get labor, and second, you could not get materials.

Col. KUTZ. You did make some appropriation in addition to the reappropriation.

Mr. Sisson. Yes; I understand it.

Col. KUTZ. You lumped it in with the construction of streets.

Mr. Sisson. Yes; I know that was done.

Col. KUTZ. What you want is the amount of the unexpended balance for the fiscal year 1919.

Mr. DAVIS. That has been reappropriated.

Col. KUTZ. That has been reappropriated, so as to make it available during this fiscal year.

TO OPEN, WIDEN, EXTEND ANY STREET, AVENUE, ROAD, OR HIGHWAY.

Mr. DAVIS. I notice that you had below there, on page 54, the language "\$40,000, to be paid wholly out of the revenues of the District of Columbia," and that you strike out and insert the language "there is appropriated, payable entirely from the revenues of the District of Columbia, such sum as is necessary for said purpose during the fiscal year 1921."

¹ This balance was obligated July 31, 1919.

You want that appropriation of \$40,000 stricken out?

Col. KURTZ. That is the recommendation—that the appropriation of \$40,000 be changed so as to make an indefinite appropriation, as was made prior to the current bill. I would like to go into that matter at some length, because I feel that the interests of the community require that either the limit of \$40,000 be raised or that the appropriation be made an indefinite one. The difficulty is this, that when we start a condemnation case we have no idea when the proceeding is going to end, and there is some question as to whether the cost of a given proceeding is to be paid out of the appropriation for the year in which the proceeding is started or whether it is to be paid out of the appropriation for the year in which the proceeding is concluded. Some of these proceedings have lasted two or three or four years. And, of course, when we initiate the proceedings we have no idea how much it is going to cost. We can make an estimate as to the total amount of damage that will be done, but we can not tell in advance whether the jury is going to assess the benefit right back on the damaged property or whether it is going to place it on other property.

In the case of the widening of Wisconsin Avenue, the damages amounted to \$113,000, and that case was in the courts for several years. The greater part of the \$113,000 was actually assessed by the jury right back on the property that was damaged, although there was a portion of it that was assessed on property on adjoining streets and intersecting streets, I think probably to the extent of \$25,000 or \$30,000.

So that when we came to settle with the people, where an individual property owner had an assessment for damages and also an assessment for benefits, he would receive the difference or pay in to the District the difference. In cases where a man was damaged and not benefited, then we had to pay the entire bill out of the appropriation.

So it is almost impossible when you start a proceeding to know what the net cost is going to be.

Mr. Sisson. You do not want this to carry any specific appropriation in it at all?

Col. KURTZ. We would like to have the item carry an indefinite appropriation to develop the highway plan; and we only want to develop it as rapidly as there is need for the additional highways.

Mr. Sisson. Would it not be wise to have some limit as to the amount you might pay in one year? Of course, I have no objection if you can get an assessment of the benefits on the property to your doing it all in one year; but in the event that you should have to pay very large damages we do become interested then in the rapidity with which this work is done.

Mr. BROWNLOW. All of it comes back in assessments.

Mr. Sisson. Not necessarily.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; every cent, including the cost of the proceedings. There is no net outlay under this appropriation whatever.

Col. KURTZ. And even on the deferred payments interest is charged at 6 per cent.

Mr. Sisson. Yes; I understand that; but unless you have some money to operate on there is no possibility of proceeding at all, although you might get it all back.

Col. KUTZ. Yes; that is a question that is raised in the courts in some cases: "Is there an appropriation for paying damages in this case?" Unless we can show that there is an appropriation available the proceedings are ended.

INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Sisson. Suppose that we do not make an appropriation in this bill, what fund would you pay it out of?

Col. KUTZ. We can not do it at all.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you want it specified in this item?

Col. KUTZ. No; this is the language that was carried from the time of the passage of the act, in 1913, authorizing the commissioners to open streets under the highway plan. The language of this act read:

"There is appropriated, payable entirely from the revenue of the District of Columbia, such sum as is necessary for said purposes, during the fiscal year 1921."

Mr. DAVIS. Suppose that you had occasion to use \$200,000; where would you get that money?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We would pay it.

Mr. DAVIS. Out of what?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Out of this indefinite appropriation. After the permanent system of highways was adopted in 1895, the highway system was laid down, but the opening of new streets was always accomplished by special act of Congress providing the opening of the streets, as in the case of New York Avenue and other streets, and the act always carried language substantially the same as that on page 54 of this bill as you have just read it.

Mr. DAVIS. But where do you get the money?

Mr. BROWNLOW. You appropriate it by this language, "such sum as is necessary."

Mr. DAVIS. You get it out of what funds?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Out of the funds of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, if we appropriated out of any funds of the District of Columbia.

Col. KUTZ. For the specific purpose.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Just to complete the history of that: In 1913 the District Committee, being always tormented by these special acts that were coming up for the condemnation and opening of these streets, passed a general law which gave the commissioners the power to open streets, limiting them, however, to the plan of the permanent system of highways, so that the commissioners could not go out and extend a street anywhere, but they could, when there was need for it, open a street; that is, acquire the title to the property. This does not involve any improvement at all; it just means acquiring the property wherever it is needed. And then it carried on the same language: "There is appropriated, payable entirely from the revenues of the District of Columbia, such sum as is necessary for said purposes during the fiscal years"—1914, 1915, etc.; and that was not changed until last year, when this limitation of \$40,000 was put in.

Mr. DAVIS. In this bill you use up all of the funds of the District of Columbia, except about \$79, or something of that kind. That is, the estimates you have made, embodied in this bill, use up the entire

funds of the District of Columbia; you have used all the funds of the District of Columbia up to within \$79. Suppose you had a matter here under this indefinite proposition where there was \$500,000 to be used; where would you get the money?

Col. KUTZ. It would be simply a question of credit of paying the money out and getting it back again.

Mr. DAVIS. Paying it out of what? You can not pay out of the bank unless you have it. I can not. You have used up all your funds, unless you are going into that \$4,000,000 reserve. I can not see where you would get it.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Every cent of it that we expend is coming right back.

Mr. DAVIS. But that is not the point. You have got to advance it and you must have the money to pay out. What are you going to advance it out of if you have already used all your funds that you have? These estimates use up all the funds that you have up to within \$79. Where are you going to get it to advance it? I can not see where you would get it.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The Treasury advances money to the District in advance of the collection of our taxes all the time.

Mr. DAVIS. I wanted to find out where you would get the money to advance.

Mr. BROWNLOW. While the bulk of the taxes are due and payable in November of each year, the penalty does not apply until May, and most of the taxes are paid in May.

Mr. DAVIS. Then you are going to draw on the future tax collections?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; it is a charge against the future returns under this very act; and all amounts due are interest bearing.

STATUS OF CASES INVOLVED IN CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS.

Col. KUTZ. To show how many cases are involved, I would like to put into the record these facts: On January 17, 1920, there were four cases that had been confirmed by the courts, but the payments not yet completed. The total cost involved in those four condemnation cases was \$130,000.

At the same time there were four cases that had been filed in court but not yet confirmed, in which the total cost of the condemnation proceedings was \$141,000.

Mr. Sisson. Instead of your giving it in that way, suppose you just take up every specific item and let us see what you have done with it.

The memorandum of cases above referred to is here printed in full in the record, as follows:

CONDEMNATION CASES.

Cases confirmed in court, but payment not completed.

	Cost of condemnation.
Forty-sixth Street between Wesley Circle and Van Ness Street-----	\$2, 383. 00
Central Avenue between Brentwood Road and Rhode Island Avenue-----	3, 178. 14
Concord Avenue between North Capitol and Fifth Streets, west-----	12, 167. 89
Wisconsin Avenue between Edmonds Street and District line-----	113, 171. 20

Total----- 130, 899. 73

Cases filed in court but not confirmed.

	Estimated cost of condemnation.
Thirty-ninth Street south of Chevy Chase Circle.....	\$13, 103. 00
Arkansas Avenue between Sixteenth and Decatur Streets.....	37, 809. 00
Benning Road between Bladensburg Road and Oklahoma Avenue...	63, 328. 00
Fessenden Street between Belt Road and Reno Road.....	27, 500. 00
Total.....	141, 740. 00

Cases ordered condemned but not yet filed in court.

	Estimated cost of condemnation.
Eighteenth and Varnum Streets between Seventeenth and Webster Streets.....	\$7, 000. 00
Barry Farm streets (west of Nichols Avenue).....	33, 700. 00
Total.....	40, 700. 00

Streets proposed to be condemned by surveyor but not yet ordered by commissioners.

	Estimated cost of condemnation.
Fifth Street NW. between Hobart Place and Columbia Road.....	\$1, 400. 00
Seventeenth Street NE. between Douglas and Bryant Streets.....	2, 200. 00
Barry Farm streets (east of Nichols Avenue).....	79, 000. 00
Eastern Avenue between Monroe Street and square 4299.....	6, 300. 00
Raleigh Street through parcel 242/20 to Nichols Avenue.....	1, 000. 00
Total.....	89, 900. 00

Mr. BROWNLOW. Please let me conclude answering Mr. Davis, as to the funds necessary under that provision for opening an extending streets under the permanent highway system. Even if every appropriation asked in this bill were granted in full, so that ultimately there would be only a balance remaining of \$79, yet, as it requires several years to do much of the work authorized in this bill, there would be at the end of each year a cash balance of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000, and long before all of that was paid out most of the money expended under this item would be repaid. The expenditures under an appropriation are not concluded with the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made.

Col. KURTZ. No; and as a matter of fact that money comes in to-day as rapidly as it is going out.

Mr. Sisson. That is true; but every year, after you have begun to make expenditures of money according to the appropriation, those payments are catching up with the receipts of former years, all the time.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We are about \$2,000,000 ahead all the time. That is what I mean; the expenditures always lag behind the available appropriations. It takes two or three years in order to complete payments on appropriations.

Mr. Sissons. While an appropriation is \$1,000,000, you may expend only \$30,000 or \$40,000 in a year.

Mr. BROWNLOW (continuing). So that there is a constant balance in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. It varies, but it is around that figure all the time.

Mr. DAVIS. I simply wanted the record to show where you were going to get this money from.

Mr. Sisson. I wanted to see how you have been spending this money that you have been getting.

Col. KURTZ. For cases confirmed in court, but payments not completed on January 17, 1920, the amount was \$130,899.73.

The first of those four cases was Forty-sixth Street, between Wesley Circle and Van Ness Street, \$2,383.

The second case was Central Avenue, between Brentwood Road and Rhode Island Avenue.

Mr. Sisson. How long are those streets?

Col. KURTZ. Central Avenue, between Brentwood Road and Rhode Island Avenue, is only about half a block in length.

Forty-sixth Street, between Wesley Circle and Van Ness Street, is also a short stretch.

The third case was Concord Avenue between North Capitol and Fifth Streets, west, and the amount involved was \$12,167.39. That was a case in which an appropriation for improvement was made by Congress in advance of the opening of the street, so that we instituted the condemnation proceeding after an appropriation had been made for the improvement.

The fourth case is Wisconsin Avenue between Edmonds Street and the District line, the amount being \$113,171.20. I think that must have been a distance of probably 2 miles. That completes the cases in court finally confirmed by the court but payments not all made.

Then, we have four cases filed in court but not yet confirmed.

The first case is Thirty-ninth Street, south of Chevy Chase Circle. That is a short section, less than a block in length. The amount involved is \$13,103.

Mr. Sisson. That is an enormous amount.

Col. KURTZ. That is valuable property. Thirty-ninth Street was dedicated as far north, I think, as Northampton Street, and then there was no dedication between Northampton Street and the circle, as the owner would have had his property cut up in such a disadvantageous way that he could not afford to dedicate, and he should not have been required to dedicate in this case, because the whole community is going to be benefited.

Mr. Sisson. How are you going to get your money back on that?

Col. KURTZ. It has all been assessed on the surrounding property. That has been concluded so far as the jury is concerned, but not yet confirmed. Of course, we do have cases in which the jury is unable to find benefits equal to the damage, and in that case we are unable to go ahead. We started to open First Street north of Florida Avenue. We felt that it was desirable in the interest of the community, and we instituted proceedings in the usual manner. But the jury found that the damages were in excess of any benefit they could find—so reported to the court—and the court quashed the proceeding. Our hands are tied by the courts unless the jury can find benefits equal to the damage.

Mr. Sisson. Do you want your hands untied as to that?

Col. KURTZ. No; I think not. The alternative in a case of that kind is to come to Congress and seek special legislation in which a part of the cost is to be paid out of the General Treasury, and only such part assessed as is equal to the benefits.

Mr. Sisson. Where damages are greater than the benefits, if the authorities or the commissioners desire any improvement to be made, Congress must give a specific appropriation?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; a special act.

Mr. SISSON. Yes; a specific or special act. But in cases where the benefits equal the expenditures, then you go, under this general act, and make the improvements?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. I think that is a splendid law, and it ought to have been the law all the time. There are some rumors that have traveled around these old Capitol halls that a great deal of money was made by members of a certain committee, and that members of a certain committee would get to be rather rich men in a few years by reason of the fact that they granted permission for certain streets to be opened up; and they would know that they were going to be opened up, and the property would be bought beforehand, and so on. We have all heard those horrible rumors.

Col. KUTZ. There are certain cases where the commissioners have ordered condemnation, but the cases have not yet been filed in court. The first is Eighteenth and Varnum Streets, between Seventeenth and Webster Streets. That is to widen the street to the full width shown on the plan.

Mr. SISSON. In order that Congress may keep tab on what you are doing, because as you open up these streets and put in other streets you are putting fresh burdens, of course, for the future on the Federal Treasury and the District treasury——

Col. KUTZ. Burdens?

Mr. SISSON. Yes.

Col. KUTZ. So far as paving is concerned?

Mr. SISSON. Yes; so far as maintaining and paving the streets are concerned, you are putting a burden on them.

Col. KUTZ. Yes; but we do not pave until the street is built upon, and then the increase in taxable value offsets the burden.

Mr. SISSON. Well, it is a burden. Now, in order to keep up with the rapidity with which you are carrying out this plan with regard to the streets of the city, it seems to me it would be a very wise thing to keep some sort of limitation, so that you can make some sort of report, such as that you are now making. What limit would you suggest?

Col. KUTZ. That is difficult to say. An examination of the records shows that the net amount actually paid for purposes of this kind has in no year exceeded \$100,000, and in the last two or three years the amount has not exceeded \$40,000. That was the basis for inserting in the current law \$40,000. We do not want to go ahead any more rapidly than we have been, but the amounts involved will be much greater than the net payments.

Mr. SISSON. I see. In order that we might not cripple you in the reasonable completion of this plan, how much would you want that limit raised?

Col. KUTZ. I should think it ought to be about \$200,000.

Mr. SISSON. In no case is any of that charged finally to the United States Treasury? It is all reimbursed?

Col. KUTZ. Not a dollar; every dollar is reimbursed, and 6 per cent is paid on any deferred payments.

There are five other cases which have been brought to our attention by the surveyor, but which we have not ordered, on account of this limitation.

One of them is Barry Farm, concerning which you gave us special authority a few years ago to prepare a highway plan of less than the normal width of street. I think you authorized 50-foot streets. That is for the benefit of a negro community.

Now, these people are crying for improvements, and until we acquire ownership of the bed of the streets we can not lay sewers and water pipes and make other similar improvements.

Mr. Sisson. Are they willing, in order to get things of that kind, to dedicate streets?

Col. Kutz. Yes, sir; I think they will dedicate in most cases, but in some we will have to institute condemnation proceedings to acquire the land.

Mr. Sisson. By condemnation proceedings you acquire the property and then assess the benefits?

Col. Kutz. Yes. Those five cases that I mentioned last aggregate \$89,900.

Mr. Sisson. You can not ask dedication in all cases, because in some cases the man has a small lot only.

Col. Kutz. Yes; and it sometimes would be right in the middle of the street and he would have to dedicate it all; he would not have anything left.

Mr. Sisson. Yes. In those cases the other people ought to contribute.

REPAIRS—STREETS, AVENUES, AND ALLEYS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is "Repairs—streets, avenues, and alleys." You had \$500,000, and you are now asking for \$650,000?

Col. Kutz. Mr. Chairman, that amount is practically double the average amount that was appropriated during the years 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918; but as the unit cost now is just about double what it was during that four-year period, we are contemplating no more work.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you any money unexpended of the last appropriation?

Col. Kutz. We have money out of the \$500,000 sufficient to carry us to the end of the fiscal year. We have apportioned the present appropriation so as to make it last until the end of the year.

Now, that one item is made up of two parts, really—that is, we will use about half of it, \$310,000, for routine repairs throughout the year, and the remainder will be used for resurfacing sheet asphalt pavements.

COST OF ASPHALT PER YARD.

Mr. DAVIS. How much do you have to pay per yard now?

Col. Kutz. We have to pay \$2.96 a yard for a complete renewal.

Mr. DAVIS. What did you have to pay in previous years?

Col. Kutz. In 1915 and 1916 it was as low as \$1.46.

Mr. DAVIS. Now you say it is what?

Col. Kutz. Two dollars and ninety-six cents.

Mr. DAVIS. It has more than doubled?

Col. Kutz. It has a little more than doubled. A short time ago I had a table prepared of all sheet asphalt streets in the District which needed resurfacing, all of them, with few exceptions, being 25 years

of age. The total cost is in excess of \$1,000,000. We ought to spend about \$400,000 a year just to keep pace with the deterioration; but in this appropriation we are including for resurfacing of asphalt streets only \$340,000, nearly \$100,000 less than the normal amount.

Mr. Sisson. Of this, \$340,000 is for resurfacing?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; and the balance, \$310,000, is for routine repair work.

Mr. Sisson. What is the dividing line between repaving and resurfacing?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Do you mean the difference between repairs and resurfacing?

Mr. Sisson. Do you charge this to the property owners?

Col. KUTZ. When there is an entire resurfacing.

Mr. DAVIS. Of the entire block?

Col. KUTZ. Not necessarily of the entire block. The original Borland law was modified so as to provide that in cases in which it was necessary to resurface only one-half of a street, say from the curb up to car track or center parking, we might do it and still assess it against the abutting property owners.

Mr. Sisson. That is right.

Col. KUTZ. The original Borland Act did not contemplate that, but we suggested some changes.

Mr. Sisson. What I had in mind was when would you assess an improvement against the abutting property owners and when would you not?

Col. KUTZ. Whenever it is completely resurfaced from the curb to the center of the street or from the curb to the car track.

Mr. DAVIS. From the curb to the center of the street on either side?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; from the curb to the car track.

Mr. DAVIS. Suppose you resurfaced only one side of the street to the car line, and did not resurface the other side?

Col. KUTZ. Then we would assess one-half to the property benefited.

Mr. DAVIS. On the side where you resurfaced?

Col. KUTZ. Yes. A case of that kind has occurred in the last four or five months, on Fourteenth Street NW, where we completely resurfaced on the east side of the street, and on the west side merely made adjustments at the car track. This seems like a large sum of money, but we are not contemplating any more work in square yards than we did in each of the four years before we entered the war.

Mr. DAVIS. Of course, it would be impossible to put into the record a statement of the things you intend to do, because the items are so numerous.

Col. KUTZ. I could insert in the record the list I have prepared, of the streets, which, in our judgment, ought to be resurfaced now, the total amounting to over \$1,000,000.

Mr. Sisson. Suppose you do that, with the streets you propose now to resurface, and give us an idea of how you might expend the balance?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

(The list referred to is as follows:)

Engineer department, District of Columbia, 1920 *list of roadways which are in most urgent need of resurfacing.*

[Estimated cost, \$340,900.]

Section.	Street.	From—	To—	Class of pavement.		Laid (year).	Reur-faced (year).	Age of present surface.	Square yards.	Estimated cost.
				Base.	Surface.					
Northwest.	First.	O.	P.	Concrete.	Asphalt.	1896	.....	Years.	1,200	\$3,700
Do.	Ninth.	E.	F.	do.	do.	1896	.....	22	1,400	4,200
Do.	Tenth.	E.	F.	do.	do.	1896	.....	21	2,000	6,200
Do.	Thirteenth.	H.	New York Avenue.	Bituminous.	Coal tar.	1873	.....	45	500	2,200
Do.	Fourteenth.	N.	New York Avenue.	do.	Asphalt.	1891	1891	28	800	2,500
Do.	Fifteenth (east side).	N.	Rhode Island Avenue.	Concrete.	do.	1879	1882	27	1,250	3,900
Do.	Thirtieth.	M.	Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.	do.	do.	1899	.....	20	1,100	3,400
Do.	Belmont.	End of granite block.	Fifteenth.	Bituminous.	do.	1899	.....	30	1,100	4,400
Do.	Connecticut Avenue (east side).	Florida Avenue.	LeRoy.	Concrete.	do.	1897	.....	22	900	2,800
Do.	Connecticut Avenue.	Calvert.	Cathedral.	do.	do.	1902	.....	17	8,500	27,000
Do.	do.	Eighteenth.	Nineteenth.	Bituminous.	do.	1873	1896	23	3,200	14,000
Do.	California Avenue.	Eighteenth.	California.	do.	do.	1890	.....	29	2,200	8,800
Do.	Columbia Road (east side).	Connecticut Avenue.	Eleventh.	Concrete.	do.	1897	.....	22	2,400	7,200
Do.	E.	Tenth.	Fourteenth.	do.	do.	1878	1891	28	700	2,200
Do.	do.	Thirteenth.	Fourteenth.	do.	do.	1900	.....	19	1,100	3,400
Do.	Euclid.	Fourteenth.	Twentieth Place.	Bituminous.	do.	1891	.....	28	1,700	6,800
Do.	French.	Ninth.	Connecticut Avenue.	do.	do.	1889	.....	30	1,700	6,800
Do.	H (north side).	Fifteenth.	Vernon Avenue.	Concrete.	do.	1896	.....	23	1,900	5,800
Do.	H.	Vermont Avenue.	Connecticut Avenue.	do.	do.	1903	.....	16	1,300	4,000
Do.	I.	Thirteenth.	New York Avenue.	Bituminous.	do.	1872	1895	24	1,750	3,300
Do.	K.	Fourteenth.	Fifteenth.	Concrete.	do.	1874	1896	24	1,900	7,900
Do.	do.	Eighteenth.	Nineteenth.	do.	do.	1880	.....	39	2,000	8,000
Do.	M.	Twenty-ninth.	Thirty-first.	do.	do.	1875	(*)	15	2,900	8,900
Do.	do.	Thirty-first.	Wisconsin Avenue.	do.	do.	(*)	(*)	10	1,500	4,600
Do.	New Hampshire Avenue.	U.	V.	do.	do.	1890	.....	29	2,500	10,000
Do.	New York Avenue (south side).	Thirteenth.	H.	do.	do.	1872	1891	28	1,200	5,300
Do.	New York Avenue (north side).	Fourteenth.	Fifteenth.	do.	do.	1872	1894	25	1,500	6,600
Do.	do.	Thirteenth.	Fourteenth.	do.	do.	1872	1891	28	2,700	11,800

* Both sides, 1909; north side, 1913.

* North side, 1896; south side, 1897.

* North side, 30-31, 1913; south side, 1904.

Engineer department, District of Columbia, 1920—list of roadways which are in most urgent need of resurfacing—Continued.

Section.	Street.	From—	To—	Class of pavement.		Laid (year).	Resurfaced (year).	Age of present surface.	Square yards.	Estimated cost.
				Base.	Surface.					
Northwest.....	Pennsylvania Avenue	Twenty-fifth.....	Twenty-sixth.....	Bituminous.	Asphalt.....	1877	1883	Years.....	\$1,800	\$7,900
Do.....	Q (north side).	Nineteenth.....	Connecticut Avenue.....	do.....	Asphalt.....	1873	1881	38	650	2,800
Do.....	Quincy.....	Georgia Avenue.....	Seventh.....	do.....	Coal tar.....	1873	1881	38	3,000	12,000
Do.....	R.....	New Hampshire Avenue.....	Connecticut Avenue.....	Concrete.....	Asphalt.....	1892	1891	27	3,000	12,000
Do.....	R.....	Twenty-first.....	Florida Avenue.....	do.....	do.....	1892	1891	28	3,500	12,700
Do.....	R.....	First.....	Third.....	do.....	do.....	1894	1904	27	735	2,300
Do.....	Rhode Island Avenue.....	Fourth.....	Fifteenth.....	do.....	do.....	1904	1904	15	5,000	15,300
Northwest.....	T.....	Fourth.....	Fourteenth.....	do.....	do.....	1895	1895	24	2,500	15,700
Do.....	T.....	Tenth.....	Fourteenth.....	do.....	do.....	1893	1893	26	5,000	17,400
Do.....	Vermont Avenue.....	Thomas Circle.....	Iowa Circle.....	Bituminous.....	do.....	1873	1873	26	5,000	31,000
Do.....	Second.....	Massachusetts Avenue.....	E.....	Gravel.....	Asphalt.....	1883	1882	27	1,200	4,600
Do.....	Fourth.....	Maryland Avenue.....	Massachusetts Avenue.....	do.....	block.....	1896	1896	33	1,600	6,100
Do.....	Fifth.....	C.....	D.....	do.....	do.....	1890	1890	29	1,100	4,200
Do.....	C (north of square)....	Fourth.....	Sixth.....	do.....	do.....	1895	1895	33	2,000	7,400
Do.....	Massachusetts Avenue.....	Second.....	Fourth.....	Concrete.....	Asphalt.....	1895	1895	24	4,000	12,300
Do.....	Seventh.....	North Carolina Avenue.....	C.....	Gravel.....	Asphalt.....	1888	1888	31	2,600	9,900
Do.....	North Carolina Avenue.....	Sixth.....	Seventh.....	do.....	block.....	1890	1890	29	5,000	19,000
										340,900

Mr. BROWNLOW. Of this appropriation, \$310,000 is for current repairs.

Mr. DAVIS. You could not itemize that at all.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Nobody could tell; you do not know where it is to be.

Mr. Sisson. I am not speaking of that; I am speaking of the resurfacing which he says he contemplates. That amount that you are now resurfacing will be assessed under the Borland Act?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; but if all we ask is granted we can only do one-third of the amount of work in the table I referred to.

Mr. Sisson. How is that? Let me understand that.

Col. KUTZ. I say that of this appropriation we are proposing to use only \$340,000 for complete resurfacing, and there is \$1,000,000 worth of work of that character that ought to be done now.

Mr. DAVIS. Within the next fiscal year?

Col. KUTZ. The roadways have deteriorated to such an extent that it is not any longer economical to make patch repairs.

Mr. DAVIS. Was Congress to blame for their deteriorating; did they not furnish money, or who is to blame?

Col. KUTZ. There is nobody to blame, except that during the war we could not get the labor nor the materials to keep pace with the demands, and so we are two years behind.

Mr. DAVIS. Still, we have been making pretty liberal appropriations for the repair of streets.

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. I think we have been giving about all that you asked for.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, you have; and we have been asking for all we could economically use.

Mr. DAVIS. Under the conditions?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. BROWNLOW. After an asphalt pavement is 25 years old the cost of repairs becomes excessive.

Col. KUTZ. The repairs are paid wholly out of the Treasury. When you completely resurface, half of the cost is assessed against the property. So that, considered from a strictly municipal or Treasury standpoint, you ought not to defer your resurfacing.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, it is to be said that the people pay, at last, in either instance. In one instance they pay directly for the improvement to their property, and in the other case they are taxed for the extravagance which let them get in such condition that it costs nearly as much to keep them in repair as to resurface.

Mr. BROWNLOW. And there is another thing, namely that the appropriation will permit only as much work as was done in these previous years; it will not permit relatively, as much work to be done, because during all this time the general area of the streets to be kept in repair has increased.

Mr. DAVIS. This is a matter that neither I, as a committeeman, nor Congress, can absolutely take care of. We have got to depend, and will depend, upon the commissioners largely to use their discretion in matters of this kind as to details. I could not tell from this hearing that we have had this morning anything about what was actually needed, and I do not think Congress ever will know.

Therefore, if we have an economical and proper board of commissioners, as we have, I think we should trust them—either trust them or kick them out—that is all there is to it. Do you indorse that?

PAY OF LABORERS, HIRE OF WAGONS, ETC.

Mr. Sisson. Yes. What are you paying for labor?

Mr. BROWNLOW. On page 56 of the bill you will find it all itemized.

Mr. DAVIS. The pay runs from \$2.68 up to \$6 or \$7 a day.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The highest is \$6.50.

Mr. Sisson. You speak of "skilled laborers"; and then you have laborers, who run from \$2.68 up to \$3.48 per day. What do you mean by a skilled laborer? Do you mean just an ordinary laborer?

Col. KUTZ. No; they are men who have some special skill over and above the mere pick and shovel man.

Mr. Sisson. The difference in pay between the lowest paid laborer and the highest paid skilled laborer is that between \$2.68 and \$6.50. I wanted to know how you could make such a fine distinction.

Mr. DAVIS. I see here one item, "wagons," at \$7.20. Does that include the wagon and team and a man to drive it?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Then below that I see, "one-horse wagons, \$3.50." Does that include a man to operate it?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. That does not seem to me to be correct. The one item is for "wagons" simply, which presumably may mean 2 horses and a driver, at \$7.20, and just below that there is this other item, "one-horse wagons," at \$3.50. It seems to me that is a little out of proportion in the amounts paid.

Col. KUTZ. That includes in the one case a one-horse wagon and in the other case two horses and a wagon.

Mr. DAVIS. The difference between a two-horse wagon and a man and a one-horse wagon and a man seems to be more than double.

Col. KUTZ. This is for the hire of wagons with two horses, and carts with one horse, and wagons with one horse, a driver being furnished in each case.

Mr. DAVIS. It seemed to me if that was for a couple of horses and a driver and wagon in one case and one horse and wagon in the other case, at \$3.50 a day, that it was a little out of proportion.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is a different kind of wagon.

Mr. DAVIS. That may be.

AUTHORITY TO CHANGE CURB LINES.

Mr. DAVIS. What is this item on page 57, "The authority given the commissioners in the District of Columbia appropriation act approved May 2, 1907, to make such changes in the lines of the curb of Pennsylvania Avenue and its intersecting streets," etc.? Has anything been done about that?

Col. KUTZ. That gave us authority to change curb lines where necessary.

Mr. Sisson. Before we go into that look on page 56 again. I want to ask you about that truck at \$10. Then under the column

headed "Estimated" you have the figure "5." What does that mean, five trucks?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Five trucks.

Mr. Sisson. Then I notice that you have a total there of \$223,380. How many days are you supposed to use that, every day in the year?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; we only use it when we need it. The table is incomplete without the estimated number of days.

Mr. Sisson. Yes; that means nothing as it is there now.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you done anything under this authority given you to make changes in the lines of the curb of Pennsylvania Avenue and its intersecting streets?

Col. KUTZ. That is an authority which enables the commissioners, in connection with the resurfacing of a street, to make changes in the curb line—that is, to alter the width of the street—providing that the change shall not result in increasing the cost of the work.

Mr. BROWNLOW. A positive decrease in cost must result.

Col. KUTZ. It is authority under which we can reduce the width of a street if, in our judgment, such reduction is advisable. We have taken advantage of it in the resurfacing of streets to reduce them in width, to bring about uniformity or for other reasons.

Mr. Sisson. Out of what do you pay it?

Col. KUTZ. Out of funds for the resurfacing of streets

Mr. BROWNLOW. This has been carried in the bill for a number of years.

Col. KUTZ. We are now in need of legislation which permits us to widen streets. We can not do that without specific authority in each case.

Mr. Sisson. You make no change in the way of reducing the expenditure of money.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Of course there are—although we have to have specific power—many instances in which the traffic is such that a widening of the roadway of the street and a decreasing of the sidewalk area is needed.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF SIDEWALKS AND CURBS AROUND PUBLIC RESERVATIONS.

Mr. DAVIS. Repair of sidewalks and curbs around public reservations and municipal and United States buildings there is an increase of \$10,000. What is the occasion of that?

Col. KUTZ. At the current price for sidewalk paving, \$2.33 a square yard; we can do only as much work as we could have done with \$15,000 in the prewar period. In 1917 you gave us \$25,000. We can do very much less work now with \$30,000 than we could have done then with that \$25,000.

Mr. DAVIS. In 1919 you asked for \$10,000 and we gave you \$20,000. You do not recall why that was?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We cut it down on the assumption that the war would be going on, and we could not get material and labor.

Col. KUTZ. We made special reference to two public buildings. One was the Arlington Building, which required a new sidewalk on the Vermont Avenue side and also on the H Street side, and the other was the building of the War Industries Board on Fifteenth

Street between B Street and Ohio Avenue. Those were two very large items.

Mr. DAVIS. This increase asked is on account of increased cost of labor and materials?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; and badly needed sidewalks in front of many public buildings in Washington; and all must come out of this fund.

Mr. Sisson. Did you do those two large jobs, the ones you spoke of?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the occasion of your wanting to cut out the cost to the abutting property, on the same page?

Col. KUTZ. That was special legislation in behalf of the owners of property on Howard Road. The legislation merely defers the assessments for one year. We urged at the time that the assessment of 50 per cent be reduced, because we felt that there were some special circumstances in connection with the paving of this roadway that would justify it.

Mr. Sisson. To put some of this burden on the property?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; but Congress did not see fit to do more than to defer their assessments for one year. There is no need of keeping that language in the bill now.

Mr. DAVIS. Then there is no necessity for that remaining in here?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir.

REPAIRS TO SUBURBAN ROADS—PURCHASE OR EXCHANGE OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is repairs to suburban roads. You had \$200,000 last year, and you have increased the amount to \$300,000 now. Can we at this time determine whether you need \$300,000 or not, until this committee or the Congress determines what amount of suburban roads you are going to have repaired?

Col. KUTZ. That is \$200,000 for the current year; but we have submitted a deficiency estimate of \$75,000, so that if that is authorized, as we hope it will be, the amount expended for the purpose this year would be \$275,000, and therefore \$300,000 would be but a small increase.

Mr. Sisson. Suppose we double up all the figures of repairs to suburban roads or cut in two what you think we ought to give, then this \$300,000 here will be wrong, either one way or the other, depending upon the action of this committee and Congress?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; this is for maintenance of existing roads.

Mr. Sisson. For maintenance of existing roads? Suppose we cut out a lot of that?

Col. KUTZ. We can not keep the roads in repair.

Mr. DAVIS. Repairs to roads?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is, they will not be repaired.

Mr. DAVIS. Then you would not need the \$300,000?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Well, we need it.

Mr. DAVIS. You can not use it unless you have a road—

Col. KUTZ (interposing). But there are hundreds of miles of existing roads.

Mr. DAVIS. This does not include any new project at all? It is simply the old ones?

Col. KUTZ. It is for the maintenance of roads that have been heretofore constructed. Now, we were not extravagant this last year—

Mr. DAVIS (interposing). I am not accusing you of that.

Col. KUTZ (continuing). In bringing our suburban roads into good condition; but we found that we were unable to get along with \$200,000 and keep the roads safe; it was not a question of making boulevards out of them.

Mr. DAVIS. This has nothing to do with any new suburban plan or project that we might inaugurate?

Col. KUTZ. No.

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Chairman, we might do this to save some time; we might ascertain definitely what this appropriation has in view by taking up a few of the items.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; that is what I had in mind in asking these questions.

Col. KUTZ. The best way to show the need for such an appropriation is to show you how we spent the appropriation for the preceding year.

Mr. Sisson. Can you give us the number of miles of road of this character to be maintained out of this?

Col. KUTZ. Yes. Approximately 335 miles, at an average cost of \$616 per mile.

NOTE.—Approximately 325 miles at an average cost of \$616 per mile, not including repairs made from appropriations for "Repairs of streets." An additional approximately 10 miles to the above amount will have to be cared for in 1920, and more is added annually. The above mileage includes roadways varying from 15 feet to 50 feet in width, and the average travel width is probably 30 feet. Also on the suburban roads carrying street car tracks there is in nearly every case a double roadway and the additional length is not added to the mileage given herein, although in these cases the traffic is at least as heavy on each roadway as on any single roadway. The repairs on such roads ran as high as \$4,000 per mile of double roadway in 1919.

Mr. Sisson. That will give us a general idea of the use of the appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS. And in this same connection you want to purchase or exchange five light motor vehicles with truck bodies, in lieu of four motor vehicles owned by the District of Columbia, at a total cost not to exceed \$3,000?

Col. KUTZ. Yes. I have five foremen in this service; four of them are now furnished with motor cycles, and one of them is furnished with a horse, wagon, and driver. What we want is five of the single-seat two-passenger Ford cars with truck bodies, to furnish to the foremen in lieu of their motor cycles, or in lieu of this one horse and wagon. Those employees ought to be furnished with transportation.

I was responsible a few years ago for furnishing them with motor cycles, on the theory that motor cycles would be cheaper than a four-wheel vehicle; cheaper in first cost and cheaper in maintenance. But these motor cycles have now reached a point where their further repair would be uneconomical, and the question is whether they should be replaced with motor cycles or replaced with a light Ford truck. Our experience with motor cycles has not been very satisfactory. We find that if you consider the shorter life of the motor cycle, in comparison with the life of the Ford car, the annual cost,

including depreciation, does not differ very materially as between a motor cycle and the Ford vehicle.

Mr. Sisson. Suppose you bought these Ford cars, who would keep up with the proper use of them?

Col. KUTZ. It would come directly under the superintendent of county roads, Mr. Grabell. That is one of the divisions of the highway department, which comes under the supervision of one of my assistants, Capt. Besson. He also has charge of the central garage, in which the cars would be kept, and he is keeping a very close record of the cost.

Mr. Sisson. Well, I was asking about the use of those Ford cars, whether they would be used for the personal convenience of employees?

Col. KUTZ. We think we are providing against that by proposing a vehicle with a capacity of only two people, and with a truck body. It is very seldom that a vehicle of that kind is used for pleasure.

Mr. DAVIS. In any event, whether you purchase or exchange them in lieu of your four motor vehicles, they are going to cost you \$600 a piece, are they?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Well, suppose you exchanged them, would they still cost \$600 apiece?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; we do not intend to pay any more than \$600 apiece for the vehicles; but it is not probable that much can be obtained for the old vehicles.

Mr. DAVIS. You can buy a new Ford for \$600, can you?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. And if you exchange them you can get something for the ones that you exchange?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; that would simply mean that we would spend something less than \$3,000.

BRIDGES, CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is bridges.

Col. KUTZ. The language of the first three lines we would like to have omitted.

Mr. DAVIS. Because of the amendment which we have made?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. That was on page 29 of the bill?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; we simply increased the estimate from \$25,000 to \$30,000; that motor truck is taken care of there, and hence should be stricken out at this place.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Can we not reduce the appropriation by the cost of that special motor truck?

Mr. DAVIS. I should think so; it says "not to exceed \$800."

Col. KUTZ. Yes; it could be reduced by \$800.

Mr. DAVIS. We will reduce it, then, by \$800.

REPAIRING RIGHT OF WAY OF RAILWAY COMPANY ON BRIDGES.

Col. KUTZ. We suggested a slight change in the language of the seventh line of page 60. The appropriation has been reading:

This appropriation shall be available for repairing when necessary any bridge.

That has been in the law for a good many years; and we are asking that it be made permanent legislation; but the form that we suggested was not a good one: "Hereafter this appropriation shall be available," would not be any more permanent than the other provision, because it refers only to the appropriation in this bill.

Mr. DAVIS. That is true.

Col. KUTZ. We now suggest that it read:

That hereafter appropriations under this head shall be available for repairing ~~when~~ necessary any bridge, etc.

It is not an important item, or one that we care to urge. It is simply to make permanent certain legislation which we think is desirable, and so avoid repeating it year after year.

Mr. DAVIS. The word "hereafter" alone does not cover it?

Col. KUTZ. No; we are cutting out the word "this" and changing it to "appropriations" (using the plural form), "under this head, shall be available for repairing," etc.

HIGHWAY BRIDGE.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is "Highway bridge across Potomac River."

Mr. BROWNLOW. Col. Ridley has charge of that.

Mr. Sisson. We will have to call him, then, to explain as to that item.

You have in the District of Columbia bridges under three different heads or three different departments, have you not?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Just explain for the record how that is now managed. Who has charge of the Chain Bridge?

Col. KUTZ. The Chain Bridge is under the control and jurisdiction of the commissioners. The next bridge crossing the Potomac River is the Aqueduct Bridge, the superstructure of which has been under the control and jurisdiction of the commissioners, while the piers have been under the jurisdiction of the district Engineer officer, reporting directly to the Chief of Engineers of the Army. The Highway Bridge is under the jurisdiction of the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, another officer reporting directly to the Chief of Engineers. The bridges across the Anacostia River and all the other bridges in the District, such as the Connecticut Avenue Bridge, the Calvert Street Bridge, and the Klinge Bridge, as well as numerous small bridges, are all under the control of the commissioners, and Congress provides for the employment by the District Commissioners of an engineer of bridges, and we must maintain an organization for the upkeep and repair of those bridges. It would seem that, no matter who builds them, whether the War Department or the commissioners, the maintenance of all bridges ought to be centralized in a single office.

Mr. Sisson. A great majority of these bridges are under the control of the District Commissioners, are they not?

Col. KUTZ. A very great majority.

Mr. Sisson. And these two bridges that you mention are the two exceptions?

Mr. Sisson. Is there any reason under the law, in reference to the interstate communication of these two bridges that might suggest a reason for their not being under the control of the commissioners?

Col. KUTZ. I think not. The fact that the Chain Bridge is under the jurisdiction of the commissioners shows that that objection is not a valid one. And the commissioners must collect from the street railway company that uses the Highway Bridge a certain amount of revenue for every passenger that crosses the bridge on their cars, and we must get from Col. Ridley's office a report of the amount of traffic in order that we may go to the railroad company and collect the amounts due. I think it would be in the interest of good administration and in the interest of economy to concentrate this work.

Mr. DAVIS. Who made the estimate for this item?

Col. KUTZ. Col. Ridley.

Mr. DAVIS. You had nothing to do with it; you simply submitted it as Col. Ridley submitted it to you?

Col. KUTZ. Yes. Here is suggested phraseology that might be used to concentrate that work:

That hereafter the jurisdiction and control of the Highway Bridge across the Potomac River, including appropriations and employees, shall be under the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

A similar thing was done by Congress two years ago in connection with the parks. Col. Ridley had charge of all the parks in the District of Columbia, except Zoological Park and Rock Creek Park, which were under the joint control of the commissioners and the Chief of Engineers; that joint control was not a good thing for the park.

Mr. DAVIS. Does the War Department have anything to do with Rock Creek Park?

Col. KUTZ. It does now; it has entire control. Congress abolished the joint control and put it under Col. Ridley; so that Col. Ridley has all the parks, and they ought all to be under a single head. And it is the same way with the bridges; they ought to be under a single head.

Mr. Sisson. The commissioners have charge of all the bridges within the District proper?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir. Appropriations for District of Columbia—segregation of in various bills.

Mr. Sisson. I want this to go in the record: The dual jurisdiction over land in the District of Columbia, such as parks and plats of land of that character, it seems to me, ought not to be under the control of anybody but the District Commissioners; I do not think the authority ought to be divided; you ought to have the control of all the police authority over those parks. You ought to have control of the policing of the parks and the keeping of the peace and prevention of violations of the law.

Mr. DAVIS. Who pays for those policemen?

Col. KUTZ. They are paid for half and half.

Mr. DAVIS. What bill is that carried in?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The park police are paid out of an appropriation administered by Col. Ridley's office, although the appropriation is made on a half-and-half basis.

Mr. Sisson. Was that carried in the sundry civil bill, this consolidation of the control of parks that you speak of?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; the consolidation of the control of parks.

Mr. Sisson. Now, that is done by Mr. Good's subcommittee, the legislative subcommittee has reached out for a little more authority; and now the sundry civil subcommittee is reaching out for items involved in this bill, and all of that is going to create great confusion if it is not changed.

Mr. DAVIS. I wish you would recite briefly and concisely for the record, Mr. Commissioner, for my information, for the information of Congress, and possibly for the information of the chairman of the general Committee on Appropriations, who actually has control of the bridges and all the parks of the city, including their policing, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition of affairs now as to bridges, parks, policemen, etc.? Under whose control are they? We can use that information hereafter. I want the information, and I think Congress, when we get the bill on the floor want it.

Col. KUTZ. We will supply that information for the record, Mr. Chairman.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

All the public bridges in the District of Columbia, with the exception of the Highway Bridge across the Potomac River and the piers of the Aqueduct Bridge at Georgetown, are under the jurisdiction and control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The piers of the Aqueduct Bridge are under the jurisdiction of the district engineer officer of the Engineer Corps of the Army, who reports directly to the Chief of Engineers of the Army, while the superstructure of that bridge is under the jurisdiction of the commissioners. The Highway Bridge across the Potomac River is under the jurisdiction of the officer in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, who also reports directly to the Chief of Engineers.

Estimates of appropriations that may be needed for work on the piers of the Aqueduct Bridge are submitted by the Chief of Engineers of the Army, and are not passed upon or approved by nor included in the regular annual estimates of the commissioners. Jurisdiction over the superstructure of the Aqueduct Bridge was vested in the commissioners by legislation contained in the District appropriation act, approved July 18, 1888.

Estimates of appropriations for the maintenance and operation of the Highway Bridge are prepared and submitted by the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, through and with the approval of the Chief of Engineers of the Army, and appropriations for this purpose are included in the annual appropriation acts of the District, but the appropriations are not under the supervisory control of the commissioners or expended through the municipal agencies.

All the parks in the District of Columbia, with the exception of the National Zoological Park and Rock Creek Park, are under the jurisdiction and control of the officer in charge of public buildings and Grounds, including the park police, numbering 57 at the present time, who are appointed by him, and all estimates of appropriations for the improvement and care of public parks and salaries of park policemen are prepared by that officer and submitted through and with the approval of the Chief of Engineers of the Army, and are not passed upon or approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or included in the regular annual estimates of appropriations for the District.

The National Zoological Park is under the jurisdiction of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and estimates of appropriations for improvements, maintenance, and salaries are prepared by the Board of Regents and submitted to Congress through the Secretary of the Interior. These estimates are not submitted to or approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, nor included in the District appropriation act.

Rock Creek Park is under the jurisdiction and control of the Chief of Engineers of the Army, and estimates of appropriations for improvements, maintenance, and salaries are submitted by that officer to Congress, and are not passed upon or approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, nor included in the District of Columbia appropriation act.

Estimates of appropriations for the Anacostia River and Flats are prepared and submitted through the Chief of Engineers of the Army, and appropriations for this purpose are contained in the District of Columbia appropriation acts.

Estimates of appropriations for operation and salaries of the Washington Aqueduct are prepared and submitted through the Chief of Engineers of the Army, and appropriations for this purpose are contained in the District of Columbia appropriation acts.

Mr. Sisson. Then, let me ask this question: Will you tell me how many items are carried for the District of Columbia that are not included in this bill, but are included in other bills?

Col. Kurtz. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. I would like to have you supply that information, and also state in what bills the items are carried.

Mr. Davis. That is right; I wanted to try to keep those two things separate. Also, in addition to that, will you take up the case of Col. Ridley's making up the estimates on these items—state who makes the estimates for these items?

Col. Kurtz. Yes, sir.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

The following estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1921, affecting the revenues of the District of Columbia are carried in the legislative, executive and judicial bill and the sundry civil bill.

ESTIMATES CONTAINED IN THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL BILL.

Salaries of employees, public buildings and grounds: Estimate of appropriation submitted for the fiscal year 1921 (Treasury Book of Estimates, p. 91), \$111,080. This item includes the force in charge of the care and maintenance of public parks, among which are 1 lieutenant of park police at \$1,200, 4 sergeants at \$950, second sergeant at \$900, and 61 privates at \$840 each.

Contingent expenses, public buildings and grounds (Treasury Book of Estimates, p. 93), \$10,748.

The estimates for the two items above are prepared by the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds and submitted through and with the approval of the Chief of Engineers of the Army. They are not approved by nor included in the estimates of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The total of these two items amount to \$151,990, for which no provision was made in the District appropriation fund for 1921, as the commissioners were not advised of the amount of the estimate, which, if allowed by Congress, will result in a charge of \$44,170 to the revenues of the District.

Salaries and expenses, Court of Appeals, District of Columbia: The estimate of appropriation for this purpose (Treasury Book of Estimates, p. 188) is \$40,910. This item covers the salaries of the judges and employees of the court, and estimates for this purpose are not submitted through the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, but through the Attorney General. The commissioners allotted the amount of this estimate from their appropriation fund for the fiscal year 1921.

Salaries, Supreme Court, District of Columbia: The estimate of appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1921 (Treasury Book of Estimates, p. 189), is \$51,600. These estimates are not submitted through the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, but through the Attorney General. The commissioners allowed \$47,000 from their appropriation fund for 1921 under this item.

ESTIMATES CONTAINED IN THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Improvement and care of public grounds: The estimate of appropriations for this purpose for the fiscal year 1921 (Treasury Book of Estimates, p. 563) amounts to \$1,039,550. This estimate is prepared by the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds and submitted to Congress through the Chief of Engineers of the Army and is not approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. In the apportionment of the District of Columbia appropria-

tion fund for the fiscal year 1921, the commissioners allowed \$325,000 under this item.

Lighting public grounds: The estimate of appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1921 (Treasury Book of Estimates, p. 567) is \$42,500. This estimate is prepared by the officer in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds and is submitted to Congress through the Chief of Engineers of the Army. The commissioners allowed in their appropriation fund for 1921 \$30,000 for this item.

National zoological park: The estimates of appropriation submitted for this park for the fiscal year 1921 (Treasury Book of Estimates, pp. 715-717) amount to \$279,400. These estimates are prepared by the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution and submitted to Congress through the Secretary of the Interior. In the apportionment of the District appropriation fund for 1921, the commissioners allowed \$120,000 for national zoological park.

Connecting parkway between Rock Creek and Potomac parks: The estimate of appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1921 (Treasury Book of Estimates, p. 733) is \$400,000. This estimate is prepared and submitted to Congress through the Chief of Engineers of the Army. In the apportionment of the District appropriation fund for 1921, the commissioners allowed \$200,000 for this purpose.

Bridge across Potomac River at Georgetown: The estimate of appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1921 (Treasury Book of Estimates, p. 742) is \$500,000. This estimate is prepared and submitted to Congress through the Chief of Engineers of the Army. In the apportionment of the District appropriation fund for 1921, the commissioners allowed \$250,000 for this purpose.

Burial of indigent soldiers: The estimate of appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1921 (Treasury Book of Estimates, p. 735) is \$2,000. This estimate is prepared and submitted to Congress through the Surgeon General of the Army. In the apportionment of the District appropriation fund for 1921 the full amount of this item was allowed by the commissioners.

Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum: The Treasury Book of Estimates for 1921 fails to show an estimate of appropriation for this purpose although an appropriation is annually authorized in the sundry civil bill. In the apportionment of the District appropriation fund for 1921, the commissioners allowed \$15,000 under this heading.

NOTE.—The total estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1921 usually appropriated in the legislative, executive, and judicial bill, affecting the revenues of the District of Columbia, amount to \$203,590; and the total estimates usually appropriated in the sundry civil bill for the fiscal year 1921, payable one-half from the revenues of the District of Columbia, amount to \$2,274,198. The estimates for the two bills amount to \$2,477,788. In the apportionment of the District of Columbia appropriation fund for the fiscal year 1921, the commissioners allowed for appropriations for these several purposes a total sum of \$1,029,910, which is \$1,447,878 less than the estimates submitted to Congress.

OPERATION OF ANACOSTIA RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is Anacostia River Bridge.

Col. KUTZ. That is the same amount.

SEWERS.

(See page 133.)

CLEANING AND REPAIRING SEWERS AND BASINS, PURCHASE AND MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is sewers—

For cleaning and repairing sewers and basins, purchase of two motor trucks at not to exceed \$3,000 each, and maintenance of motor vehicles.

Mr. Sisson. You had authority for a motor truck at not exceeding \$2,000 this year. Did you buy that?

Col. Kutz. I think it is just being purchased at the present time.

Mr. Sisson. And you want two more besides that?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that the occasion of this increase in the estimate to \$96,000—these motor trucks?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir. The appropriation for 1919, including the deficiency, was \$91,000. The appropriation for 1920 was \$80,000; but a deficiency estimate has gone in for \$16,000, which would make the total for the fiscal year \$96,000, so that we are only asking for the same amount.

Mr. DAVIS. A deficiency estimate has been submitted where?

Col. KUTZ. It has gone to Congress.

Mr. DAVIS. Has it been acted upon?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; it was submitted for inclusion in the general deficiency bill.

The inclusion of the two motor trucks is for the purpose of removing silt from the catchment basins. We have now eight 1-horse wagons. These small wagons go around to the different sewer inlets, and the two men who go with them clean out the silt and load it into the wagon, and the wagon then goes on to another inlet. We find that we can effect a considerable economy if we can have a truck take empty cans to the different inlets and later collect them. The haul is becoming so great that we lose a considerable time in using these mule-drawn wagons. This is a proposition to substitute two motor trucks for eight 1-horse wagons. The price named for the two trucks—\$3,000 each—may be somewhat high—

Mr. DAVIS (interposing). This takes the place of eight wagons?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir. But it is based on very definite estimates of the cost of the vehicles that will be required to do this work; it would take a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton truck.

Mr. DAVIS. And you have use for those eight horse-drawn vehicles in other places, have you? Or will you dispose of them; or what will become of them?

Col. KUTZ. We will turn the vehicles themselves, or the bodies, over to the garbage-collection service, because the metal bodies are very much the same as the bodies used for the collection of garbage.

Mr. DAVIS. You will have occasion, then, to use them in the garbage work?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

OPERATION OF SEWAGE PUMPING STATIONS.

(See page 133.)

Mr. DAVIS. Have you anything special to say on the item for operation and maintenance of the sewage-pumping service, which is increased from \$75,000 to \$98,000? Can you give us any reason why that change should be made?

Col. KUTZ. That is a case similar to the preceding one. If you will note the appropriation column in the book, you will see that in 1919, \$100,000 was appropriated for this service. \$58,000 originally, and then a deficiency of \$42,000. In 1920 there was an appropriation of only \$75,000, but we have been forced to come to Congress for an increase. We really feel that in asking for \$98,000, we are not exceeding what was actually used in 1919, nor are we exceeding what will be necessary for 1920.

MAIN AND PIPE SEWERS.

(See page 134.)

Mr. DAVIS. "For main pipe sewers and receiving basins," the amount is \$107,000. There is no change in that?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. You need that, I presume?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

SUBURBAN SEWERS—MOTOR FIELD WAGON.

(See page 135.)

Mr. DAVIS. "For suburban sewers, including the exchange or replacement of two motor field wagons at not to exceed \$800 each, and the maintenance of motor vehicles." You have increased that amount extensively?

Col. KUTZ. We have increased it over the appropriation last year, but not very much over the average appropriations from 1915 to 1919, inclusive; for three of those years it was \$200,000, and for the fourth it was \$190,000.

Mr. DAVIS. I see that you have not made it as much as it was in 1917 and 1918.

Col. KUTZ. We will not be able to prosecute the work at the rate at which we were going ahead in 1916, 1917, and 1918, even with the \$200,000, because that work, like all other work, is costing nearly twice as much per unit of length.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you use the same argument with respect to these motor vehicles as in the other case?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir. Those machines were purchased in 1911; they are nine years old; they were machines that originally cost \$1,750. But now we are proposing to use the Ford field wagons, at \$800 each. They will not last as long as the machines they are replacing, but still we believe it to be in the interest of economy to have just one type of field wagon.

ASSESSMENT AND PERMIT WORK.

(See page 135.)

Mr. DAVIS. The next is "For assessment and permit work, sewers," for which the estimate is \$125,000.

Col. KUTZ. That is the same appropriation that has been made for many years, except in 1920.

Mr. DAVIS. Why was that reduced in 1920?

Col. KUTZ. At the time the estimate was submitted we had a considerable balance left over from 1919, and that was subsequently reappropriated.

Mr. DAVIS. Will you state, not only for my benefit but for the benefit of Congress, what is the meaning of "assessment and permit work." To many men that expression would not have any significance.

Col. KUTZ. It covers two classes of work. We can put service sewers down under the assessment system, and collect a frontage tax from the property that is served by those sewers; or we can

also do the same work under what we call the "permit system," under which the man, instead of paying his assessments over a period of years—three years, I think—makes a deposit of the amount that he would eventually be assessed, and then we use that money to help lay the sewer. In other words, for the sake of getting it done expeditiously, he will pay his contribution in a lump sum, instead of in three assessments.

Mr. DAVIS. What you have just said is to a certain extent new to me, although I have been on the committee a long time. You can imagine 435 Members of the House reading over that statement; what would they understand, without your explanation, by "assessment and permit work"?

Col. KUTZ. We have the same title under sidewalk work and alley paving. We can do that class of work either under the assessment system, or we can do it under the permit system; but whether it is done under one or the other system, it is payable out of this appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS. And you simply put that amount back to where it has been for quite a number of years past?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

PURCHASE AND CONDEMNATION OF RIGHTS OF WAY.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is "Purchase or condemnation of rights of way for construction, maintenance, and repair of public sewers," \$2,000; there is no change in that. That is a sufficient amount, is it?

Col. KUTZ. I think so.

UPPER POTOMAC INTERCEPTOR.

(See page 135.)

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is "Upper Potomac interceptor." You have made some increase—not so much, however, owing to the fact that you had a deficiency in 1920; in fact, you have reduced it somewhat from that year.

Col. KUTZ. This is a very important piece of work which, under the appropriations heretofore made, has been extended from Rock Creek to the Aqueduct Bridge, or just above that point; and it is intended to eventually and gradually extend it to Chain Bridge, so as to intercept all of the sewage that is now flowing into the Potomac River. In submitting an estimate of \$40,000, we wish to build one additional section.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you think your original estimate of cost of \$340,000 will be sufficient?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; we do not think that will be sufficient; but we hope, before the work is completed, that the present unit costs will be decreased. It is rather difficult at the present time to predict what it will eventually cost. But it is quite an essential improvement; and if it were not for the need of funds under other headings, we would have asked for twice this amount in the estimate.

Mr. DAVIS. I think we had quite extended hearings on that in the last bill?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. And while I do not know that I am sufficiently informed on the subject to explain it to Congress, I think your explanation there will be sufficient.

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1920.

SEWERS.

PURCHASE AND MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR TRUCKS.

(See page 129.)

Mr. Sisson. Does that, beginning on page 64, make up the greater portion of the increase under sewers?

Col. KUTZ. You will notice that in 1919 we had \$110,000. For 1920 the committee allowed \$80,000, but we have presented a deficiency estimate of \$16,000, which we think is absolutely necessary and which if allowed would give us the same amount for 1920 as we are asking for 1921. I do not see how we can get along with less.

Mr. Sisson. You do not get any more sewers cleaned out of that much money, do you? For instance, you are asking \$96,000 here, and you had in 1918, \$68,000. Has your labor cost increased that amount?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. They had a deficiency for 1919 of \$21,000. That would put it up to \$110,000.

Col. KUTZ. In 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918 we had \$68,000.

Mr. Sisson. Has the amount of work on the sewers increased?

Col. KUTZ. Very little. There are more basins to-day than there were five years ago, but that increase is small. The greater part of the increase is in the increased cost of doing the work.

These two motor trucks we ask for are intended to replace eight single-horse wagons.

Mr. Sisson. Will those two motor trucks do the work that is done by six or eight wagons?

Col. KUTZ. They will do the work of eight wagons, yes, sir; and we think will effect an economy.

OPERATION OF SEWAGE PUMPING STATION.

(See page 130.)

Mr. Sisson. For operation and maintenance of sewage pumping service, you asked for \$58,000 in 1919 and had a deficiency of \$42,000. You had \$100,000 in 1919.

Col. KUTZ. \$100,000 in 1919; and we had \$75,000 authorized for 1920, and we are asking for a deficiency in that item also.

Mr. Sisson. How much was that deficiency? Was it \$16,000?

Col. KUTZ. I think it is about that amount.

Mr. Sisson. This is entirely taken up, is it not, with labor?

Col. KUTZ. There is \$44,000 worth of coal.

Mr. Sisson. This is the supply for the entire service?

Col. KUTZ. For the sewage pumping service, the entire service.

MAIN AND PIPE SEWERS.

(See page 131.)

Mr. Sisson. On page 66 is an item for main and pipe sewers and receiving basins.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is the same thing?

Col. KUTZ. That is the same amount we have had for the last two years.

Mr. Sisson. What do you mean by receiving basins? Where are they located?

Col. KUTZ. This is the appropriation that is used for the extension of the service sewers within the old limits of the city in contradistinction to the next item, which is for suburban sewers. There is really no distinct line between the two appropriations; and I wish they might be combined into one, as the city streets were combined last year with the suburban streets.

Mr. Sisson. What I was concerned about was, if you do not have any extraordinary expenses about your receiving basins, if you could not make it out of that after you received your collections.

Col. KUTZ. This represents the amount needed to meet the normal growth of the city.

Mr. Sisson. Did you expend all of it this year? Have you any balance?

Col. KUTZ. I do not know the exact balance, but I will put that in the record. I believe you asked what receiving basins are.

Mr. Sisson. Yes.

Col. KUTZ. Receiving basins are nothing but silt catchers at the sewer inlets at the street corners. When we repave streets we repair the old receiving basins, and sometimes build new ones.

Mr. Sisson. How much of this item is concerned with the expense of the receiving basins?

Col. KUTZ. I think a relatively small portion.

Mr. Sisson. Is there any labor or anything connected with the operation of the receiving basin after it is constructed?

Col. KUTZ. Nothing but cleaning it out.

Mr. Sisson. Cleaning it out?

Col. KUTZ. And that is charged to the first item. This is for construction and repair of basins.

Mr. Sisson. In the old city it seems that within a few years you would have the sewerage all connected up, would you not?

Col. KUTZ. Some of the sewers are 40 or more years old, and they were not built in accordance with modern practice and are caving in or breaking down.

Mr. Sisson. After you get your permanent sewerage system in accordance with the present plan it ought to be practically everlasting?

Col. KUTZ. It ought to have a life of 100 years, at least.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I am afraid some of these old sewers will have to be replaced. There is one on Ninth Street that has to be replaced before the year is over. It was not built according to modern ideas.

Mr. Sisson. Is the modern sewer more durable than the old one?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; we are building better than they built 35 or 40 years ago. We are using a cement mortar instead of lime mortar, and we are using a better quality of bricks.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Are all these receiving basins underground?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. State the amount of balance you have in this \$100,000 appropriated for last year. Please put that in the record.

Col. KUTZ. It is as follows:

The unexpended balance from the appropriation of \$107,000 for main and pipe sewers and receiving basins for the fiscal year 1919, on June 30, 1919, was \$34,336.74, which amount has since been reappropriated and, together with the amount appropriated for 1920, will have been entirely expended by June 30, 1920.

SUBURBAN SEWERS.

(See page 131.)

Mr. Sisson. For suburban sewers. You have an increase there?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; we are increasing it in amount but not increasing the quantity of work over that which we were able to do with the amount appropriated prior to the war.

Mr. Sisson. You propose to do with that \$225,000 practically what you did with the \$200,000?

Col. KUTZ. We can not do that much, on account of the greater prices at the present time.

ASSESSMENT AND PERMIT WORK.

(See page 131.)

Mr. Sisson. For assessment and permit work you ask for \$125,000, and you had \$50,000 last year. That is the same amount you asked for 1919, \$125,000?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. How much of that is reimbursable?

Col. KUTZ. That is assessed at the rate of \$1 per front foot, and the appropriation for assessment and permit work for the current year is so small that we are telling builders to-day that we can not provide them with sewers, and if they want them they will have to pay the entire cost.

Mr. Sisson. Is that to be paid out of this fund?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

UPPER POTOMAC INTERCEPTER.

(See page 132.)

Mr. Sisson. "Upper Potomac interceptor." You are asking there the same appropriation you have had all along?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; and it is to advance the work by the construction of a small additional section.

Mr. Sisson. How long will it be before this will be completed?

Col. KUTZ. It will extend over quite a few years. The sewer now reaches a point just north of the Aqueduct Bridge, and it is to be eventually extended to the Chain Bridge. The purpose of this sewer

is to intercept all of the sewage that now flows into the Potomac within the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sisson. Are you taking that sewage toward the Chain Bridge or away from the Chain Bridge?

Col. KUTZ. It is taken down stream, and it comes into a pumping station at Twenty-seventh and K Streets, which is now nearing completion.

STREETS.

DUST PREVENTION, CLEANING, AND SNOW REMOVAL.

Mr. Sisson. That is all I care to ask on that. The next item is "Dust prevention, cleaning, and snow removal." You are asking the same amount there that you had last year?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Are you cleaning the streets as often as you did last year?

Col. KUTZ. We are not doing as much work as we did before the war. We are doing less work with white wings and more with machine street sweepers. We have been criticized in a number of quarters for not maintaining the streets in as cleanly a condition as we formerly did, but I think that is due to the change in method rather than to our failure to remove as much material. Of course, white wings, by taking up the horse droppings within a few moments after their deposit on the street, can maintain a more slightly condition than a machine can that comes only once a day; but the cost of labor has gone up so that we decided to reduce the number of white wings by one-third, cutting the number down from 300 to 200, and correspondingly increasing the amount of sweeper work.

Mr. Sisson. How often do you get over the streets?

Col. KUTZ. It varies in different parts of the city. We have quite an elaborate schedule.

Mr. Sisson. The most-used streets are gone over more frequently than the less-used ones?

Col. KUTZ. More frequently.

Mr. DAVIS. I hear complaints from individuals that the streets are not kept in good shape, and there may be foundation for that or not. Do you think you can properly conduct affairs here in the street business for \$400,000 for the next year?

Col. KUTZ. We can do it as well as we are doing it at the present time, but I do not think we can do it better.

Mr. DAVIS. It is pretty hard to satisfy all individuals in the city.

Col. KUTZ. Yes; and comparing this item with the other items, we felt that we were giving sufficient prominence to it, and that to increase it would be putting it out of proportion to other things.

Mr. Sisson. My opinion has been that the streets of Washington are the cleanest streets of any city I have ever visited, and that has been especially brought to my observation after having served on this committee. I do not know of any city where the streets are kept as constantly clean as they are in Washington.

Mr. DAVIS. I do not think there are any other cities where they are kept as clean. You know Washington is supposed to be a model for the Nation.

Mr. Sisson. Yes; and I think, to use the Army expression—by and large—the streets of Washington are as clean as streets can well be, unless you go over them ridiculously too often. Then we must take into consideration this fact that we have thrown upon the streets of Washington, in proportion to the population, vastly more burden during the war than upon the streets of any other city in the country. So that I think that it is a fact that the streets have been reasonably clean during the entire time.

Mr. DAVIS. If I was going to express my ideas on the subject, I would say that there was more necessity right now, on account of the broken-down streets and pavements, for repairing the streets than there is for polishing off the streets and cleaning them more. I think the city would receive more benefit from repairs to the streets than from cleaning and having newspapers, or something of that sort, removed from the streets.

Mr. Sisson. You hear remarks made universally about the cleanly condition of the streets here.

Mr. DAVIS. That is true, but I have heard them complain about the streets not being in first-class repair in certain places. Hence my idea would be to spend more money in repairs and spend less in wiping up a little grease spot in a place here and there.

Col. KUTZ. We originally contemplated an increase of 10 per cent in this appropriation, from \$400,000 to \$440,000; but after comparison with other things, we felt that it was relatively less important.

Mr. DAVIS. I agree with you, Mr. Commissioner. As you clean the streets with the machinery, do you decrease the cost proportionately?

Col. KUTZ. It is difficult to make comparison, because sweeping is combined with flushing and the squeegeeing of the streets. With machine sweeping we do more squeegeeing than when we have the white wings.

Mr. DAVIS. What does the word "squeegee" mean?

Col. KUTZ. It is a horse-drawn or motor-drawn vehicle, with a rubber-covered cylinder or brush that scrubs the street.

Mr. DAVIS. You call that "squeegeeing?"

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. I have seen that performance taking place on the streets, but I have never heard it called "squeegeeing" before.

DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.

(See page 850.)

The next is disposal of city refuse. As I understand, at the present time the District of Columbia—the commissioners—are doing that themselves, instead of by contract?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

OPERATION OF GARBAGE PLANT.

Mr. DAVIS. You have taken over the old refuse plant out here, and are you rebuilding that plant now?

Col. KUTZ. We are operating the refuse plant in the capacity of trustees. The contractor who held the contract for a three-year period, expiring June 30, 1921, notified the commissioners November 4, 1919, that he was unable to go ahead, and, under the terms

of the contract, we took possession of his collection equipment and also his reduction plant, and have been operating it ever since. It is costing us considerably more than the contract price, but that is due in part to the fact that we are rendering more service than he rendered. He was not living up to the terms of his contract. We also are paying more in wages, due to the fact that we have an 8-hour day, while he observed a 10-hour day at his reduction plant. And then, again, his contract price was too low. For instance, he gave us a price for the 3-year period of about \$50,000 for the first year, \$35,000 for the second year, and \$15,000 for the third year; but the prices of his reclaimed products dropped off materially after the armistice was signed.

Mr. DAVIS. Why was that?

Col. KUTZ. The paper for which he was getting from 90 cents to \$1 or more per 100 pounds dropped to about 40 cents per 100 pounds. Old bottles and rags also dropped in price.

Mr. DAVIS. I thought the price of paper had gone up.

Col. KUTZ. It has recently. Prices have been very fluctuating. When we took over the plant in November the price for paper was only 50 cents per 100 pounds—that is, baled waste paper. Since then it has gone up to 70 cents per 100 pounds—and after the 15th of March we understand we will be able to get 80 cents per 100 pounds for it. The same thing has been true of grease in connection with the garbage plant. During the war we were getting about 13 cents a pound for grease. After the armistice was signed the price of grease dropped down to 8 cents, and then to about 6 cents a pound. Gradually it has come up, and the last quotation that we received was 11½ cents.

One of the odd things about the price of grease is that as the price of grease was going up the price of pork was coming down.

Mr. DAVIS. Owing to manipulation?

Col. KUTZ. I do not understand what the cause was; but when the price of grease went so low we found that we were not making any money at the reduction plant, so we bought several hundred hogs and started a hog-feeding experiment on a small scale. We paid about 21 cents a pound for the young hogs, and by the time they were fattened and ready for the market the price of pork had dropped to about 16 cents a pound, and at the same time grease was going up.

Mr. DAVIS. Ought not this garbage and refuse plant to be self-sustaining, as a matter of fact?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; the reduction plant itself is self-sustaining, but I do not think it is possible to make enough out of the reduction plant to pay the cost of collection. No city in the country is able to do that.

Now, if you separate the cost of collection from the cost of reduction, and look over our records for the past year, you will find that during the last half of 1919 the reduction plant did not pay for itself. The cost, including the freight from Washington, was more than we received for reclaimed products.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you any figures showing the difference between the receipts and expenditures for these two plants last year?

Col. KUTZ. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditures at the garbage reduction plant for the fiscal year of 1919,

but as the District of Columbia did not assume the operation of the trash plant until November, 1919, no figures are available for the fiscal year 1919:

Receipts and expenditures garbage reduction plant, fiscal year 1919.

Capital investment-----		\$63,303.41
Expenditures:		
Operation other than labor-----	\$118,757.05	
Labor—direct operation-----	85,069.51	
Supervision, plant overhead, etc.-----	6,200.04	
Total expenditure-----	210,026.60	
Revenue from sale of grease and tankage-----		227,046.56
Expenditures-----		210,026.60
Profit-----		17,019.96

Mr. DAVIS. I think that would be well to put that in the record, if you can, if it is not too much trouble. Our committee went out there and looked over the trash plant last year.

I would like to ask you this question: Is it a recommendation of the commissioners that this particular spot be used for garbage and refuse?

Mr. BROWNLOW. There is no garbage there.

Mr. DAVIS. Is this particular place the one you have settled on in your minds as being the proper and appropriate place for a trash plant? I ask you that question because many protests are coming in to me, and probably also to other members of the committee, and I wanted to see if it was the fixed and settled policy of the commissioners to keep the plant at that particular spot.

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; the commissioners have not adopted any such policy. We thought that this question would be asked and we came here to-day prepared to lay all the facts before the committee.

We believe the contractor was well within his rights when he selected that place as a site for his reduction plant, but it is not necessarily the best place if the city is to become the owner of its own plant.

PROCEEDS FROM DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

Mr. DAVIS. I see that you have stricken out the provision reading:

That any proceeds received from the disposal of city refuse or garbage shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts.

Is there anything wrong with that?

Col. KUTZ. There is nothing wrong about it.

Mr. DAVIS. Except that you would like to improve it?

Col. KUTZ. We wanted to make it a revolving fund, because we believed it would be easier if the proceeds went into the appropriation to adopt the most economical method of disposal. We put this proviso in last summer because we were very much worried about the garbage disposal. The price of grease was going down, the price of tankage was going down, and we felt that if we had been free to use the proceeds in the manner we thought best we would go to hog feeding, because hog feeding promised to be very profitable, while the other was losing.

Mr. Sisson. That is not the case now?

Col. KUTZ. Now the reverse is true. But it would not have been our purpose to dismantle the reduction plant, even if we had gone to hog feeding. We would simply have discontinued its operation temporarily and begun raising hogs.

Mr. Sisson. You could not get rid of all the material that way?

Col. KUTZ. In hog feeding?

Mr. Sisson. Yes.

Col. KUTZ. In Baltimore they do.

Mr. Sisson. All of it?

Col. KUTZ. Yes. They do it by contract, however. They take all their garbage down the bay about 15 miles and deliver it to a contractor who feeds it to hogs.

Mr. Sisson. He must put it through some sort of sorting process, then. You can not feed garbage promiscuously to hogs.

Col. KUTZ. Yes; we did. We took the garbage and threw it into the feeding troughs, just as it was.

Mr. Sisson. Did you exercise any care in the selection of the garbage, or just take it as it came?

Col. KUTZ. We took it as it came. The hogs do their own selecting.

Mr. Sisson. I know that you can not feed a hog too much, and he will not eat anything that will hurt him.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What did you do with what was left in the feeding troughs?

Col. KUTZ. The amount that is left is surprisingly small. It is made up mostly of the rinds of citrus fruits and things of that sort, and is gathered up each morning and put on the dump.

We do not feel as though we ought to urge this proviso unduly. There are some advantages in having a revolving fund, but it involves placing more power in the hands of the commissioners, and if Congress prefers that all the receipts be put in the Treasury—

Mr. Sisson. It prevents Congress keeping a very accurate check on the business for the time being.

Mr. BUCHANAN. There is considerable opposition to a revolving fund in the House, and if you put this in you had better go prepared to defend it.

Col. KUTZ. You will notice that the proposed legislation is divided into two parts. The first part provides for the payment of the proceeds into the current appropriation, and the second part provides for the repeal of part of an act that was passed in 1918.

Mr. Sisson. Would you repeal that whole act?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; section 9 only. It is the act known as Public, No. 143, Sixty-fifth Congress, approved May 6, 1918.

Mr. Sisson. Was that the act that we had the controversy about?

Col. KUTZ. Section 9 of the act reads as follows:

SEC. 9. That every person, corporation, association, or institution in the District of Columbia, under such rules and regulations as the commissioners may prescribe, may transport in closed metal containers from the place of origin to places outside of the District of Columbia any refuse, including meat, bread, and vegetables, not in a decayed or decomposed condition, to be fed to poultry, pigs, or other live stock at any place where such feeding is not prohibited by law.

The effect of this legislation has been to reduce the quality and the grease-producing capacity of garbage which we have collected since

that date, because the richer garbage has been disposed of to private individuals. The net result has been to reduce by about 17 per cent the average amount of grease that we get out of a ton of garbage, and it results in a loss to the District of about \$30,000 a year.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You say that part of the garbage is being disposed of to private individuals. It is also being taken, as I understand you.

Col. KUTZ. Yes; it is also being taken by private collectors, who go through the alleys and collect the garbage which they think is suitable for hog feeding and reject that which is not suitable.

Mr. DAVIS. And they leave the balance for the District to collect?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. It is just about as expensive to collect it all at one time as it is to collect what is left?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; it would cost practically no more to collect the whole of it than it does to collect the part which they leave.

Mr. Sisson. And they leave the less valuable part of it for the District to collect, throwing the burden on the District of collection without the District getting the corresponding benefit from the products recovered?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. For disposal of city refuse you ask for \$730,084 for 1921. For 1919 you had \$608,997, and you had a deficiency of \$240,000, while in 1918 you only had an appropriation of \$186,640, and in previous years about the same as that, or a little less. During those years that you have had these smaller appropriations, was that because you had a contract for that matter, and this larger appropriation now is asked for because the District is trying to do it itself? I am trying to show the difference between the contract proposition and the District doing it. I suppose that is the reason why you are asking this different appropriation?

Col. KUTZ. If that were true it would be a very serious reflection on municipal operation, but I think the difference is entirely due to the difference in cost of doing work and the difference in the amount of work to be done.

Mr. DAVIS. But there is an enormous difference between \$730,000 and \$118,000, which is what it was in 1918.

Col. KUTZ. But that difference must be reduced by the amount that has been deposited in the Treasury. When the work was done by contract, the contractor charged the District only the difference between the cost of the collection and reduction, and the amount he received for the products. When we do it, we have to pay all of the costs out of the appropriation, and the proceeds go into the Treasury and are not available for our use.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do you know what the proceeds were for 1919?

Col. KUTZ. \$227,046.56.

Mr. DAVIS. Will that, generally speaking, come near equalizing it?

Col. KUTZ. It will account for only a part of the difference, because the amount of the material collected, both garbage, ashes, and trash, has very materially increased.

Mr. DAVIS. And the expense has increased also?

Col. KUTZ. The cost of collecting it has doubled.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Does the city, under its operation, collect it any more thoroughly than the private contractor did?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; I think we render better service, and in saying that I am guided by the number of complaints that are made to the District Building.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That would account for some of the difference. What is the condition of the appropriation for 1920?

FOR GRINDING MILL, DIGESTORS, PRESSES, BOILERS, ETC.

Col. KUTZ. The 1920 appropriation will have to be supplemented by reason of the failure of the trash contractor.

In the same way, the estimate for 1921 will also have to be supplemented by reason of that failure. But let me speak first of the difference in the appropriation for 1920 and the estimate for 1921 as submitted. That difference is almost wholly due to the need for replacing part of the reduction equipment in the reduction plant at Cherry Hill. This plant was an old plant when it was taken over from the contractor, and the digestors have corroded so that they are no longer safe. They are operated under steam pressure and, like boilers, when they reach a certain point it is no longer safe to operate them.

Mr. DAVIS. I have forgotten what the cost was of this Cherry Hill plant.

Mr. BUCHANAN. They are supposed to cost \$100,000—the digestors?

Col. KUTZ. I was going to give you the details of it.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The plant only cost \$85,000 when purchased.

Col. KUTZ. There are to be supplied for this reduction plant the following:

Grinding mill for tankage.....	\$7, 500
Settling tanks for tank water.....	7, 500
Direct-connected dynamo.....	1, 500
6 large garbage digestors.....	12, 000
2 steel Beeston garbage presses.....	16, 000
2 150-horsepower boilers.....	8, 000
1 high-pressure pump.....	1, 200
Incidentals	6, 300
Total.....	60, 000

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is practically a new plant.

Col. KUTZ. Yes; it is largely a new plant. Of course, the cost of each part as you replace it is very much in excess of the cost of the original. But when we bought it we paid only the remaining value in that plant. It had been used for 5 years or more.

Mr. DAVIS. What did we pay for it?

Col. KUTZ. \$85,000. The original cost was very much greater.

Mr. DAVIS. You have invested as much in repairs as the original cost?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. How long have you had it since you bought it?

Col. KUTZ. It was bought in July, 1918.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Of course, that plant cost a great deal more than \$85,000 when it was first built.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How long has it been operated?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The plant itself has been operated for 20 years, but the majority of the machinery, or a great deal of the machinery, was 5 or 6 years old.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What I wanted to get at is, what was probably the life of one of these plants, and the extent to which this one is worn out now. Evidently the life of one of these plants is not long.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That plant was 20 years old. It had gone through four 5-year contracts when we purchased it.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Of course, you could not tell about that, because there may have been a great many replacements.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I was trying to find out, if we got a new plant there, how long it would be before we would have to get another one, and therefrom to figure up the cost of this arrangement. I suppose it would be about 10 years?

Col. KUTZ. I think that would be about its life. The life of different parts would vary, but the digesters ought to last at least 10 years.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And the boilers about the same, I suppose, if kept under steam pressure and kept clean and if no lime is allowed to form in the boilers.

Col. KUTZ. Of course, when the price of grease dropped to 6 cents a pound we questioned somewhat the advisability of continuing the reduction process and actually prepared specifications with a view to hog feeding, such as is done in Baltimore. But now that the price of grease is up to 11 cents, reduction is profitable.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Are you informed as to the price of grease before the war, when we had normal conditions throughout the country?

Col. KUTZ. About 5 cents, I am told.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It is still lower.

Mr. SISSON. What do you use this grease for?

Col. KUTZ. It is used for soap making, largely; and the tankage is used for fertilizer.

Mr. SISSON. I expect the Government, too, would buy a great deal of that grease for making glycerine.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; some of it.

Col. KUTZ. In addition to the \$74,000 which we estimated, Mr. Chairman, we would like to ask for \$65,000 more, due to the failure of the trash contractor. The estimated cost of the trash collection for the year is \$95,000 and the cost of trash assorting and baling is \$75,000, or a total of \$170,000. The estimated value of the salvaged material is \$90,000—a difference of \$80,000. The amount included in this estimate for trash service was \$15,000, that being the amount due on the three-year contract. It leaves a difference of \$65,000.

Now, you will note that in asking for \$65,000, we are taking credit for the salvaged material. That is due to the fact that we are not now operating, or not proposing to operate, the trash plant during the next year as a municipal enterprise, but as a trustee for a failing contractor, and all the receipts, instead of going into the Treasury, are going into the miscellaneous trust fund of the District, and are available for expenditure. So that we really have, so far as that plant is concerned, a revolving fund during the life of the contract.

Mr. Sisson. Let us see how this \$795,000 is made up—of what items?

Col. KUTZ. There is a summary on page 79, Mr. Chairman, divided into salaries, wages, etc.

Mr. DAVIS. I presume that that summary is as explicit as you could make it?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; I could give it to you in very much greater detail. It appears in the Book of Estimates in considerably greater detail. Starting on page 75 are the salaries of all the principal employees.

Mr. DAVIS. From page 75, then, to and including page 79, you have given all the details concerning this proposition?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; we have given every detail covering the expenditures for 1919, and the estimated expenditures for 1921.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, Mr. Davis, the chairman of the committee, may be called upon to explain how this \$795,000 was arrived at. If you could make a concise statement for the record, showing how that amount is made up, with an explanation a little more full than is given in this statement under disposal of refuse, on page 79, so that he could have in hand an explanation of each item, it would be a good thing.

Mr. DAVIS. If it was called for, you could make that explanation, Mr. Sisson.

Mr. Sisson. I want some more information. That is what I am after now.

Col. KUTZ. You want that statement to show how much goes to the garbage, and how much to the night soil and how much to the dead animal service and how much to the ashes and how much to the trash?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes. This statement here is rather long to make use of in explaining this matter on the floor, and I do not think that the Members are going to read that explanation.

Mr. Sisson. Then, if we gave them that, they would simply get confused and ask a thousand questions that we could not answer. But if you have it as Commissioner Brownlow indicates, that is just what we want.

Col. KUTZ. I appreciate what you want. I do not think the detailed statements are particularly valuable, but they are required by law.

Mr. Sisson. It is very good to have detailed statements. The Members on the floor do not go to the Book of Estimates and they do not read detailed statements, but they look only to the hearings.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; and if in the hearings you will give it just as suggested by Commissioner Brownlow, so that we can see just how much of this is for night soil and how much for trash and how much for garbage—so much for each item in the bill—that is all they will ask for.

Mr. Sisson. They will never ask for the details that are in the Book of Estimates, on the floor.

Mr. DAVIS. Never.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I suggest also that it ought to be remembered, of course, that all of this involves the fact that there has been an increase in population.

Mr. Sisson. Yes.

Mr. BROWNLOW. And that the refuse of the city bears a very close relation to the population.

Mr. Sisson. I suppose almost an exact relation.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Almost an exact relation.

Mr. Sisson. You might give also the increased population as another reason for the increased expense, as certainly it is.

Mr. DAVIS. The census shows that.

Mr. Sisson. Yes; and also the increased cost of labor and material used by them, along with this statement that the commissioners are to put in the record.

Mr. DAVIS. With that we will do the best we can.

Mr. Sisson. Now, in addition to that, can you not also make a statement showing in detail what you have received as the return from any of the sources of revenue which you have at your disposal?

Mr. DAVIS. Not completely in detail.

Mr. Sisson. I do not mean in detail, but what each class amounts to.

Col. KUTZ. So as to show the net cost?

Mr. Sisson. Yes; and then you can get the net cost of each service.

Col. KUTZ. You can deduct the returns for each service from the total cost.

(The statement is as follows:)

The appropriation under the heading "Disposal of city refuse" may be divided into five parts, covering five more or less separate and distinct services, as follows:

1. Collection and disposal of garbage.
2. Collection and disposal of ashes.
3. Collection and disposal of miscellaneous refuse.
4. Collection and disposal of dead animals.
5. Collection and disposal of night soil.

GARBAGE.

The amount available for this purpose for the current fiscal year is \$420,000. The amount included in the estimate for this service is \$494,000, an increase of \$74,000. Of this increase, \$60,000 is for the purpose of renewing items of equipment at the garbage reduction plant which have worn out, due to long usage, and for the purpose of installing two garbage presses, which will not only reduce the cost of operation but also increase the amount of grease recovered. The remaining part of the increase is for new collection equipment.

As an offset to the proposed expenditure of \$494,000, there will be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts the amount received from the sale of grease and tankage. It is difficult to estimate just what this will be, as the price of grease and tankage has varied considerably during the past year. During the fiscal year 1919 these receipts amounted to \$238,000. In the current fiscal year they are estimated at \$200,000. At the present prices for grease, and with improved machinery at the reduction plant, the proceeds for 1921 should be at least \$250,000.

ASHES.

Prior to July 1, 1919, the collection and disposal of ashes was done by contract. Since that date it has been done directly by the municipality. The amount available for this work from the current appropriation is \$140,000. The estimates submitted for 1921 for this service aggregate \$153,000. The increase is primarily to cover the cost of additional equipment and the purchase of horses.

MISCELLANEOUS REFUSE.

Trash-collection service was done by contract until November, 1919, when the contractor defaulted and it became necessary for the District to render this service. The estimated cost of this service for the fiscal year 1921 is \$170,000. The estimated value of the salvaged material is \$90,000, leaving a net cost of \$80,000. The estimate submitted for the fiscal year 1921 included for this service the sum of \$15,000, which was the amount due the contractor under the third year of this three-year contract. This very great difference is due to a number of causes: First, the contractor's bid called for payment of \$54,000 the first year, \$35,400 the second year, and \$15,000 the third year, or an average of about \$35,000 a year; second, the contractor was able to employ his men 10 hours a day, while the District can employ them but 8 hours a day; third, an important factor is that the contractor failed to see the drop that would take place in the price of salvaged materials after the armistice was signed.

To provide for this service during the fiscal year 1921 it will be necessary for the estimates submitted to be increased by the sum of \$85,000. The average amount of trash collected is 600 cubic yards per day.

DEAD ANIMALS.

The estimated cost of this service for the fiscal year 1921 is \$3,360.

NIGHT SOIL.

The estimated cost of this service for the fiscal year 1921 is \$17,500.

SUMMARY.

Collection and disposal of garbage.....	\$494, 529
Collection and disposal of ashes.....	153, 433
Collection and disposal of miscellaneous refuse.....	80, 000
Collection and disposal of dead animals.....	3, 360
Collection and disposal of night soil.....	17, 500
	<hr/>
	748, 822
Supervision and inspection.....	46, 262
	<hr/>
Total estimated, 1921, "Disposal of city refuse".....	795, 084

PARKING COMMISSION.

PURCHASE AND MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR TRUCKS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is "Parking commission: For contingent expenses, including laborers, trimmers, nurserymen, repairmen, teamsters, and so forth." Why do you want to strike out "cart hire"?

Col. KUTZ. The present language limits us in the hire of transportation to the hire of carts. It is not economical to limit the commissioners in that way.

Mr. DAVIS. You substitute the language "hire or carts, wagons, or motor trucks"?

Col. KUTZ. Hire of wagons or motor trucks.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the reason for the use of this language?

Col. KUTZ. We can hire a 1-ton motor truck for \$10 a day that will do as much work as three double teams. There is not very much money expended for hire of transportation, because we have some, but in the spring and fall planting season we have to hire transportation, and then we ought to be able to hire the most economical kind of transportation. We are also asking for the purchase of a motor truck.

Mr. DAVIS. One motor truck?

Mr. Sisson. What do you suppose will be the cost of that truck?

Col. KUTZ. It will be \$800.

Mr. DAVIS. You have this language, "Purchase of one motor truck and maintenance of motor trucks."

Col. KUTZ. That is for the maintenance of two. That is in the existing law. This will be for the maintenance of three motor trucks.

Mr. DAVIS. And the increase here is from \$60,000 a year in 1920 to \$80,000 now. What is the occasion of that large increase?

Col. KUTZ. We have been unable to keep pace with the needs of the community, either in the planting of trees or in the care of existing trees. The commissioners considered this matter very carefully and decided to ask for an increase of \$20,000. We feel that when streets are opened and houses are built on them we ought to be able to plant trees. We feel that we ought to be able to go over the old trees, keep them trimmed and pruned, cut out the deadwood, and that we ought also to be able to spray them to protect them against attacks from insects. With the \$60,000 that we have had in 1920 we have not been able to do anything like what we think the trees of the District deserve. There are 100,000 or more in number, and very little attention can be paid to them after they are planted.

NUMBER AND PAY OF EMPLOYEES.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the ordinary wage that you pay to the men that do this work?

Col. KUTZ. The wages vary from \$2.32 a day to the skilled laborers at \$3.90 a day.

Mr. DAVIS. And the number that you have engaged? What is the number that you have engaged?

Col. KUTZ. Well, the number differs at different times in the year. During the summer season and the winter season we have very few. There are nine statutory employees under this office. All the others are on the per diem roll. I did ask, you may remember, for another statutory employee in this office, a foreman, at \$1,200.

Mr. DAVIS. That is not included in your estimate, the permanent employees?

Col. KUTZ. No; that comes under the office of the engineer commissioner.

Mr. DAVIS. That is right. Well, we will consider that when we come to writing up the bill ultimately. In the meantime we will, if we find time, read these notes.

BATHING BEACH.

Mr. DAVIS. Bathing beach. There is no change there.

Mr. BROWNLOW. There is no change in that appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS. You think that that is satisfactory and producing the results that the public are satisfied with?

Mr. Sisson. It is an increase over 1915, 1916, and 1917.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is altogether on account of the increased cost of labor and material.

Mr. DAVIS. The 1919 appropriation was not sufficient. I see you had a deficiency there.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. If the bathing beach is to be continued, that same appropriation would not meet the demand, in view of the fact that under the office of public buildings and grounds a bathing beach has been opened in the neighborhood of the Tidal Basin, and this station is going to be used more for instruction than mere pleasure.

Mr. DAVIS. Instruction in what?

Mr. BROWNLOW. In swimming. It is more and more frequented by the little children, for whom the Tidal Basin bathing beach is more or less dangerous.

PLAYGROUNDS.

ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES, ETC.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The next item is "Playgrounds." There is an increase from \$45,980 to \$61,000, which is made up of several different items. The first is for the extension from 10 months to 12 months of the time in which the playgrounds should be opened. There are now 22 directors at \$75, and an assistant director at \$60, and a general utility man at \$60, that are employed for 10 months of the year. The proposition is to employ them for 12 months. There are other employees who are employed only during the summer months, and there has been a very great demand for keeping the playgrounds open even during the winter months.

Mr. DAVIS. Was that so this winter, with the disagreeable weather we have had?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That was true this winter. The children played in the streets during the disagreeable weather. I know there is a playground very close to where I live, called Mitchell Park, which was a very handsome but small plot of land, which was left to the city by a lady in her will, and we utilized it for a municipal playground. When that playground was closed during the months of January and February, I had—because I did live in the neighborhood—numerous people come to me, wanting to know if there was not some possible way to keep the playground open. Coasting is extremely dangerous in the streets now, for there are so many motor vehicles. We were bombarded to prepare a place for coasting that could be guarded. It was impossible to detail a sufficient number of policemen to do it in the various sections of the town. Of course, the playground organization could have been of considerable service in that way. Children are going to coast as long as sleds are made and snow falls.

Mr. Sisson. And God is going to take care of them until they are all dead.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is extremely dangerous with the motor vehicles on the city streets.

Then we ask for a force to be employed for five months instead of four, and an increase of from 5 to 10, of the guards or swimming teachers. The swimming pools should be kept open five months instead of four, because there are five months in which we keep the bathing beach of the Tidal Basin open, and the swimming pools of the playgrounds should be kept open also.

Mr. Sisson. How many swimming pools have you?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Three, and we are asking later on for two more.

GUARDS OR SWIMMING TEACHERS.

Mr. DAVIS. You are doubling the number of guards you have from 5 to 10?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is necessary to have more guards. We can keep those swimming pools open in the summer time from very early in the morning until quite late in the evening, if we have a sufficient number of guards, and as their name indicates, they are both guards and swimming teachers. We do not operate the pools at all if we have not got a guard.

STOREKEEPER.

Mr. DAVIS. I see you have one storekeeper for storehouse at \$100 per month. How have you done that heretofore?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have paid a man on the per diem basis.

Mr. DAVIS. Now you want to put him on the permanent roll?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We want to put him on the permanent roll. He will have charge of all the materials, etc., that are kept in a central store to distribute to the several playgrounds throughout the city. He handles all requisitions and keeps track of them.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the necessity for four directors at \$150 per month? Do you not think at least two men ought to be able to direct the proceedings down there?

Mr. BROWNLOW. These are not at one place. They are to serve the twenty-odd stations scattered throughout the city, and while the play directors are working on the 20 playgrounds, these directors are asked for special work. One would have charge of the boys' athletics, one the girls' athletics.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you not think they could teach the boys and girls at the same time and direct the conduct of the boys and girls at the same time?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Undoubtedly, but they have got to go around to these 22 playgrounds, and the boys and girls do not play exactly the same games.

Mr. DAVIS. They play together, do they not?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; but they do not play altogether the same games. We have to direct the activities, therefore, of the children of the different playgrounds.

Mr. DAVIS. It seems as though a director, if he were standing around and watching a baseball game between the boys, and the girls were playing some other little game in the same playground, having two eyes he could kind of overlook them at the same time.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is not the purpose of these directors. There are 22 directors, one director on each playground, but these are—

Mr. DAVIS. Do they get \$150 a month, each one of those?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; they get \$75 a month.

Col. KUTZ. These \$150 men are the directors of the directors.

Mr. BROWNLOW. They are directors who supervise the whole thing.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How many directors have you got on the playgrounds now, 22?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; at \$75. They are the ones who stay on the playgrounds all the time.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And then you want four more to direct those 22?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Well, that is not an exact statement of the case. One of them, for instance, would be in charge of the boys' athletics over the whole system and another in charge of the girls' athletics over the whole system.

EXTRA DIRECTORS AND EXTRA WATCHMEN.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you any boss over these directors?

Mr. BROWNLOW. There is a supervisor of the whole system, who gets a salary of \$2,500 a year.

Then we ask for the services of extra directors, at not exceeding 35 cents per hour, and for \$1,600 instead of \$800; and for the services of extra watchmen, at not exceeding 25 cents per hour, \$1,200 instead of \$600, doubling the amount of those special services to keep the playgrounds open extra hours during the summer time.

MAINTENANCE AND EQUIPMENT.

An increase in the item for maintenance, equipment, etc., is asked from \$35,000 to \$45,000. The increase asked is made necessary because of the growth of the department, the increased cost of industrial and athletic supplies, material, lumber, and the increase in the population of the city has increased the demand for playground facilities.

Mr. DAVIS. You want some new language put in there, "other services." Do you not think that was sufficiently explicit before in that section, without adding the words "other services"?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is true that under the term "labor" the occasional use of a higher class of labor can be employed than skilled labor or expert labor, but it really ought to include actually only day labor and all the other services that are needed. It should be more explicit.

Mr. DAVIS. You have not found any difficulty in spending this money heretofore?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. By virtue of the fact that the words "other services" were not in there, have you?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. Sisson. You have heard no complaint?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. The committee will consider the new words, "other services."

INSTALLATION OF ELECTRIC LIGHTS, OPERATION OF SWIMMING POOLS, ETC.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The next item, for supplies, installing electric lights, repairs, maintenance, and necessary expenses of operating five swimming pools, is increased from \$3,000 to \$4,500.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is in the event you get the other two swimming pools?

FOR ALLOWANCE TO INSPECTOR OF PLAYGROUNDS FOR MAINTENANCE OF
MOTOR VEHICLE.

Mr. BROWNLOW. In the event we get the other two swimming pools. Then there is a request for an allowance to the inspector of playgrounds for maintenance of motor vehicle used in the performance of official duties. The inspector has his own car.

Mr. DAVIS. He owns his own car, does he?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. You want to give him \$30 a month for that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The allowance of a portion of the expense.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that only a portion of it?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. Thirty dollars will not maintain any motor car. We do not desire to give him enough to maintain it all, but that is the amount that is allowed throughout the bill in every place for the maintenance of motor cars privately owned.

VACATION PLAYGROUNDS—CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the other item here, "Vacation playgrounds—for contingent expenses," etc.? You want \$25,000 for that. You have not had that heretofore?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir. That is for contingent expenses of keeping open all equipped playgrounds of the public schools not otherwise provided for during the summer months, for special and temporary service at play stations for little children, and athletic fields for older boys at the direction of the commissioners, pay for such service not to exceed \$3 per day. It is to provide for the operation of the school playgrounds during the months of the school vacation, when these equipped playgrounds are closed.

CONSTRUCTION OF SWIMMING POOLS, ETC.

Mr. DAVIS. You ask for \$25,000 for the construction of two swimming pools?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We had an appropriation for the construction of two swimming pools, but we could not build them on account of the increased cost of labor and the inability during the war to get material, and the money has reverted.

Col. KUTZ. The appropriation was \$15,000, \$7,500 each.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The appropriation was \$7,500 each for two swimming pools. They were never built, and the appropriation has reverted to the Treasury, and this is an appropriation simply to meet the increased cost of constructing the swimming pools which have heretofore been authorized and appropriated for by Congress.

Mr. Sisson. The only authority was the appropriation?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Col. KUTZ. The municipal architect, in a memorandum dated January 21 of this year, questions the sufficiency of the \$25,000 and thinks it ought to be \$30,000.

Mr. DAVIS. You did not build them last year because of the cost of material, labor, etc.?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you think that has been reduced any?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; we are asking for more money.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We had only \$15,000 for two pools, and now we are asking for \$25,000, and Col. Kutz says the municipal architect says that even that is not sufficient.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE STATIONS.

Mr. DAVIS. Public convenience stations. Why the increased amount there from \$17,500 to \$20,000. Because of labor? Is that the chief reason?

Col. KUTZ. It is the inability to keep the stations open as long as they should be kept open for the convenience of the public. We are paying some of these attendants a very small salary.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you pay them?

Col. KUTZ. Some of them, who devote their entire time to it, are getting \$2 and \$2.25 a day, and we have some who give only a part of their time, who get as low as \$1 and \$1.25 a day. Some of the stations are not operated throughout the period for which there is a demand for their use, because of the inadequacy of the appropriation. We have had to curtail the service at the station at Fifteenth and H Streets NE, and also at the downtown stations. There are four stations now in operation, and the appropriation has been so small that we have not been able to really keep them in a proper state of repair.

FOR ADDITIONAL AMOUNT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CONVENIENCE STATION AT EIGHTH AND F STREETS NW.

Mr. DAVIS. You do not ask for any additional public convenience stations in this bill?

Col. KUTZ. We have asked for an additional amount to build the one that was heretofore authorized but has not yet been built. That is one characteristic of this bill, Mr. Chairman, we have not asked for a single new structure. We have asked for additional funds to complete structures heretofore authorized, but, to the best of my knowledge, there is not a single new school building, or new convenience station, or new lodging house, or new municipal building of any kind in the bill, but only estimates to build the structures already authorized.

Mr. DAVIS. So this amount of \$15,000 which you ask for is for the construction of buildings previously authorized?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; the structure has been authorized but the limit of cost is such that we could not go ahead with the work.

Mr. DAVIS. And that has reverted to the Treasury?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; it is available. There are actually two appropriations there. The original appropriation was \$20,000, and then there was a subsequent appropriation of \$5,000.

Mr. DAVIS. That would be \$25,000. Now, you ask for \$15,000, making \$40,000.

Col. KUTZ. In other words, what we planned in 1918, and what Congress authorized in 1918, will now cost \$40,000 instead of \$20,000. There are \$25,000 available, but we can not go ahead.

BOARD FOR CONDEMNATION OF INSANITARY BUILDINGS.

Mr. DAVIS. "Board for condemnation of insanitary buildings," you ask the sum of \$2,500.

Mr. BUCHANAN. In regard to this additional \$15,000 that you ask for the construction of the public convenience at Eighth and F Streets, how close is that to other convenience stations?

Mr. BROWNLOW. There is one at Seventh and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Mr. BUCHANAN. About how many blocks from this proposed structure?

Col. KUTZ. Five blocks.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Also five blocks from Ninth and K.

Col. KUTZ. Just about midway between the station at Ninth and K and the one at Seventh and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Mr. BUCHANAN. About five blocks away, each way?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Are they both on car lines?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. It is adjacent to one of the heaviest transfer points in the District of Columbia, at Ninth and F Streets.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you any convenience stations other than those along car lines?

Col. KUTZ. No; they are at intersections of car lines. Seventh and Pennsylvania Avenue is a very busy point, due to the Seventh Street car line and the Pennsylvania Avenue car line intersection at that point.

Mr. DAVIS. You have no others except those at intersections or along car lines?

Col. KUTZ. We have one on Pennsylvania Avenue, very close to the intersection of Fourteenth Street with Pennsylvania Avenue, two busy car line streets, and the one at Ninth and K Streets is also at the intersection of two very busy car lines, and Fifteenth and H Streets, northeast, is a heavy transfer point.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1920.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

CLERKS TRANSFERRED FROM PER DIEM TO STATUTORY ROLL.

Mr. DAVIS. Electrical department. There is an increase there.

Col. KUTZ. An additional clerk, transferred from the per diem roll to the statutory roll.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is just a transfer?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; additional clerical force has been needed in that department for a good many years and has been furnished through the \$100,000 limitation. That was one of the small number of cases which we asked to be transferred from the per diem to the statutory roll.

Mr. BUCHANAN. From the per diem to the statutory roll?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the only change in this item?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Except you raised the amount of money, or you increased the appropriation, from \$55,015 to \$56,215. Why did you do that?

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is just the amount of that clerk's salary—\$1,200.

Mr. DAVIS. It is one new place, then?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; heretofore paid out of the lump-sum fund. It is not a new place, but a transfer to the statutory roll of a man who has heretofore been working on the per diem roll.

GENERAL SUPPLIES, REPAIRS, ETC.

(See page 155.)

Mr. DAVIS. Then on the subject of general supplies you ask for allowance for maintenance of not more than three automobiles.

Col. KUTZ. We have an allowance for two now. We have three inspectors whose duties are entirely on the outside, traveling around the District, and they require transportation; and in order to supply the present need we are dividing one allowance of \$30 into two parts.

Mr. Sisson. This is simply for the maintenance of the machines? The man owns his own machine?

Col. KUTZ. The man owns his own machine. We have three men who are now supplying their own machines, and we have an allowance for only two, so that we are really dividing one allowance into two parts now.

Mr. Sisson. It is very much cheaper for the Government, if a man owns his own machine, to pay his maintenance.

INCREASED TELEPHONE RENTALS.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the reason for increasing the amount of the appropriation by \$8,000?

Col. KUTZ. That is due to increased telephone rentals.

Mr. DAVIS. That is solely for that reason—the increase of general costs here?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; the increase in telephone rentals. Between 1919 and 1920 there was an increase of \$10,000.

Mr. DAVIS. Then, does that one item alone make up the \$8,000?

Col. KUTZ. It makes up practically the entire amount.

Mr. Sisson. Let me find out about the telephone increase. That is not an increase in the amount of service but in the cost of service?

Col. KUTZ. It is an increase in the cost of service—an increase in the amount of rentals that we pay to the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. The rates were increased by the Postmaster General when the system was taken over during the war, and those rates still stand.

Mr. Sisson. I did not think that the Postmaster General increased any rates.

Col. KUTZ. He made a substantial increase in telephone rates.

Mr. Sisson. Here in Washington?

Col. KUTZ. All over the country.

Mr. Sisson, I see I am behind the times.

Mr. BUCHANAN. We had that stated before the committee

Mr. Sisson. I do recollect something about it, but it had passed out of my mind entirely. That is something that you can not control the price of; you have to pay those telephone rentals?

Col. KUTZ. Of course we as a public utilities commission have a measure of control.

Mr. Sisson. That is true, but what I mean is that if you were to make the rates less to yourselves you would have to reduce them to everybody else.

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. It would be fair, would it not?

Col. KUTZ. It would be fair.

Mr. Sisson. The District government ought to pay the same as others?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. Or the same rate that the Government ought to pay?

Col. KUTZ. As other large consumers.

Mr. Sisson. As other large consumers.

Mr. DAVIS. I assume that the District is the largest consumer?

Mr. KUTZ. Except the United States Government.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Are you going to have any deficiency under this appropriation?

Col. KUTZ. In this appropriation?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Yes, the \$20,000.

Col. KUTZ. Yes; there will be a deficiency. In 1919 we had a deficiency of \$17,300. The appropriation for 1920 was only \$2,200 greater—not nearly enough to pay the increased telephone rentals which went into effect, I think, in May of 1919.

Mr. BROWNLOW. In half the year we spent \$11,688, and for the balance of the year there remains \$8,321.

GENERAL REPAIRS, SUPPLIES, ETC.

(See page 154.)

Mr. Sisson. "For general supplies, repairs, new batteries and battery supplies, telephone rental and purchase, wire and cable," etc. They furnish the private user with his connection and with the machine, and keep it in repair, do they not?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Do they not do that for the Government?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; we have a switchboard of our own in the District building, a very elaborate switchboard, and that is taken into consideration.

Mr. Sisson. In the rates?

Col. KUTZ. In the rates paid.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, you get a less rate by reason of the fact that you do keep it up?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. How much less?

Col. KUTZ. When we add individual telephones to our own switchboard service we pay a rental of only 50 cents a month, which is \$6 a year. The rate to an individual outside is \$5 a month.

Mr. Sisson. This amount for supplies and batteries and wire and cable, and so forth, is for keeping up this central switchboard?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you know how the price for individual users of telephones compares in this District with the rates in other cities of similar size?

Col. KUTZ. I think it is about the same, for cities of this size.

Mr. DAVIS. There is not much difference?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir. Of course, in cities like New York the rates are higher. They have practically abolished the flat service.

Mr. Sisson. In New York they have always had the charge for so much service. In smaller cities, as in my community, the rate is about one-half of what it is here.

Col. KUTZ. The smaller the city, the lower the rate?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Col. KUTZ. And the less service?

Mr. Sisson. I do not know but the social visiting over the telephone is considerably reduced by the limit on the time that they have in New York; and, by the way, that is the reason, as I understand, they instituted that, so as to get the maximum of service out of each phone. They simply limit each message to so many minutes.

Mr. DAVIS. Do they have a maximum limit of time for a conversation on the phone here?

Col. KUTZ. No.

Mr. DAVIS. I have known them here to be 10 minutes talking.

Mr. Sisson. They have a limit of three minutes in New York.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. I thought the limit was three minutes, but I was not sure. That is not so good for people of small means. People of large means just keep on talking and pay the bill, and it makes no difference to them.

Col. KUTZ. We have two kind of service here; we have the limited number of calls, and then we also have the unlimited phone.

Mr. DAVIS. But no limit as to time?

Col. KUTZ. Not on the unlimited service.

Mr. Sisson. What do they charge for that three minutes; 5 cents?

Col. KUTZ. I think the minimum charge is \$3.50 a month.

Mr. Sisson. I wish you would put in the record just what the charges are.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The charges are as follows:

TELEPHONE RATE SCHEDULES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SERVICE CONNECTION CHARGES.

Service connection charges, determined in accordance with the schedules given below, apply in connection with each class of telephone service and each class of equipment:

Schedule 1. Applying to new or additional service and facilities; service connection charge for each unit of the facilities involved.....	\$3. 50
Schedule 2. Applying to service and facilities already installed which are applied for prior to their discontinuance and assumed by the applicant without lapse in the rendition of or charges for service; service connection charge covering all of the service and facilities retained.....	3. 00

(The charge hereunder shall not exceed the charge which would apply for the same facilities under schedule 3.)

Schedule 3. Applying to service where facilities are already installed and no change in type or location is involved, but where there is a lapse in the rendition of service; service connection charge for each unit of the existing facilities used.....	1. 50
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Service connection charges are payable at the time application for service is made, and are collected in addition to schedule rates and other charges (if any) normally applying under the tariffs.

NO. 1. SCHEDULES OF RATES FOR BUSINESS SERVICE.

Individual line—Message rate (available for residences):

Individual line and station and 50 or less local messages per month, \$3.50.

Next 50 local messages per month, each, 4½ cents.

Next 50 local messages per month, each, 4 cents.

Next 50 local messages per month, each, 3½ cents.

Next 50 local messages per month, each, 3 cents.

Next 50 local messages per month, each, 2½ cents.

All over 300 per month, each, 2 cents.

Two-party line—Message rate:

Number of local messages to be sent in one month, 40.

Monthly rate, \$2.50.

Additional local messages, each, 5 cents.

Private branch exchange—Monitor or cord board equipment (business or residence):

	Per month.
Monitor board (including operating set)-----	\$1.50
Cord board (including operating set), equipped for 20 drops-----	2.00
Multiple jacks, each-----	.25
Stations (first 20), each-----	.50
First trunk line (including 50 or less local messages)-----	3.50
Additional service and equipment—	
Additional switchboard drops, each-----	.10
Additional stations, each-----	.40
Additional trunks, each-----	2.00
Additional messages, per month—	
First 50, per month, each, 4½ cents.	
Next 50, per month, each, 4 cents.	
Next 50, per month, each, 3½ cents.	
Next 50, per month, each, 3 cents.	
Next 50, per month, each, 2½ cents.	
All over 300, per month, each, 2 cents.	

Message rate—Intercommunicating equipment (business or residence): Private branch exchange intercommunicating service will be furnished at rates the same as those specified in the schedule above for private branch exchange service equipped with cord board, provided the installation is limited to a 10-point switch which provides for a maximum of 8 stations and 2 trunk lines. In case an installation requiring a 20-point switch is desired, it will be furnished at a rate of \$120 per annum in excess of the rates specified above.

NO. 2. SCHEDULES OF RATES FOR RESIDENCE SERVICE.

Individual line:

Flat rate, per month, \$5.

Message rate (see Schedule of rates for business).

Two-party line—Message rate:

Number of local messages to be sent in one month, 35.

Monthly rate, \$2.25.

Additional local messages, each, 5 cents.

Private branch exchange—Flat rate—Intercommunicating equipment:

	Annual rate.
Minimum equipment—	
Main station and 3 extension stations (exclusive of circuit charges), with switching devices-----	\$36.00
1 trunk line-----	60.00
Minimum annual charge-----	96.00
Additional equipment—	
Additional stations (exclusive of circuit charges), each-----	6.00
Additional trunk lines (including 1 station), each-----	60.00

Installations at the above rates are limited to a 10-point switch, which provides for a maximum of 8 stations and 2 trunk lines. In case an installa-

tion requiring a 20-point switch is desired, it will be furnished at a rate of \$120 per annum in excess of the rates specified above.

NO. 3. RATE FOR SEMIPUBLIC TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Individual line service with coin collector (this class of service is designed to meet the demand for telephone service, with station equipped with coin-collecting device, at places more or less public but not proper for a public telephone):

Fixed annual charge, \$12.

Guaranty in local messages at 5 cents each, 10 cents per day (\$36.50 per annum).

Minimum annual rate, \$48.50.

Additional local messages, each, 5 cents.

Under this schedule, whenever the amount deposited in the coin box for local service is less than the required guaranty, computed on the basis of the elapsed period since the last collection, the subscriber is required to pay, upon request, the difference between the amount deposited and the required guaranty. At the end of each contract year the account is adjusted so that the total payments are in accordance with the annual requirements under this schedule.

PLACING WIRES UNDERGROUND.

Mr. DAVIS. For placing wires of fire alarm, telegraph, police patrol, and telephone service underground, and so forth. What is the occasion for increasing that appropriation from \$3,500 to \$5,000? What is the principal reason for it?

Mr. Sisson. Is this to install boxes for the fire-alarm system for the police?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is for the maintenance.

Col. KUTZ. It is for substituting underground service for overhead service.

Mr. DAVIS. There is no larger need this year over last year?

Col. KUTZ. No; but during the war the rate at which the work was done was reduced. Now we are asking for \$5,000; the amount of the prewar appropriation for a series of years having been \$7,000.

Mr. Sisson. What is the difference between the use you make of the fund at the top of page 91, and that at the top of page 92?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The item at the top of page 92 is for the extension and relocation of the police patrol system, and that on page 91 is for placing the wires and changing overhead wires to the underground conduits.

Mr. Sisson. Why could not those two items be both put in one item?

Col. KUTZ. They could.

Mr. Sisson. I think they are interchangeable, really.

Mr. BROWNLOW. One is putting wires underground, and the other for the extension of the patrol system.

Mr. Sisson. I think that those should be consolidated.

Col. KUTZ. That item is for service in a territory not heretofore covered either by overhead or underground service. Now, the first item provides for an extension of the underground service; that is, shifting from overhead to underground.

Mr. Sisson. Your wires are now an underground system?

Col. KUTZ. Partly underground and partly overhead; but as we make extensions in the suburbs, we do it by overhead.

Mr. Sisson. Why should you do that?

Col. KUTZ. It would be very expensive, and in fact, unwarranted, in the sparsely settled sections of the district, to put wires underground.

Mr. Sisson. When you get the system underground, you have it there for good, and you save that initial expense.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; but by the time that territory is built up, and by the time that the character of the suburb is definitely determined, we might want the wires put in a different place, and the conduits along a different route. If we put in conduits before the street is brought to grade there would be an enormous expense. By the time the development reaches the territory it might be necessary to change the routing. Therefore it is more economical to put the wires overhead at first.

Col. KUTZ. If we wait to install our underground system until the telephone and electric light companies have installed their underground conduits we can get conduit service free of charge.

Mr. Sisson. I can understand that.

POLICE-PATROL SYSTEM, FOR EXTENSION AND RELOCATION.

Col. KUTZ. In the next item we ask for \$3,500 instead of \$1,000, for the extension and relocation of the police-patrol system.

Mr. Sisson. That is at the top of page 92, "For extension and relocation of police-patrol system." That is simply to keep pace with the growth of the city; is that the idea?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. At the bottom of page 92 there is some language that you desire to have stricken out. That has been complied with, has it?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; that has not. That was for installing telephone service in the new No. 12 police precinct station.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It is a reappropriation of an unexpended balance.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; and we have been unable to build that police station within the limit of cost.

Mr. Sisson. That will not be used before next December?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Then you can come back for it?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. There is no use in carrying that thing along from year to year without any hope of its being used.

LIGHTING.

Mr. DAVIS. For lighting you ask for \$450,000, an increase of \$35,000.

Col. KUTZ. The greater part of that increase is for extensions of the improved system of lighting. For a number of years, 8 or 10 years, we have gradually been installing a system of ornamental street lighting to take the place of the gas lamps and the overhead arc lamps, but for 2 or 3 years past we have been unable to make any extensions of the modern lighting system. We thought that we ought to resume work of that character and have asked for \$27,000 for that purpose.

Mr. DAVIS. Changing from the old gas-light system to the ornamental lights?

Col. KUTZ. And changing some of the overhead arc lights and put incandescent electric lights on ornamental poles. On Fourteenth Street NW., north of Thomas Circle, the need is very great; and also on H Street NE. They are both very busy streets, busy by night as well as by day, and the merchants and the residents are entitled to a better system of illumination than they now have. Pennsylvania Avenue west of Seventeenth Street is also one of the streets where the system should be modernized.

Mr. Sisson. Is this one of the appropriations where I register my annual protest against the badly marked street-corner signs?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We are gradually changing them to more visible ones.

Mr. Sisson. Thank you. It is very difficult to make out the signs. If you are on a street car it is most difficult, unless you are familiar with the street. I have seen many people carried by their stopping places. What called my attention to it especially a few nights ago was that there was a lady on the car and she found that she had been carried two or three squares beyond her place, and she was looking out the window all the time, evidently endeavoring to ascertain where she was in order to get off.

Col. KUTZ. It had formerly been the practice to use red glass with the street names or numbers etched on it.

Mr. Sisson. On poorly lighted streets that may do very well, but where you have bright lights it is absolutely impossible to see them.

Col. KUTZ. Now we use a white opalescent glass with black letters, and the difference is very marked. We have been making changes as the old glass was broken. We have not attempted to replace the signs as a whole.

Mr. Sisson. I have not discussed this matter before, but I suppose it would be very expensive to make the change.

By the way, I believe you gentlemen were going to tell me—this is one of my annual kicks—what it would cost to reletter those streets, but probably you have forgotten that?

Col. KUTZ. To replace all colored glass street designation signs with glass signs in black letters on white ground would cost about \$9,000.

Mr. Sisson. That is all.

FIRE-ALARM BOXES.

Mr. DAVIS. "Extension and relocation of fire-alarm system." Could not that be combined with some other item here? There are so many items here of similar nature, it is rather confusing.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is the same as the items on pages 91 and 92.

Col. KUTZ. The one was police patrol.

Mr. Sisson. That was under the police patrol, and this is fire-alarm system of the fire department.

Col. KUTZ. All three of them could be combined.

Mr. DAVIS. You think pages 91, 92, 93, and 94 could be consolidated?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir. All but 93 could be consolidated. Pages 91, 92, and 94 might well be consolidated.

Mr. Sisson. The fire-alarm system here would be eliminated. You are installing a certain character of boxes, are you not? Did you

not have here some time back an installation of a modern replacement?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That was not to replace old ones. We put in an improved box, but it did not replace the old ones. The extension is to keep up with the growth of the city, in two ways; that is, to extend into the suburban territory not heretofore developed, and to increase the number of boxes in sections that are getting to be very well built up.

Mr. Sisson. Your patrol system and your fire-alarm system ought not to be mixed up, ought they?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No. These items ought to be carried as they are, but they ought to be brought together.

Mr. Sisson. It is all right to separate the items on pages 91 and 92.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The item on page 91 is the maintenance item for both police and fire and on page 92 is the police patrol extension and location, and on page 94 is the fire-alarm extension.

Mr. Sisson. Is it not a very good idea to keep those separate? You might put them all on one page so that we could see them.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The extension item ought to precede the maintenance item, but they ought to be kept together.

Mr. Sisson. That was my idea.

Mr. BROWNLOW. This increase of \$7,000 is represented almost wholly by a desire to extend the system, putting in new fire-alarm boxes and expenses connected therewith. The extension is made more rapid by the very great rapidity with which certain sections of the city are being built up.

COST OF FIRE-ALARM BOXES.

Mr. Sisson. What does one fire-alarm box cost you?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It used to be \$125, and now they are \$151.50. There is \$26.50 increase on each box.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, the installation is more expensive?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. And of course at one time it costs more to install one box than another?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. There is an average, but there is no rule about it.

Mr. Sisson. Will you put in the average cost of installation, too?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. What did you say the cost of the fire-alarm box itself was?

Mr. BROWNLOW. For many years it was \$125. It is now \$151.50.

Mr. DAVIS. Does that include the installation of it?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. That is for the box proper?

Mr. BROWNLOW. For the box proper with the machinery in it.

The present cost of a fire-alarm box is \$151.50.

The range of cost of installation (only) of a fire-alarm box is about from \$25 to \$450; overhead, \$25 to \$100, average about \$40; underground, \$150 to \$450, average about \$260. The lower figures are about the minimum possible, while the higher figures are about the

maximum experienced, installations which would have cost more having been eliminated from lists of proposed installation.

The average cost per foot for overhead is about 15 cents; for underground, about \$2, in this latter not including an item of about \$60 constant regardless of distance.

Mr. Sisson. About how close together ought these fire-alarm boxes to be to have a good system?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That depends altogether on the character of the improvement in the section of the city.

Col. KUTZ. In that connection it may be interesting to quote from a report of the National Board of Fire Underwriters committee on the fire-prevention system of the city of Washington, in which they say that the distribution of fire-alarm boxes is good in important districts; fair to poor elsewhere. Each year under this appropriation we are gradually improving conditions.

Mr. DAVIS. How great is the distance between boxes in the business portion of the city?

Col. KUTZ. About 1,000 feet.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I do not think there is any general rule. I have in my mind the city map in my office, showing each one of them, and it seems to me the placing depends altogether on the character of the neighborhood. In built-up sections the spacing is about two blocks apart.

Mr. Sisson. Then a man would have to go about an average of one block, one way or the other, to get to a fire box?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you think that is a good installation?

Col. KUTZ. I should say that in the district in which I live the installation is entirely satisfactory.

Mr. DAVIS. That is, about every second block—the boxes two blocks apart?

Col. KUTZ. I have in mind now only the box nearest my house and the one two blocks away.

Mr. DAVIS. How does that correspond with the condition in the business portion of the city?

Col. KUTZ. In the business section there is a box within 500 feet of every building.

Mr. Sisson. In addition to this fire-alarm box, where somebody outside discovering a fire can give an alarm; where people have homes there is a rule for turning in a fire alarm—

Mr. BROWNLOW. By telephone.

Mr. Sisson. By telephone; and the fire-alarm box on the outside is valuable, because a man on the outside might discover a fire and he would be able to put in an alarm without running all around trying to find a place to telephone.

Mr. DAVIS. Is this a box where you have to break the glass?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; it is a very satisfactory alarm.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you many false alarms?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; we have false alarms. They come in epidemics, and we usually find the gang and take them into the police court and break it up for a while. That is a decreasing evil. We do not have much of it.

Mr. DAVIS. It is done out of mischievousness?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Or in some cases, perhaps, with criminal intent?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We received during the last year from regular boxes 1,111 alarms. Telephone alarms were 1,110; alarms received at police headquarters by the box through the police system, 206; police alarms over the telephone, 46.

Mr. Sisson. In training your companies, to see whether they are asleep or on the job, do you ever test them by alarms?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; that is never done, because that would take the apparatus out of service, or away from its station when a genuine alarm might come in. That test is only made by ringing the alarm in the station house and turning the company out, but not going far away. That is done at irregular intervals over the year to test the time. But never, under any circumstances, do we take an engine or a fire company out of service, because while we were doing that there might be a real alarm, and an unnecessary delay in reaching the fire.

Mr. DAVIS. At the bottom of page 94 you ask to have some language stricken out:

The appropriation for the fiscal year 1919, "for enlarging the fire-alarm headquarters apparatus, is made available for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1920."

There is absolutely no reason for that to remain there?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

INCREASE IN SALARY OF CHIEF CLERK.

Have you gentlemen copies of House Document 630, on the "Metropolitan police, District of Columbia, 1921"? This is an alternative estimate substituted for the police estimate here on account of the fact that the salaries have been changed since the law has been changed by act of Congress, approved December 5, 1919, which was subsequent to the estimates we submitted.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, the estimate was before the law was changed?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. This document, then, is to be substituted for the text in the bill?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. So that the hearing will be on this Document 630?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. This document here is at present law in the District of Columbia, as I understand it.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; that is, as to the amount of salaries. I would like, if you will indulge me, to call your attention, as a matter of equity and justice, to one particular thing, and that is the item of "the chief clerk, who shall also be property clerk," whose salary is specified at \$2,000. That is in the first part of the bill. When the fire department bill was passed, the salary of the chief clerk was increased from \$2,000 to \$2,400, but no change was made in the clerical force of the police department. I would like

to say that the chief clerk of the police department is also the property clerk and has actual custody of a million dollars' worth of property during the year. The present man has occupied that place for more than 20 years. There never has been a change in the statutory salary. That is a position requiring the very highest order of ability. It is a position which requires integrity, and, of course, this officer is bonded.

Mr. DAVIS. Was this matter called to the attention of the Legislative Committee?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It was; and they decided, since the clerical department of the police force was not covered by the statute of 1906, it should be taken up with the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; it is increased.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; that is the whole question. The clerical force of the fire department was covered by the statute of 1906, and the Legislative Committee, in both the police and fire bills, confined itself to revising the statute of 1906.

Mr. SISSON. Why not make a change in the law and make it statutory?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The position was not specially included in what is known as the police reorganization act of 1906, and the District committees confined themselves to considering only the positions that were included in the two reorganization acts of 1906, one covering the police department, and the other the fire department. There is not a position in the entire District government where the quality and character of the work is more underpaid than here.

Mr. SISSON. What would you suggest he should get?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I think the position ought to have the compensation of an assistant superintendent. It ought to be \$3,000 a year.

Mr. SISSON. At what did they fix the same position in the fire department?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The salary of the chief clerk of the fire department was fixed at \$2,400, but the chief clerk of the fire department is not a property custodian.

Mr. SISSON. He is not a property custodian?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir. The chief clerk of the police department is chief clerk of the department and also custodian of property and has entire control of all the routine work of the department. He is responsible for every bit of lost or stolen property, every bit of property that is in dispute that comes into the police department, which now amounts to more than a million dollars a year, and which is constantly made the subject of replevin and other actions, which he has to defend. The position requires a man of the very highest character and ability.

Mr. DAVIS. Under this recent legislation and the legislation that is about to come on the floor in the legislative bill, policemen are debarred from receiving the \$240 bonus. Would that bar this man from receiving the \$240?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; as reported in the legislative bill, it would reduce this man from \$2,240 back to \$2,000.

Mr. SISSON. I think, from the statement made by Commissioner Brownlow, this ought to receive our attention.

Mr. DAVIS. There is no question about it.

Mr. Sisson. Because they deliberately declined to consider this because that position was cared for in the legislative act of 1906.

Mr. DAVIS. The question in my mind is whether this \$240 bonus applies to the position.

Mr. Sisson. I understand it is barred.

Mr. DAVIS. I have understood that applied only to the salaries of policemen.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It applies to the police department, I think.

Mr. DAVIS. If it does, I would state right now that I would be in favor of increasing this man's salary.

Mr. BROWNLOW. At the time the salary of \$2,000 was established for this position the salary of the chief of police was \$2,500. It is now \$4,500. The salary of a captain of police at that time—there was only one captain and he was the assistant superintendent of police—was \$2,000, and the chief clerk's salary was originally fixed to be the same as that of the assistant superintendent of police, and it should be so, because his duties are of equal importance.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the salary of the assistant superintendent?

Mr. BROWNLOW. \$3,000. That is the reason that I am urging that the chief clerk be placed in exactly the same position. I believe that the original theory which was that his duties were comparable to those of the assistant superintendent, should be carried out. Do you agree with me in that, Mr. Donovan?

Mr. DONOVAN. I do.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Mr. Donovan has been familiar with the work of that man for 20 years.

Mr. Sisson. We are now up against the same proposition here of having to wait for the report of the Reclassification Committee before we can raise the salaries of clerks.

Mr. DAVIS. In view of the attitude taken by all the other committees, we can not raise salaries of clerks.

Mr. BROWNLOW. But I do want to differentiate this particular position from other clerical positions. This is not a clerical position. It is one of the most important administrative positions in the Government of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sisson. I think that can be justified, very clearly, from the statement of the commissioner.

Mr. DAVIS. Your statement, Mr. Commissioner, has very forcibly impressed me as to the necessity of higher compensation, but as a general rule we can not go into the raising of salaries now, prior to receiving the report of the Reclassification Commission.

ADDITIONAL PAY OF PRIVATES IN CENTRAL OFFICE.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The next change in the bill is:

Additional compensation for 40 privates detailed for special service in the prevention and detection of crime, or so much thereof as may be necessary, \$19.200.

We now have 35 men in the detective force, and these privates constitute the detective force of the central office, and we ask to increase

that number from 35 to 40, which entails an increase of \$2,400, since these men get an additional compensation of \$480.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You have \$19,000 in the bill?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; in the bill, but the current act is \$16,800.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What addition do you want on the bill?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We want the amount carried as it is in the bill, \$19,200.

Mr. Sisson. You want to add that \$2,400 to the old amount?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; to the old amount.

Mr. Sisson. Which makes \$19,200?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The need for the increased number of detectives is referable to the increase in population of the city and to the very great increase in one particular class of crime—that of automobile stealing.

Mr. Sisson. All right. Now, that means an addition to your police force of how many?

Mr. BROWNLOW. None at all.

Mr. Sisson. You will have 40 privates where you had heretofore 35.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. How many have you had?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Thirty-five.

Mr. Sisson. That means five detailed to this?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Not necessarily new men, unless they are granted later on. It would mean five more in that service.

Mr. Sisson. What salaries do the privates get now that you detail?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Not all of them are in class 3. The privates of class 3 get a salary of \$1,660.

Mr. Sisson. And then \$480 on that detail?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. That would be \$2,140?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; \$2,140.

Mr. DAVIS. The clerk has submitted to me a statement, arranged from this legislative bill, showing the people that the bill increases the salaries of, and the clerks, and other employees that the bill does not increase the salaries of. I believe I should like to have this put into the record. This was prepared by the auditor. You prepared this, Mr. Donovan?

Mr. DONOVAN. Yes.

The table referred to is here printed in full in the record as follows:

Salaries, Metropolitan police, District of Columbia, 1921—Original and substitute estimates as submitted by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Position.	Number.	Commissioners' original estimate, 1921.	Increase, act Dec. 5, 1919.	Number.	Position.	Substitute estimate.
Major and superintendent..	1	\$4,000.00	\$4,500.00	1	Major and superintendent..	\$4,500.00
Assistant superintendent...	2	2,500.00	3,000.00	2	Assistant superintendent..	3,000.00
Inspectors.....	3	2,000.00	2,400.00	3	Inspectors.....	2,400.00
Captains.....	12	2,000.00	2,400.00	12	Captains.....	2,400.00
Chief clerk.....	1	2,000.00		1	Chief clerk.....	2,000.00
Clerks.....	2	1,800.00		2	Clerks.....	1,800.00
Clerk and stenographer.....	1	1,500.00		1	Clerk and stenographer.....	1,500.00
Clerk (assistant property)...	1	1,200.00		1	Clerk (assistant property)...	1,200.00
Clerk.....	1	1,200.00		1	Clerk.....	1,200.00
Clerks.....	3	1,000.00		3	Clerks.....	1,000.00
Clerk.....	1	700.00		1	Clerk.....	700.00
Surgeons.....	4	840.00	1,600.00	4	Surgeons.....	1,600.00
Prevention and detection of crime (additional compensation).	40	19,200.00		40	Prevention and detection of crime (additional compensation).	19,200.00
Do.....	14	1,680.00		14	do.....	1,680.00
Inspector or captain (additional compensation).	1	400.00		1	Inspector or captain (additional compensation).	400.00
Lieutenants (additional compensation).	2	400.00		2	Lieutenants (additional compensation).	400.00
Lieutenants.....	22	1,600.00	2,000.00	22	Lieutenants.....	2,000.00
Sergeants.....	57	1,400.00	1,800.00	57	Sergeants.....	1,800.00
Privates, class 3.....	480	1,320.00	1,660.00	485	Privates, class 3.....	1,660.00
Privates, class 2.....	178	1,200.00	1,560.00	177	Privates, class 2.....	1,560.00
Privates, class 1.....	196	1,080.00	1,460.00	192	Privates, class 1.....	1,460.00
Additional amount to promote class 1 to 2 and class 2 to 3.		25,261.03			Additional amount to promote class 1 to 2 and class 2 to 3.	11,810.52
Telephone clerks.....	9	900.00		9	Telephone clerks.....	900.00
Janitors.....	18	600.00		18	Janitors.....	600.00
Laborer.....	1	720.00		1	Laborer.....	720.00
Messenger.....	1	600.00		1	Messenger.....	600.00
Horse inspector.....	1	480.00	540.00	1	Horse inspector.....	540.00
Horses—captain, etc.....	38	480.00	540.00	38	Horses—captain, etc.....	540.00
Motor vehicles.....	20	360.00	480.00	20	Motor vehicles.....	480.00
Bicycles.....	64	60.00	70.00	64	Bicycles.....	70.00
Drivers.....	35	900.00				
Privates—drivers, class 1.....				16	Privates—drivers.....	1,460.00
				19	Privates—drivers, class 2.....	1,560.00
					Additional amount to promote class 1 to 2.	663.35
Police matrons.....	6	720.00		6	Police matrons.....	720.00
Total.....		1,362,581.03				1,721,473.87
Amount required to pay increase of compensation (bonus) at \$240 per annum, (there being 1,032 persons who would be entitled to said bonus).						247,680.00
Total estimated amount of pay, fiscal year 1921.						1,969,153.00

¹ Transferred to privates; authorized by act of Dec. 5, 1919.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you want an increase on these additional 40 privates?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; the 40 privates we carry here are an increase in the number of men detailed over the current bill, because we now have only 35.

Mr. DAVIS. You do not want us to increase the salaries, or anything of the kind?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; leave the bill as it is. But we want 40 privates instead of 35 in the detective bureau.

ADDITIONAL PAY TO INSPECTOR AND LIEUTENANTS IN CENTRAL OFFICE.

The next item where there is a change is the last item on page 2 of Document 630:

Additional compensation for one inspector or captain and two lieutenants detailed for special service in the prevention and detection of crimes, at \$400 each (increase of \$400 submitted, same acts), \$1,200.

We now have provision there for one inspector or captain and one lieutenant. The inspector is on duty from 8 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon. The lieutenant, who now gets the \$400 increase, is on duty from 4 o'clock until midnight, and another man is detailed from midnight until 8 o'clock in the morning. We believe that all three of them, since they are in charge of the department when they are on duty, should have this increase, and we are asking therefore for the two lieutenants. That involves an increase in the appropriation of \$400.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is an increase in the force?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Instead of paying \$800, you make it \$1,200?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

ADDITIONAL LIEUTENANT.

The next item is at the top of page 3 of House Document 630:

Twenty-two lieutenants, one of whom shall be harbor master, at \$2,000 each (one additional submitted, same act), \$44,000.

We desire to have this one additional lieutenant.

Mr. Sisson. Just one?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Just one additional lieutenant.

Mr. Sisson. You now have 21?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have 21 and we want 22. The new lieutenant will be assigned to duty in the detective office from midnight until 8 in the morning. The man on this detail is now a private, and we believe there ought to be an officer of at least the rank of lieutenant in charge at all times.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you mean by this language: "One additional submitted"? That is the one you are talking of now?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; and the one additional lieutenant.

Mr. DAVIS. That is just a promotion of him from private to lieutenant?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is a promotion of some person, not necessarily the man now detailed?

Mr. BUCHANAN. That would make a vacancy of one private?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That would make an additional private.

The next item is:

ADDITIONAL SERGEANT.

Fifty-seven sergeants, one of whom may be detailed for duty in the harbor patrol, at \$1,800 each (1 additional submitted; same act), \$102,600.

We now have 56 sergeants. We ask for an additional sergeant in order that the traffic branch of the department may have three sergeants. There is now a captain and lieutenant and two sergeants. There should be three sergeants provided for that service.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is the same as the other—a promotion of one to sergeant and increasing the number of privates one?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; one.

ADDITIONAL PRIVATES.

We ask for 485 privates of class 3, which is a decrease of 8. We ask for 177 privates of class 2, which is an increase of 91. We ask for 192 privates of class 1, which is a decrease of 83; all of which makes a net increase in the police force submitted of 50. You see, the reclassification has been materially affected by the act of December 5, 1919, since the time that a man remains in a certain class was materially decreased. Heretofore a man was in class 1 for three years and in class 2 for five years and reached class 3 after a total service of eight years.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is your total increase in this service in the last item you mentioned?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Fifty.

Mr. Sisson. The total increase is 50?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Fifty; and with the one lieutenant additional and one sergeant additional, it makes submitted a total increase in the police force of 52.

VACANCIES.

Mr. DAVIS. Now, Mr. Commissioner, heretofore we have authorized an increase, two or three years back, of quite a large number of policemen. Have you filled all those places?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; there are 66 vacancies.

Mr. DAVIS. Sixty-six vacancies now in the number we heretofore gave you in the police force?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. And you desire, in addition to that, this increase also?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. That would make how many places you would have vacant?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That increase of 52 would make the total number of policemen 951.

Mr. DAVIS. An increase of how many? Put that in in concrete figures. You say that you have 50 places now that you have not filled, and you are now asking for 50 more. That would be 100 unfilled places?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Why have you not filled these places that you had?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Because with the present salaries, even with the bonus, it is impossible to get the men.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the only reason?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is the only reason. If the provision in the legislative, executive, and judicial bill becomes a law and the bonus is taken from the policemen I would expect the number of vacancies to increase at once.

Mr. DAVIS. Even though salaries were increased in the legislative bill?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. The salaries were increased on the 5th of December. That has been three months ago now, and we have had only 21 applications for the police force in that time.

Mr. DAVIS. Does not the recent legislative bill increase the salaries above the previous salary, including the bonus?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. How much?

Mr. BROWNLOW. On the average about \$150 a year.

Mr. DAVIS. More than they previously received, including the \$240 bonus?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; but, you see, before the prospect of that salary increase was had, we had many more vacancies than that. We at one time had 240 vacancies in the police force; and even with the attraction of the new salary, including the bonus, in three months' time we had only 21 applications, and we still have 66 vacancies, and the men are still quitting because they can get more money in private employ.

Mr. DAVIS. When did this bill pass?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The 5th of December.

Mr. DAVIS. It became a law then?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. And since then you have been trying to fill these vacancies?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. And you can not do it?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; not even with the bonus.

Mr. DAVIS. You have to have men who meet certain physical requirements?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; of course. But even with the bonus the present salaries, if you take the 22 largest cities in the United States, are not higher than the salaries paid in those cities. There are only 6 of these 22 which have a lower salary than we have here, and no one of the 22 has as low a salary as these increased statutory salaries; and the increases have been made necessary by reason of the fact that it has been impossible for the municipalities to recruit their police forces.

Mr. DAVIS. If you can not fill these positions, what is the use of our authorizing them?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We submitted this increase of 50 because we believed that with the increase in population of the city that was necessary to furnish adequate police protection.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; but if the salary is not sufficient you can not fill them.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; if the salary is not sufficient. We can not even keep the ones that we have now, and the city will suffer.

Mr. Sisson. Where is it going to end?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I do not know where it is going to end; but the police service is so vitally important that it must be maintained, and the cities throughout the country realize it. You have got to meet such competition as the street railways and industries where these physically fit men can get employment. Even with the present salary, and with every effort to recruit men, we only got 21 applications in three months here. It is, I think, fair to say that when

the bill was passed on December 5 to put the whole control of the appointments to the force under the Civil Service Commission, it discouraged some men who otherwise might have applied.

Mr. Sisson. And we are adding to that civil service proposition, are we?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The act of December 5, 1919, put the police and fire departments under the Federal civil service.

Mr. Sisson. The present method of civil service makes for inefficiency; I have no doubt about it.

Mr. DAVIS. I heard you make a very enlightening speech on that subject on the floor of the House.

Mr. BROWNLOW. If the salaries are cut \$240 a year, \$20 a month, as is now proposed, we will lose a very great many of our men, and will be apt to lose the best ones.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you state that simply as your opinion, that you will lose them?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Of course I can not have knowledge of what will happen in the future, but I state it on information and belief—information derived from the statements of individuals who have spoken to me, and from the mouths of persons to whom the men have reported—because of the fact that even with the present salaries we can not get men to take the places that are vacant; because in the other cities of the United States they have found it impossible, although offering higher salaries than these, to get men on the police force.

CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINATION FOR POLICEMEN.

Mr. Sisson. What sort of civil-service examination is proposed?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is in effect.

Mr. Sisson. And what are the requirements?

Mr. DAVIS. What is the nature of it?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The physical examination is still made by our own police surgeons.

Mr. Sisson. How much does that count?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That counts absolutely. A man either passes or does not pass.

Mr. Sisson. Suppose that he is physically fit?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Then he has to take a mental examination of the Civil Service Commission, in which various requirements are made. I have not a blank here, but I can supply one for the record.

Mr. Sisson. I wish that you would.

UNITED STATES CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINATION—POLICEMAN—METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, D. C.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations at Washington, D. C., only, on February 4, 1920, and on the first Wednesday of each month thereafter until further notice, for the position of policeman in the Metropolitan police department, Washington, D. C.

This examination is not confined to residents of the District of Columbia.

Both men and women, if qualified, may enter this examination, but appointing officers have the legal right to specify the sex desired in requesting the certification of eligibles.

The present salaries in the police department are as follows:

Class 1, \$1,400 a year.

Class 2, \$1,500 a year.

Class 3, \$1,660 a year.

Sergeants, \$1,800 a year.

Precinct detectives, \$1,660 a year.

Detective sergeants, \$1,660 a year.

Lieutenants, \$2,000 a year.

Captains and inspectors, \$2,400 a year.

To the above salaries is to be added, in each grade, the temporary increase granted by Congress of \$20 a month.

Including the temporary increase of \$20 a month, appointment is made at the rate of \$1,700 a year. In one year the men will then automatically advance to class 2. and in three years to class 3. They will then be eligible for promotion to the position of sergeant if they have shown proficiency, have taken care of their health, and have maintained a good record.

Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated:

<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Weights.</i>
1. Spelling (20 simple words in ordinary use)-----	10
2. Arithmetic (simple tests in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of whole numbers, and United States money)-----	10
3. Letter writing (a letter of not less than 100 words on some subject of general interest)-----	10
4. Penmanship (the legibility, rapidity, neatness, and general appearance of the competitor's handwriting in the subject of copying from plain copy)-----	10
5. Copying from plain copy (a simple test in copying accurately, in the competitor's handwriting, a few printed lines)-----	10
6. Local geography-----	10
7. Physical ability-----	15
8. Experience-----	25
Total-----	100

The rating on the seventh subject, "Physical ability," will be based upon the physical examination.

Under the eighth subject, "Experience," applicants should state in their applications all experience they have had tending to qualify them for performing the duties of this position. Statements as to experience are accepted subject to verification.

Male applicants must measure at least 5 feet 8 inches in height, without boots or shoes, and weigh at least 145 pounds, and must be in sound physical condition.

Applicants must submit to the examiner on the day of the examination their photographs, taken within two years, securely pasted in the space provided on the admission cards sent them after their applications are filed. Proofs or group photographs will not be accepted. Photographs will not be returned to applicants.

Applicants must have reached their twenty-second but not their thirty-first birthday on the date of examination.

Age limits do not apply to persons entitled to preference because of military or naval service.

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who meet the requirements.

Applicants should at once apply for Form 1800, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Applications should be properly executed, including the jurat or oath, and the applicant should then report to the Board of Surgeons of the Metropolitan Police Department, 409 Fifteenth Street NW., for physical examination and the execution of the medical certificate of the application form, which physical examination will be without charge to the applicant. Applications should then be filed immediately with the Civil Service Commission, 1724 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

The exact title of the examination, as given at the head of this announcement, should be stated in the application form.

An act of Congress approved July 11, 1919, provides:

"That hereafter in making appointments to clerical and other positions in the executive branch of the Government in the District of Columbia or elsewhere preference shall be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, and widows of such, and to the wives of injured soldiers, sailors, and marines who themselves are not qualified, but whose wives are qualified to hold such positions."

Applicants entitled to preference should attach to their applications their original discharge, or a photostat copy, or certified copy thereof, or their official record of service, which will be returned after inspection by the Commission.

Issued January 20, 1920.

Mr. DAVIS. I hate to ask the question, but do you think that the Civil Service Commission, as now constituted for other purposes, is qualified to judge of the educational qualifications of men who apply for that position?

Mr. BROWNLOW. A man has got to be able to read and write, and to write a fairly good return on paper, and the examination allows 25 per cent, I believe, for experience, and 75 per cent is allowed for many various other qualifications.

ACT FORBIDDING MEMBERS JOINING LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Mr. SISSON. Is there the same disposition here to join labor organizations as has been shown throughout the country?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Last summer a policemen's union was organized. The commissioners issued a statement of policy in which we disapproved of the organization. After a few days, the men having persisted, we issued an order forbidding membership in the union. We were enjoined from further procedure under that order by an injunction granted by the supreme court of the District of Columbia. When the salary bill was taken up in Congress, the specific provision giving the commissioners authority to discharge any member who belonged to a policemen's union or any other union, was passed.

Mr. DAVIS. That was done in this act?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That was the act of December 5, 1919.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. BROWNLOW. After the police and fire bills passed we sent out questionnaires and found that as the result of the passage of the two acts there were two men in the fire department and one man in the police department who were members of labor organizations. All three of them at once resigned from their unions. There is now no member of the police force who is a member of any union or organization which itself, or by direct or indirect affiliation, is connected with any union which uses the strike as a weapon.

Mr. SISSON. I want to congratulate the commissioners on that very positive stand.

Mr. DAVIS. Will you not respond by congratulating Congress on passing that act?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I heartily congratulate Congress, and the chairmen of the committees and the members of the committees, the ones who handled the measures.

Now, there are three organizations in the police department at the present time. The policemen's association has been in existence for many years. It is an association of the men through which they present, through their proper officers, requests for changes in working conditions or for raises in salaries; an organization which has never caused any trouble.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Then, also they swap experiences on how to prosecute their duties, I suppose?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. There are three of these organizations of the policemen.

Mr. BUCHANAN. But that is advisory?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is an organization such as exists in every police force.

Mr. SISSON. It is social more than anything else.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Social, yes. Then there is another organization which has existed for 40 years, which is a benefit organization, which is nothing but an assessment insurance society, which pays \$1,000 to the estate of a member on his death, which is met by assessment of the members.

Mr. SISSON. Does the Government pay any assessment in that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir. Membership in that is voluntary, and about one-half of the members of the police force are members of it.

Then there is another which has just been organized, since this bill has been passed, which is called the National City Policemen's Association, or something of that sort, which has no connection with any outside organization, but the officers of which are very largely the officers of the defunct union.

Mr. SISSON. It is most dangerous for them to do that.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It could not so affiliate with other organizations, because under the law, without trial, the commissioners could dismiss them. But in answer to your question about the organizations, I just wanted briefly to describe those three organizations.

Mr. DAVIS. Does that act leave it optional with the commissioners to discharge the men, or is it obligatory upon the commissioners?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is obligatory. The language is as follows:

PAR. 9. No member of the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia shall be or become a member of any organization, or of an organization affiliated with another organization, which itself, or any subordinate, component or affiliated organization of which holds, claims, or uses the strike to enforce its demands. Upon sufficient proof to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia that any member of the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia has violated the provisions of this section, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to immediately discharge such member from the service.

Mr. DAVIS. It says, "It shall be the duty"?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Does that make it compulsory?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. It is rather peculiar language. That does not always make it compulsory. Men do not always perform their duty.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is obligatory on the commissioners.

Mr. SISSON. This chief clerk of the police department is the only man that you wanted to be heard about specifically?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

PROMOTION OF PRIVATES.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The next item will be an amount required to pay the salaries of the men in the various classes who will be promoted during the year. That is \$11,810, which is just to take care of the automatic promotions from one class to another during the current fiscal year.

Mr. SISSON. It does not so indicate here, does it?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; they will be promoted.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Promotion gives encouragement to better service. Let that stay.

Mr. BROWNLOW. If it were not in there the men would have a legal claim against the Government, because it is already provided in the statute that they shall be promoted at a certain time.

Mr. BUCHANAN. We could change the statute, though?

Mr. BROWNLOW. You could change the statute.

Mr. BUCHANAN. But I am not in favor of it.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The authority for the promotion is in the statute, but there must be a certain appropriation each year to carry out its provisions.

Mr. DAVIS. We could cut out the entire appropriation, if we wanted to.

Mr. Sisson. And in that manner repeal the whole statute.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It is hard enough to get policemen with it in there.

ADDITIONAL POLICE MATRON—POLICE WOMEN.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The next increase from the present law is where we ask for six police matrons where we now have five.

Mr. Sisson. The last item in the bill?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Why do you want that extra one?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That extra one is for another police station.

Mr. Sisson. Is that constructed yet?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; we have 13 police stations, and we have only five matrons. Matrons are not provided at all of them. We want another one assigned to the first precinct station house, so there will be a matron on duty there on all three shifts. There are now two, and that is the station to which women and girls are most frequently brought, and we want three matrons there. On page 135 of the bill we omit four police women at \$900 each, carried in the current bill.

Mr. Sisson. You mean that if we take this as a basis and substitute it for the language now in the bill those would be eliminated?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They would be eliminated.

Mr. DAVIS. In other words, we can draw our pencil through the Metropolitan police in the estimate here and simply use the law as it now stands as the basis of everything?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, this all goes out and this goes in?

NATIONAL BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. And the two items on page 136 also go out.

The next item is on page 137, "To aid in support of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification." For several years we have not been making a very substantial contribution to that service, but merely the nominal sum of \$500 a year. The National Bureau of Criminal Identification is supported by the police departments of the cities throughout the country. For many years the District of Columbia contributed \$3,000 a year. Its headquarters are here in

Washington, and it is more valuable perhaps to our police department than to the others. It is constantly used in the service of the detection of crime, since it has, by correspondence with the other cities, photographs, measurements, finger prints, and personal descriptions and all manner of methods that are used in identification, and it is very frequently of great service in tracing down criminals.

Mr. DAVIS. Is not that an unusual increase, from \$500 to \$3,000?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We used to give \$3,000, and unless it is better supported it will have to be abandoned.

Mr. DAVIS. You do not seem to have given more than \$500.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Not since 1915. It used to be \$3,000, but this only goes back five years.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What do the other cities contribute to it?

Mr. BROWNLOW. All the way from \$250 to \$5,000. There is only one city contributing \$5,000.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What city is that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. New York.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How many contribute \$3,000?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We contribute next to New York.

Mr. Sisson. In proportion to our population, more than any of them?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; in proportion to our population; but, as I say—

Mr. Sisson. New York has ten times our population.

Mr. DAVIS. What does Chicago contribute?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I do not know.

Mr. Sisson. According to population, New York ought to contribute \$40,000.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We get the greatest service, because it does not have to be carried on by correspondence. We send a man right down there. The office is on Pennsylvania Avenue. We get more service from it than the other departments and use it more generally, use it in smaller cases, and it works in constant daily and hourly cooperation with our department.

Mr. BUCHANAN. If we contributed in proportion to our population, according to other cities, what ought we to contribute?

Mr. BROWNLOW. In proportion to population, I think about \$1,000.

Mr. Sisson. New York contributes, with a population of 4,000,000, \$5,000.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Lexington, Ky., for instance, contributes \$250, and it has a population of 20,000.

Mr. Sisson. She is just playing her white chips, you know.

Mr. BROWNLOW. But I mention it to show that contributions come from the large cities and small cities. Unquestionably, gentlemen, this work is a work that ought to be done, in my opinion, by the Federal Government. It ought to be done by the Department of Justice, but it never has been undertaken, and this is the only agency of the kind in the United States.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you think we have as many criminals, per capita, in Washington as they have in the other large cities?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir. That is the reason we need identification more than they do elsewhere, because the crimes are committed by people who come in for the purpose.

FUEL.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The next item is for fuel.

Mr. DAVIS. An increase of \$500?

Mr. BROWNLOW. An increase of \$500 in the item for fuel. I want to show what the present state of the appropriation is. We have spent \$5,183 and have a balance of \$1,816.08, and that will not be sufficient to carry the work through the year. That item of fuel is made up of fuel for heating the various stations and of gasoline for the patrol wagons and other vehicles owned by the police department.

REPAIRS TO POLICE STATIONS AND GROUNDS.

The next item is for repairs to police stations and grounds. The words "And improvements" were omitted in error. We desire no change in either the language or the amount.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

In the next item we ask for an increase from \$45,000 to \$55,000 for miscellaneous and contingent expenses.

Mr. Sisson. You want car tickets, I notice. That is the only change in language?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The only change in language is car tickets, in order that we may purchase car tickets for those persons in the police department who are not entitled to free rides that the uniformed men are.

Mr. DAVIS. How much would you use for car tickets?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is a comparatively small amount.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you call a small amount?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It would not be more than \$150 in the police department, because all of the uniformed members of the force ride free on the street cars as it is, without tickets, but this would be for messengers and the clerical force, and people of that kind.

Mr. DAVIS. The clerical force? Why do you want tickets for the clerical force?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Sometimes messengers or clerks are sent from one place to another with papers.

Mr. Sisson. The limit, you say, would be about \$200, you think?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; not to exceed \$200. This merely is the desire for authority which does not now exist under the appropriation.

Mr. Sisson. How do you justify that \$10,000 increase?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Every item, practically, that is purchased out of this appropriation has increased in costs.

Mr. DAVIS. This last year?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; the stationery and all matters of that kind have somewhat increased since last year.

Mr. Sisson. What is the state of that appropriation now?

Mr. BROWNLOW. In seven months we have expended \$22,259, and have \$23,740 on hand. It is half spent. Under this appropriation we have not purchased any furniture, or made any purchases of beds or bed clothing, or things of that kind, that were absolutely

necessary, for two or three years. We have held down the printing to a minimum, and we have not done as much as we should have done in the matter of traffic signals and traffic signs.

PRINTING.

Mr. DAVIS. Who does your printing?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The printing is done by contract. A District contractor.

Mr. DAVIS. By private individuals?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; by private individuals, for the blanks, but we have a small printing press in the police department where we print the daily bulletin.

Mr. DAVIS. The only bidders you have, I presume, are local bidders?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; sometimes we have bids from Baltimore and other near-by cities, but the local bidders have been successful heretofore because they have been the lowest. But we do some printing in the police department. We print the Lookout, the daily bulletin, which is published from day to day, and gives information to the police force, and it is necessary to do that ourselves.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you print any blanks?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No.

Mr. DAVIS. That is all done by contract?

Mr. BROWNLOW. All except a very few, in case there is a hurry call.

Dr. DAVIS. The blanks, envelopes, and things of that kind—

Mr. BROWNLOW. They are all printed by contract, because it can be done cheaper. We have only one printer, and he is a policeman detailed to that work, and it is all he can do to set up and print the bulletins.

Mr. DAVIS. That is very small in amount, both in quantity and expense?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; but it is absolutely necessary, because we can get out the Lookout to go to all the stations in a very few minutes by having the plant right there in headquarters. It is a question of speed. That is the reason we have that.

Mr. DAVIS. To meet a hasty emergency?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have the purchase of horses, bicycles, motor cycles, police equipment, and repairs to same, harness, forage, repairs to vehicles, vans, etc., from this appropriation, and all of that is delayed because of the fact that we have not had enough money in the appropriation, and we have not kept up the equipment. It is so necessary that we have money at all times that we can not anticipate the current deficiency, because the contingent expenses—

Mr. DAVIS. Have we not heretofore in this bill provided you with bicycles and motor cycles that you asked; that is, a fund to purchase them?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; they have always been purchased from this fund.

PURCHASE OF HORSES, BICYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES, ETC.

Mr. DAVIS. Did you purchase your horses from this fund?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; for the police department. The only horses purchased for the police department are for the vans and horse-drawn vehicles. The mounted men buy their own horses.

Mr. Sisson. You could not buy a passenger automobile?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. But only what is called a motor patrol, or things of that kind?

Mr. BROWNLOW. This is only for repairs to the motor patrols, because the motor patrol wagons are provided for in another section. This is for the purchase of horses, bicycles, motor cycles, police equipment, and repairs to same, harness, forage, repairs to vehicles, vans, patrol wagons, motor patrol, and saddles, mounted equipment, and expenses incurred in prevention and detection of crime, and other necessary expenses. You see, the motor patrols included there are for repairs, not for purchase.

PURCHASE OF REVOLVERS.

The item of revolvers is very great. If this increase is granted, we intend to expend \$6,000 for revolvers, holsters, and cartridges, which we will purchase from the Army, if possible. The revolvers with which the majority of the men are now equipped are over 20 years old, and they are not efficient.

We have succeeded in Washington, by attention to traffic, although there was an increase in population of $33\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, and an increase in the number of motor vehicles on the street of 100 per cent, in keeping down the street accidents without any increase, and that has been done very largely by the extension of traffic work, by the erection of traffic stanchions, by the control of traffic through stanchions and chains. I believe you first called our attention to what ought to be done at Fifteenth Street and New York Avenue, and it was done. Out of this appropriation we must purchase those signs, and we also paint them and keep them painted, and that is a charge on the appropriation that a few years ago did not exist at all, but one that is very important for the protection of life and limb on the streets.

FLAGS AND HALYARDS.

Mr. DAVIS. In the item for flags and halyards there is no change?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

Mr. DAVIS. For maintenance of motor vehicles.

Mr. BROWNLOW. During the last fiscal year we had 14 motor vehicles for the entire year and 16 for a portion of the year.

Mr. DAVIS. That number is increased now, or will be increased?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It will be increased to 17, and there is an increase in the cost of supplies and accessories, and we have calculated that this increase of \$3,000 is necessary.

Mr. DAVIS. Has there been an increase since the bill of 1920?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. You say there has been an increase in the price of those things? I thought we reached the pinnacle a year ago.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The estimates on which the 1920 bill were based were prepared in October, 1918, and automobile parts and accessories have increased since that time.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is the state of your appropriation for 1920?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have expended \$9,718, and we have a balance of \$8,280.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Seven months?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; but three additional vehicles will be added to this, to be delivered within the next 15 days. They have been purchased, but are not yet delivered.

FOR ADDITIONAL MOTOR VEHICLES.

Then we ask on the next page, "For additional motor vehicles, \$4,500."

Mr. DAVIS. Is that necessary now, since we have given you all you asked before?

Mr. BROWNLOW. This is to replace the other patrol wagons.

Mr. SISSON. What will it cost?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They will cost about \$1,500 apiece.

Mr. SISSON. Three?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the condition of the present appropriation of \$4,500?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We purchased three at a cost of three thousand and some odd dollars, saving \$1,500 on this appropriation, and we desire to replace three others which have been in use since 1913.

Mr. SISSON. What are you going to get for those? You will get something for the old ones, will you not?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you not think, Mr. Commissioner, it would be a good plan to put all of these motor vehicles and repair of them in one item?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir. They are paid for out of different funds. I think we should have the general offices under one head, and the police and fire departments and other institutions under separate heads. It is highly desirable to keep them separate, because you want to see what your police department costs you. The cars are maintained in different places and are under separate control, and the character of service is radically different from the character of service of everything else.

Mr. DAVIS. It seems to me that all the motor vehicles which you purchased and all items covering the repair of them could be put on one or two pages, simply specifying the different departments they were to be used for, so that then we could look at this bill at one glance and see what you are paying for motor vehicles that you are purchasing, exchanging, and repairing without having to look through the whole bill.

Mr. BROWNLOW. You would have a confusion in that way, Mr. Davis.

Mr. SISSON. If, in going over this bill, I want to know what the police department is costing, I can tell, because it is all kept together.

Mr. DAVIS. It is pretty hard to tell how many motor vehicles you are buying for the entire city.

Mr. Sisson. I do not know that that will help out, because they are needed in the police department.

Mr. BROWNLOW. If you need them, you need them.

Col. KUTZ. It seems to me that concentration in the manner you propose would lead really to greater confusion than to have the police and fire departments kept separately.

Mr. Sisson. Yes; and the character of the service is so different and the character of the vehicles is so different. What you want to know is what the police department is costing you, what the fire department is costing you, and the different departments of the city government.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I believe it is better like it is.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1920.

NUMBER OF STATIONS.

Mr. DAVIS. How many police stations have you at present?

Col. KUTZ. Ten, at present, and three substations.

Mr. DAVIS. Thirteen altogether?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

NUMBER OF POLICEMEN.

Mr. DAVIS. How many policemen have you of all grades, other than the park policemen?

Mr. BROWNLOW. There are 899 appropriated for.

Mr. DAVIS. Appropriated for heretofore?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Or authorized.

PARK POLICEMEN—POWER OF ARREST.

Mr. DAVIS. How many park policemen have you?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Fifty-seven.

Mr. DAVIS. Those park policemen, aside from special duties concerning the parks, have the powers of ordinary policemen for making arrests for ordinary offenses committed?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Do they exercise that in any other matters than for offenses committed in the parks?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; they do not, as a general rule. Of course, if one of them saw something wrong done he could make an arrest anywhere; but he does not investigate. He is not a part of the police force.

Mr. DAVIS. If a park policeman, when he was returning from his duties in one of these parks, walking along the street, saw an offense committed; say, an assault and battery, would his duty compel him, or would it be his duty, to make an arrest right there?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; and of course, if it was a felony, it would be his duty, anyway. He would have the power, whether his instructions went to that point or not.

Mr. DAVIS. Would he need any instructions for the arrest of a person, anyone in the District, for an offense that came within his notice?

Mr. BROWNLOW. If the commission of the offense was within his actual notice, I assume that his instructions would be to make the arrest.

Mr. DAVIS. In other words, I am trying to ascertain how many police guardians you have of the peace within the District of Columbia, of all grades and classes.

Mr. BROWNLOW. But this I do know, that, for instance, if a crime is committed and a description of the suspect is had, notice is sent out to all the policemen, but—

Mr. DAVIS. I am not asking about investigations, now. They have power to make arrests? It would be their duty to do it if an offense came within their vision?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. What were you saying as to the description of a suspect?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The description of a suspect is sent out to every member of the Metropolitan Police Force, and every member is put on the alert in regard to such person, but the park police do not receive such notice.

Mr. Sisson. But the park police would be more apt to find him sitting around in one of the parks, would they not?

Mr. BROWNLOW. But they are not a part of the police force.

Mr. Sisson. Ought they not to receive that notice?

Mr. DAVIS. Of course there should be only one police force in the District of Columbia.

Mr. BROWNLOW. There are 3 officers and 54 privates in the park police, appropriated for in the bill. That is a total of 57.

Mr. DAVIS. They have full powers of arrest, have they not?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They have full powers of arrest, yes, sir; under the following statutes:

Provided, That hereafter all watchmen provided for by the United States Government for service in any of the public squares and reservations in the District of Columbia shall have and perform the same powers and duties as the Metropolitan police of said District.

Approved August 5, 1882 (22 Stat., 243).

That the application of the rules and regulations heretofore prescribed or that may be hereafter prescribed by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, under the authority granted by section 6 of an act of Congress approved July 1, 1898, for the government and proper care of all public grounds placed by that act under the charge and control of the said Chief of Engineers, is hereby extended to cover the sidewalks around the public grounds and the carriageways of such streets as lie between and separate the said public grounds.

Approved, March 4, 1909 (35 Stat., pt. 1, p. 994).

Mr. DAVIS. That is what I wanted to get in the record. Then they are officers to maintain the peace and security of the District of Columbia?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. Take a park policeman. If you give him information about a crime being committed within a block or two of the park, you would not take him out of the park? I do not know that anyone would censure him if he went and made such an arrest, but it is not his duty to undertake any of the duties performed by the patrolman. His duty is restricted to the parks, and I suppose if he should go out

of his beat and meddle with the police force, you gentlemen would say, "We have no authority to control you," and he might become meddlesome if he got out of his park. There should be one directing head of all the police force in the city in my judgment.

Mr. DAVIS. There is no question about it, Mr. Sisson. That is what I am trying to get at. I am trying to ascertain how many guardians of the peace there are under any and all conditions in the District of Columbia, in the form of park policemen or otherwise.

Mr. BROWNLOW. There are 57 of these men.

Mr. DAVIS. And they have power to make an arrest if something comes within their range?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. If a park policeman saw one man trying to shoot another, as he was walking along the street, would he have power to make an arrest?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; and so would anybody else.

Mr. DAVIS. I am talking about the District of Columbia police—

Mr. BUCHANAN. Are these policemen sworn in like other policemen are?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They are sworn into the service, but not as other police are.

Mr. BUCHANAN. They do not take the same oath?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They do not take the same examination.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I am not talking about their examination but about their oath.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I will supply their oath for the record. It follows:

OATH PRESCRIBED BY SECTION 1757 OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES. SEE ACT APPROVED MAY 13, 1884.

_____, ss:

I, _____, of _____, in the county of _____, and State of _____, do solemnly _____ that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Notary Public.

Mr. SISSON. I can not understand how a city could have policemen, and then park policemen, unless the act limited the authority of the park policemen.

Mr. BROWNLOW. They started out as watchmen in the parks, you know.

SALARY OF PARK POLICEMEN.

Mr. SISSON. Yes; and then this act covered them into the police force at the same salaries as policemen?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; they do not get the same salaries.

Mr. SISSON. I thought they did.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; they got an increase in salary, but they do not get the same salaries. The private in the park force gets the same as the lowest class—the first class—private in the Metropolitan

police, \$1,350. The park police are furnished with uniforms while the Metropolitan police must buy their own uniforms.

Mr. SISSON. Of course they do not have as many officers in the park police force?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No.

Mr. SISSON. But that grade of the private in the park police is the same as the entrance grade in your Metropolitan police force?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. They get the same salary?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. They do not have the same opportunities for promotion, of course?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No.

Mr. SISSON. And there are not as many officers?

Col. KUTZ. I understand they do not have the second and third class privates in the park police.

Mr. SISSON. They are not classified the same. They have but one class, and the salary of that class is the same as this class in the Metropolitan police?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. There is only one difficulty, as I see, in taking this act and covering them all into the police force, and that would be that they would not perhaps be physically fit to measure up to your standards.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Get them all that way, if you can. Leave the places vacant until you can get them that way.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Commissioner, I am trying to ascertain something different from this rearrangement of the police, or the management of the police. I am trying to find out how many peace officers you have in the District of Columbia with power to make arrests. As to this rearrangement, that is something you can handle afterwards. That is something that I did not start in to get just now. But I would like to get a definite answer as to the number of peace officers you have in the District of Columbia in the form of policemen, be they park policemen or be they general policemen.

Mr. BROWNLOW. There are 899 members of the Metropolitan police force and 57 members of the United States park police.

Mr. DAVIS. All of them having power to arrest for offenses?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

POLICEWOMEN.

(See page 175.)

Mr. TINKHAM. Does that include the policewomen?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It includes the women privates of the police force.

Mr. TINKHAM. They have the right to make arrests?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. TINKHAM. How many are there of those?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Eighteen.

Mr. TINKHAM. Eighteen women police?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. TINKHAM. When were they last increased in number?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I believe at one time there were 19. There has been no increase in the number for several months.

Mr. TINKHAM. How long have they been on the pay roll?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Some of them for more than a year. They have been appointed at various times during the last 15 months.

Mr. TINKHAM. Besides the police, what other officers have you—women, I mean, other than matrons and these officers who have the powers of policemen—with authority to arrest? What others have you besides the policewomen you have mentioned—the 18?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Matrons have power to arrest.

Mr. TINKHAM. Yes, I understand; and are they all privates, those 18?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; they are all privates.

Mr. TINKHAM. Are there any policewomen officers?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; there is a woman at the head of the women's bureau, who is assigned as a detective sergeant.

Mr. TINKHAM. That is all there is?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The others are privates.

Mr. TINKHAM. That is in addition to the 18?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; that is included in the 18. She is a private but she is assigned to that rank.

Mr. DAVIS. Now, I would like to continue along the line I started, if I can complete it.

In the respective counties throughout the United States I believe they have a sheriff. In each township, 6 miles square, as it ordinarily is, they have a constable, and in each city of any size at all, they have one or more policemen.

Mr. BUCHANAN. They have marshals, too.

Mr. DAVIS. They have those. Now, my opinion is and my experience is, that all of those three different grades of officers—and there may be others—have the power to make arrests when an offense is committed, and all of them have the power of serving warrants. Is that the case with your various classes of policemen here in Washington? The constable of a township or the sheriff of a county or policeman of a city all have police powers; they virtually take the same oath, to maintain the peace, etc.; to see that good order is maintained. They have the power to make arrests, with or without a warrant—without a warrant where an offense is committed in their presence, and with a warrant if it is given to them.

Is that the same system you have, virtually, in the District of Columbia, with your various police officers? Some have greater powers than others, of course, but, generally speaking, is that the system?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is true of these two police forces; yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Now, you have 13 police stations?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

INCREASE OF CRIME.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking for additional policemen now over what you had last year—authorizations, that is. Has crime—and perhaps you ought to know something about that, and do—increased, or is it on the increase since the closing of the war—since the signing of the armistice? Is the amount of crime greater than it was a year and a half or two years ago in the District of Columbia? I would like an expression of opinion from you on that.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Crime has not definitely increased.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you mean by the word "definitely"?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I mean there has been no increase in the number of crimes committed, but there has been a very great increase in the number of misdemeanors and other matters of which the police have to take cognizance.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Would there have not been a great increase of the business?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. The word "crime" covers all in the criminal law, and offenses are divided into crimes and misdemeanors, so that all crime is covered under the word "crimes."

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; of course. In that sense there has been an increase.

Mr. DAVIS. That is what I wanted to know.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The great increase being in one class of offenses only, that is traffic offenses. That is a reflex from the large increase in population and from the even greater relative increase in the number of vehicles on the streets.

Mr. DAVIS. Those traffic crimes are violations of what in the country we would term ordinances of the city. That is, they are virtually ordinances, or regulations, prepared by the commissioners. Crimes generally speaking, under the common law and the laws of all the States are divided into felonies and misdemeanors. Those are the divisions made by the laws of the States and the law of the United States. Those crimes that have increased here materially, that is, are for violation of your city ordinances, of your regulations made by the commissioners. Is that the only substantial increase in crime?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I would like to explain. In the first place, certain classes of traffic offenses are not violations of traffic regulations made by the commissioners, since all of the penalties of the speed laws are prescribed by act of Congress, while certain other traffic regulations with respect to the parking of vehicles, etc., are police regulations enacted by the commissioners. I could not at this time say what proportion of the traffic law violations falls within the statutory penalties, and what those penalties are that under the statutes the commissioners are empowered to fix.

Mr. DAVIS. But the crimes that have increased are by virtue of these regulations, speed and otherwise, concerning traffic?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. The other substantial crimes are crimes known away back in the common law, and under the statute law, such as murder, larceny, burglary, assault and battery, and so on. Those are crimes that have been known to the law for hundred of years. Those have not increased, have they, since the war?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Some of them have and some of them have not.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The number of ordinary misdemeanors, disorderly conduct, assault and battery, drunkenness, and that sort of thing, has very greatly decreased. There has been an increase in the last year in murder.

Mr. DAVIS. How do you class drunkenness? Under what law do you put that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Under an act of Congress, it is a misdemeanor.

Mr. BUCHANAN. To be drunk in a public place?

■ Mr. BROWNLOW. To be drunk on the street or in a public place.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is not that to a certain extent the same as is in the cities; an ordinance against drunkenness?

■ Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; it is not, because there is an act of Congress, and that falls within an entirely different category from the municipal ordinances.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Then there has been an increase of homicides. A great many of these homicides are referable to the two or three nights of the race riots. Then there has been a great increase in grand larceny, referable very largely to automobile stealing.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you expect crimes of that nature to be increased during the next year, more than they were a year or two years ago?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The automobile stealing business is increasing all over the country. It is a serious problem. I have talked with mayors and police officials in other cities about it and there is a great increase everywhere. To show you how that increase came up, for the years 1915, 1916, and 1917 all the automobiles that were stolen in the District of Columbia were recovered except three.

In the years 1918 and 1919 there were many automobiles stolen that were not recovered.

Gangs of automobile thieves go very rapidly from city to city. There are garages where there are dishonest mechanics who change the bodies from one car to another and obliterate the numbers, so as to make identification very difficult. That particular class of grand larceny is on the increase.

Mr. Sisson. Not only in the District of Columbia but throughout the nation?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Throughout the country. And, as you know, there is now pending before Congress a bill to attempt to regulate that in a Federal way, a bill which is being pressed very earnestly by the American Automobile Association.

Mr. TINKHAM. How about criminal assault and rape? Has that increased?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. TINKHAM. Has it decreased?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It has decreased over what it was several years ago.

Mr. DAVIS. Has assault and battery increased?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It has decreased.

Mr. DAVIS. How about burglary?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Burglary has increased here since the war, and in every city in the country. That is a universal experience.

Mr. TINKHAM. Of course there has been a great increase in violation of the prohibition law.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is now decreasing. Perhaps one of the best indexes that I can give you of the effect of the prohibition law upon minor offenses is the statistics of population of the workhouse at Occoquan to which persons are sentenced for not more than 1 year. We had a population in the workhouse, an average daily population, in 1913, 1914, and 1915, of male offenders, of about 590 or 600. When the saloons were reduced in number by the Jones-Works bill to 300, the population of the workhouse dropped to about 500. It went on at that figure, and then it rose a little; and when the United States

entered the war in 1917 and the employment conditions became better, and many men went into the Army, the population dropped to about 425, and stayed at that point until November, 1917, when the prohibition law became effective in the District, and then it dropped from 425 to 220 in one month's time. It ran along about 220 for two or three months, and then the bootlegging started, and while the number of commitments did not increase, the average length of the term for which each person was sentenced was greatly increased, so that the population crept up again until it reached about 490.

Then, on the 1st day of July, when the so-called war-time prohibition became effective and the open saloons of Baltimore were closed, it dropped to about 250, and since that time it has stayed along about that number.

Mr. TINKHAM. Of course you realize that employment conditions now are exceptional.

Mr. BROWNLOW. They are good.

Mr. TINKHAM. They are at a peak.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I was just about to say, Mr. Tinkham, that the commissioners had not felt justified in closing up any part of the workhouse at Occoquan, because we believe that employment conditions have had a considerable if not an equal effect on this class of offenses, as has the closing of the saloons, and if there comes a time of slack employment, inevitably that population is going up again, and we feel that we must be prepared to take care of that situation.

Mr. TINKHAM. Have you had an increase of drug cases?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is one of the most serious things in the Nation, that is, the incidence of drug addicts in different cities. Washington, curiously, has not had as much trouble with the drug addicts as have other cities, some in the immediate neighborhood. We know that by the number of men who get into the jail or into the workhouse who are drug addicts, because it very soon develops whether they are drug addicts or not. We have had a very low percentage of men of that character for many years. The reason for that is quite inexplicable. I have never found anybody who had any particular theory on it. We have never had any great increase since the Harrison narcotic bill became effective; and since that time you know communities have had more power to look into the thing, and the police and other authorities have had more control of the situation.

Mr. TINKHAM. Have you had any increase since the prohibition law went into effect?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Not that I know of.

Mr. TINKHAM. Of course you know that the prohibition laws are broken in Washington now to a very extensive degree, do you not?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Of course I know there is bootlegging going on.

Mr. TINKHAM. More than that. You know that it is being manufactured in the houses in the District.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; not that I know of.

Mr. TINKHAM. You mean it has not been brought to your official notice?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I did not know of any manufacture. The making of wine in the homes, I believe, is permitted by the law.

Mr. TINKHAM. It is not. Nothing can be manufactured in the house that contains more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I thought it was permitted. It was, under the other law.

Mr. TINKHAM. It was.

Mr. DAVIS. Are you through on that?

Mr. TINKHAM. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. I am going to still persist in my line of questioning. All the matters that you have related now, for the last five minutes, are applicable to a more or less degree all over the United States in all cities of the size of Washington; is not that true?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Not altogether.

Mr. DAVIS. To a greater or less degree?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, it is, of course.

Mr. DAVIS. All of these things that you have enumerated now, concerning the prohibition law and the workhouse, and so forth, are all applicable to such cities as Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis, and all cities of four or five or six hundred thousand people; is not that your judgment?

Mr. BROWNLOW. With the exception of the traffic.

Mr. DAVIS. Traffic?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you not think they have traffic laws in Cincinnati and Cleveland and Detroit and Minneapolis and St. Paul of a nature similar to those that we have here?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, but the proportion of the increase in the number of motor vehicles has not been so great.

Mr. DAVIS. In other cities?

Mr. BROWNLOW. As it is here.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that positive information on your part or not?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is positive information.

Mr. DAVIS. If you went into Minneapolis to-morrow, you would think that the number of automobiles in the city of Washington was small compared to what it is on Eighth or Tenth Street in Minneapolis.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That may be true, but I meant that the percentage of increase was greater here than in any of those cities.

Mr. DAVIS. I am assuming, and am able to back it up by statistics, that in the city of Washington they have no more trouble than in the cities I have enumerated. I do not believe you have any great deviation in that.

SIZE OF POLICE FORCES OF VARIOUS CITIES.

Have you any information as to how many police officers—guardians of the peace—they have in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Minneapolis, and St. Louis? Have you any information as to the number of the guardians of the peace they have there?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I have not, at this time. I have seen those figures. I have not got them now. But I think that I ought to say in this connection that we do have a class of police duty which is performed by the Metropolitan police force which does not exist in any of those cities.

Mr. DAVIS. What is that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is the guardianship of the White House, the care of certain embassies and legations, and work of that character which is peculiar to the Capital City, and which engages the services of about 100 members of the Metropolitan police force.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; that is an element that does not enter in any other city. I admit that.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; that is unique, because this is the only Capital.

Mr. DAVIS. Could you obtain the information as to the number of policemen, guardians of the peace, in the cities of the size that I have mentioned, and place same in the record?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. It is as follows:

Name of city.	Total force, excluding civilian employees.	Estimated population.	Area of city in square miles.	Mileage in open or improved streets.
New York, N. Y.	11,382	5,200,000	3,514.19	-----
San Francisco, Calif.	955	550,000	46	1,350
Youngstown, Ohio.	128	140,000	36	6
Denver, Colo.	227	280,000	59.50	700
Pittsburgh, Pa.	919	593,000	43	1,680
Boston, Mass.	1,769	785,245	49	600
Seattle, Wash.	450	425,000	58	730
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,037	530,000	42	800
Oakland, Calif.	235	225,000	61.25	531
Providence, R. I.	438	275,000	18.28	370
Milwaukee, Wis.	623	505,200	25.85	-----
Los Angeles, Calif.	729	660,000	363.44	2,713.75
New Orleans, La.	384	400,000	196	850
Cincinnati, Ohio.	760	415,000	70	1,000
Berkeley, Calif.	34	73,000	9	150
Cleveland, Ohio.	952	900,000	56	960
Indianapolis, Ind.	421	308,555	42	317
Newark, N. J.	804	500,000	23.40	331.51
Baltimore, Md.	1,085	725,000	93	-----
Jersey City, N. J.	636	325,000	22	147.31
Detroit, Mich.	1,682	-----	76	836
Minneapolis, Minn.	360	430,000	54	150
St. Louis, Mo.	1,676	900,000	61.50	606
Yonkers, N. Y.	180	100,000	20	151
Chicago, Ill.	4,753	2,600,000	199	3,237
Washington, D. C.	899	401,681	70	510
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,740	1,900,000	129.50	1,200

Mr. BROWNLOW. There is another factor which must be considered, and that is that population alone is not the criterion on which to judge of the relative number of police officers necessary in the various cities. For that you would have to take the combination of the population and the area.

Mr. DAVIS. Another thing that you do not have to contend with, you do not have large manufacturing institutions in the District. You do not have a large class of laboring men here. The population here consists to a large degree of the employees in the various departments, and I do not think that the employees are any more unruly than the ordinary people who are working in factories, and so forth. I do not think they are. That is my judgment. Hence, along that line, I do not think you have as much to contend with really, as they have in Cincinnati or St. Louis and other places.

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Commissioner, following up the inquiry of the Chairman in relation to the police force you have here, there are a certain number of deputy marshals that are officials peculiar to the District of Columbia?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. They serve only civil processes.

Mr. Sisson. Yes; I understand; but there is that much relief, because a marshal can serve and generally does serve, practically all the papers in a case. Of course you could put the papers in the hands of a policeman on the beat, and he could serve them if he could find the parties.

GUARDS OF VARIOUS GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

You also have in a number of Government buildings a number of guards. They have the power of arrest?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Within the premises.

Mr. Sisson. Within the premises: yes. Then you have the Capitol police, which police the Capitol Building and Grounds, and also the Senate and House Office Buildings, and the Congressional Library.

Mr. DAVIS. And they run into hundreds.

Mr. Sisson. Yes. In the other departments, like the Treasury Department, they have numerous officials whose business it is to guard that building, and they have also the power of arrest. I refer to the Department of the Interior Building and the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Treasury, for instance.

Mr. BROWNLOW. In fact, all of the Government departments.

Mr. Sisson. Within these premises—which include also the sidewalks around the buildings—they have the power of arrest, and the same power which the police officers would have outside of the premises; and to that extent you are relieved from the burdens which otherwise would fall more heavily upon the police force but for this law and for these guards. They run, of course, into many hundreds. The number of them it is difficult to ascertain without going through all the bills.

In addition to that, in the event of riot, you have Fort Myer nearby and the soldiers of the United States Army, that may be called upon and requisitioned from the Secretary of War to help you.

All of those things, are in a measure, helpful.

Mr. DAVIS. To the preservation of the peace.

Mr. Sisson (continuing). To the policing of the city and the keeping of the peace.

Mr. BROWNLOW. In Washington the guards in private establishments, as in all cities, are granted special police authority.

Mr. Sisson. But they are few in number compared to what they are in Washington, because of the great number of public buildings here.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; but we do not use them at all. They are in the interior of the buildings.

Mr. Sisson. Yes.

FOR DAY OFF IN ADDITION TO ANNUAL LEAVE.

Mr. BROWNLOW. My mind was diverted yesterday by a question, and I forgot to state that one of the reasons we are asking for this increase in the police force is that we would like very much to give the policemen a day off once every two or three weeks. Of course, a day a week off would require an increase in the force of one-seventh. We have not asked that. The police departments of other cities now give their men a day of rest occasionally. In New York they get 1 day in 10. In Boston, I believe, they get 1 day in 10.

Mr. TINKHAM. I think it is one day in seven.

Mr. BROWNLOW. One in 7, perhaps. In Chicago they get 1 day in 10. In Detroit they get 1 in 7.

Mr. Sisson. Do they also get a 20-day leave?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They get the annual vacation and a day off occasionally.

Mr. TINKHAM. What do they get here?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Nothing except that 20 days.

Mr. BUCHANAN. They do not get Sundays or holidays, either?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. TINKHAM. I think something ought to be done along that line.

Mr. BROWNLOW. And if we had this increase of 50 members in the police force we could maintain the same police protection that we now have, provided we can recruit the force, and also give an occasional day off.

Mr. DAVIS. I will tell you one reason why I have been cross-examining, to a certain extent. Were I a Member of Congress from Cincinnati or Cleveland, or any city of the size of those cities, I would ascertain that, aside from all the guards of all the public buildings, who are not considered policemen in one sense, you had a greater number in Washington than in any other city of its size in the United States. I would simply say, "Is it possible that Washington is a much more wicked city than Cincinnati or Cleveland or Detroit or any of those other cities?" That is the first question that would rise to my mind; and if so, I would like to know the reason why Washington is so much more in need of peace officers than any other city in the United States.

AREA POLICED.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The police here, in addition to the duty at the White House, and duties in connection with the diplomatic corps and the Supreme Court and members of the Cabinet, higher officers, have to police a rural territory which is not policed in the same way in those other cities, because we cover the entire District of Columbia, and in that territory are suburban sections and even rural sections which are policed. They are not policed as closely as the rest of the city, but we have to have the regular police in those sections. In other cities of the United States the lines between the metropolitan police and the city police area and the suburban areas are drawn not in all cases by an arbitrary geographical line, as is the case in the District of Columbia; so that we have 70 square miles of territory which we police.

Mr. DAVIS. But to assist you in doing that you have all the policemen and watchmen that guard all the public buildings of Washington which I have heard it said constitute more than one-third of the entire District of Columbia, and you have in addition to that all these policemen.

Mr. SISSON. All of which, I think, was denied.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is not one-half, or anything like one-half; nor is it one-tenth.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you want that to go into the record—that the public buildings do not occupy one-tenth of the District?

Mr. SISSON. Of course they do not. It is well enough for that to go into the record, because it is true.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. I am willing that it should go in.

Mr. SISSON. They added in all the parks and all the streets of the city in making that estimate of area.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Now you folks are fixing to get off onto the half-and-half plan.

Mr. DAVIS. Not at all; but I want to say that the District of Columbia according to this would seem to be the most wicked place on the continent, and therefore it must have the most police. I do not want it to appear that way in the record.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The duties of the Metropolitan police officers include many things that are not referable to "wickedness," unless you call a traffic regulation violator a wicked person.

Mr. Sisson. Have you any estimate as to the area covered by your police, and the population in the area, and of the area covered in other cities?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The information is given in the table already submitted (see p. 190).

Mr. Sisson. In other words, the District of Columbia covers a greater area in proportion to its population, as a rule, than any of the other cities?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is not as congested.

Mr. Sisson. No; it is not as congested.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is true.

Mr. Sisson. Your buildings here are restricted in height. There is no such congestion of population in any one block as in most other cities.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is right.

Mr. Sisson. In New York they would have in many cases in a single building as many people as you have in a whole block here; so that is necessary to be taken into consideration in figuring the number of policemen to cover a certain area.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Unquestionably.

Mr. Sisson. The policemen ought to frequent every portion of the city within certain set periods.

Mr. BROWNLOW. But the constant complaint against the police is that they are not there.

Mr. Sisson. Yes.

ADDITIONAL STATION HOUSE.

Mr. DAVIS. Now, you ask for an additional station house. Is that on the theory that you will get a certain increased number of policemen?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No. Congress appropriated a certain amount for this police station, but we were unable to build it for that amount.

Mr. Sisson. Let the record show where that is.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have already purchased the land upon which this station is to be built at Seventeenth Street and Rhode Island Avenue NE. This station is to serve a large territory which lies between the ninth and tenth precincts. A portion of it is now in the ninth and a portion of it is in the tenth. The ninth precinct police station is on Ninth Street between E and F Streets NE., not very far north of East Capitol Street. The tenth precinct police station is on Park Road near Sherman Avenue.

Col. KUTZ. The proposed station is at Seventeenth and Rhode Island Avenue NE.?

Mr. BROWNLOW. At Seventeenth and Rhode Island Avenue NE.

Mr. Sisson. How far is it between the existing stations?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Three and a half miles.

Mr. SISSON. How much territory is to be covered by this precinct?

Mr. BROWNLOW. With the exception of the seventh precinct, which includes all that part of the District west of Rock Creek, which has two police stations—the seventh precinct proper and the tenth precinct substation—and the eleventh precinct, east of the Anacostia River, this new precinct will be territorially the largest in the city.

Mr. SISSON. The city has grown since the establishment of the other stations out in that direction?

Mr. BROWNLOW. There has been a very large development, reaching out to the District line.

Mr. SISSON. Have you put this a little far out for now, anticipating growth?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; we have put it quite far out, in anticipation.

Mr. SISSON. Rather beyond the center of present development?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; because the growth has been at the extremity of the District, and there is much territory between that growth and the present development, which is not built up.

Mr. SISSON. Has the growth gone out to the District line?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; right to the District line.

Mr. SISSON. So that you locate it now so that if the whole area was thoroughly populated, it would be about in the center?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; about the middle, from the District line.

Mr. SISSON. Do you think that will take care of that section of the city permanently?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. So that that would be the end precinct out in that direction?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. It is located with reference to a reasonably densely populated residence area?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; and I might say, in addition, that being careful we found a location that was not only central, but where we could get for the amount of money appropriated a larger area than that which was necessary for the police station, so that eventually when that territory is more built up we will have the land there necessary for a fire station, immediately adjacent.

Mr. DAVIS. I am informed, from the newspapers and otherwise, generally speaking, that this is not what is called an industrial city, that it is neither manufacturing nor anything else, but is chiefly a residence city. Is that true, as a matter of fact, compared with Cincinnati and those other cities?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Unquestionably.

Mr. DAVIS. Unquestionably so. Then does it require as many policemen to take care of a residence section as it does a congested manufacturing section?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I have not made a study of those industrial cities which is sufficient to warrant me in making a reply. I have made an intensive study for five years of the requirements of the District of Columbia.

Mr. TINKHAM. Where did you live before you came here?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Immediately before I came to Washington I lived in Louisville.

Mr. TINKHAM. In Louisville the residential sections were very much more easily policed than the other sections of the city, were they not?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I doubt that, Mr. Tinkham. In Louisville the industrial sections and residential sections are very much intermingled. They are not separated as they are in some cities. My experience as a police reporter in Louisville inclined me to believe that at that time the city had a very insufficient police protection.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you require as many policemen on Sixteenth Street and Connecticut Avenue as you do on some of these other congested business streets?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No.

REDUCTION IN CRIME ON ACCOUNT OF PROHIBITION.

Mr. TINKHAM. I want to go back to one of these things that we were discussing a while ago. I want an authoritative statement for the record, from you, as to whether or not, in the aggregate, prohibition has reduced crime in Washington? That is, in the aggregate.

Mr. BROWNLOW. My opinion is that it has.

Mr. TINKHAM. Then you do not want a larger police force for crime and its suppression. You want it for something else. You either want it because you want to give the policemen every-seventh day as a vacation, or you want it because of the necessity for policemen to regulate traffic?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; and to do better work than we have done heretofore with respect to the suppression and detection of crime; and also because the growth of the built-up section of the city is very rapid, and more intensive ordinary patrol duty should be performed. You see, we have had an increase in population of 33 per cent.

Mr. DAVIS. Clerks, chiefly.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Well, it is population. They live in houses, and houses are an object of attack by burglars; and the streets must be made safe. In one respect there is a greater obligation on account of the increase of population than any other, and that is making the streets safe at night for women, because a very great proportion of this increase in population has been young women; and it is a duty that devolves upon the municipality to make the streets safe at night, especially when they must go alone to find recreation; to make the streets safe for them. We have paid a great deal of attention to that, and I think with some success.

Then, as I say, another reason for the increase is that we believe that we ought to keep pace with the other progressive cities in giving policemen an occasional day off. This increase we have asked for would not permit 1 day in 7. It might permit 1 in 14.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you already contracted, tentatively or otherwise, for the erection of this new police station?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, we could not, within the limit of the appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS. What was the other appropriation?

Mr. BROWNLOW. \$40,000.

Mr. DAVIS. And this is an additional \$40,000?

Mr. BROWNLOW. An additional \$40,000.

Mr. DAVIS. Making it \$80,000 altogether.

Mr. BROWNLOW. \$80,000 altogether.

RECONSTRUCTION OF CELL CORRIDORS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for the reconstruction of cells and corridors, and erecting, making, and placing therein modern locking devices, in the seventh and ninth precinct stations. Have you had any appropriation heretofore for this?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Not for this precinct station.

Mr. Sisson. This has been going on for several years, the replacing of these old ones.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you think it will require that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It will require \$10,000 for each station. We used to be able to do it for much less. The appropriations for 1918 and 1919, each for \$5,000, covered one station. I would like to finish that work because the old brick cells are extremely insanitary. I believe you gentlemen have seen them. The modern cell is a very great improvement, and we believe we ought to have them.

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Hinebaugh, as I recall now, and I were appointed by Mr. Page as a committee to go and visit these stations, and we selected Monday morning—Mr. Hinebaugh did—because that was the worst day, and without saying anything about it we went down to see Maj. Sylvester, and he had his car there, and we got right in his car and he gave us a man to go with us, and we lit out that morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, so that they would have no notice, and went to these places. Mr. Hinebaugh was going to establish the utterly insanitary condition of these places. So we went to see the new ones and then went to see the old ones, and Maj. Sylvester being very much interested in the increase, carried us to the worst ones. When we got back here and got out of the car Mr. Hinebaugh said, "Well, what is the report?" I said, "I leave it to you. You have been making a great deal of fuss about the insanitary condition of these prisons." "Well," he said, "I have got to say that I am very much surprised."

They were apologizing at each of these stations because we had caught them on Monday morning, when we found the stations in the most insanitary condition, they not having had an opportunity to clean them after the usual accumulation of prisoners over Saturday night and Sunday. He said, "I must confess that I am very greatly surprised, and I have changed my attitude entirely." "But," he said, "I do not hope that you will agree with me when we make that report, that we can get at least one station." We came up and he made the report and stated the facts. Now, these old stations with their old equipment, of course, are not altogether as sanitary as the others are, nor do they get as much air. These cells are close. This work ought to be done, but I think it can be done gradually as we have been doing it in the past.

Mr. BROWNLOW. There is one thing to be said. It is very much more difficult to clear vermin out of those old cells, and I want you to understand that there is very much more vermin now among the class of people arrested and put in those cells than there used to be.

Mr. Sisson. I did not know that.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The cootie did not confine his ramifications to France. For instance, at the jail, where the lousy person was an exception 3 or 4 years ago, now they have become quite numerous.

Mr. Sisson. After all the money we have spent throughout the United States for sanitation, and after all the work that has been done in that direction, still that is true?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

HOUSE OF DETENTION.

FOR INTERIOR ALTERATIONS, ETC., OLD EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

Mr. DAVIS. Will you give us your reason for the changes in the house of detention?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; I will endeavor to do that. These changes we have suggested in the house of detention involve a complete change in the method of conducting that establishment, a change in location and an expansion of the character of work to be done there.

Mr. DAVIS. A change of location?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. I was just going on to explain the situation. We have had an old residence, which you have all seen, on M Street. It is not sufficiently large or adequate in other respects to take care of the children and young girls. We have had considerable complaint from the judge of the juvenile court, and a considerable number of complaints from the Board of Children's Guardians.

We decided to ask for a building which had been vacated by the War Risk Bureau, the old Emergency Hospital at Fifteenth Street and Ohio Avenue, which Congress, in 1917, had authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to turn over to the District government for the use of the health department, or for such other department as the commissioners might desire to use it for. We went before the Public Buildings Commission, which is a joint commission composed of Members of the Senate and House and certain other officers of the Government, and applied for the use of the old Emergency Hospital. The application was resisted at that time by the United States Public Health Service, which desired to use the building. The Public Buildings Commission, of which Senator Smoot is chairman, assigned the building to us for the use of the house of detention, whereupon the point was made by a representative of the Treasury Department, on behalf of the Public Health Service, that the creating the commission permitted the assignment of these buildings for use only by the branches of the Federal Government.

The Public Health Service went into the building, but soon discovered that it was inadequate for their purposes, and they went back to the Public Buildings Commission and asked for the use of a larger building at Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, known then as the Oxford Hotel.

The chairman of the Public Buildings Commission then said to the Secretary of the Treasury that this work which we wanted to do was so important that it was recommended that the Treasury turn that building over to us. The Public Health Service vacated the building in the last week or so, and the Secretary of the Treasury is now prepared to turn it over to us at a rental of \$1 a year.

The owner of the property in which the present house of detention is demanded an increase in rent, which we were unwilling to pay.

Now, gentlemen, it is going to cost about \$15,000 or \$20,000 to provide the physical equipment and make the necessary repairs in that building for our purposes. For that we are not asking for an appropriation, because various citizens who are interested in the work have said that they will donate the money to equip the building before we move into it.

Mr. DAVIS. What is this location, you say?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is at Fifteenth Street and Ohio Avenue, the old Emergency Hospital, within a square of the District Building.

It is the purpose to move into that building not only the house of detention, but also to move over there the headquarters of the women's bureau of the police department, which now occupies a very crowded room; just one end of a corridor on the fifth floor of the District Building, which is partitioned off. It is very inadequate, because it is crowded and because there are no rooms for private interviews, as there should be. The woman's bureau would move its headquarters to the house of detention. Of course, now a great deal of their time is taken up in going to and from the house of detention where the juveniles with whom they are concerned are confined during investigation or pending appearance before the juvenile court, or in case of occasional offenses, before the criminal court or the police court.

We have made a very careful study of what was needed to meet the situation in going over the matter with the Board of Children's Guardians, and with the judge of the Juvenile Court, and with other people who are interested particularly in the protective work for young girls. The woman's bureau has been able to do a tremendous amount of good, especially among young girls, that never was done by the men police, and in the nature of things, in my opinion, never could have been done by the men police. The women police are able to protect the girls. They are able to take hold of a girl who is going bad, and unless it is a very bad case and nothing else can be done, not take her before a court and have her sentenced to a prison, but take care of her in other ways so that she will have a chance.

Now, a very great number of these young girls are only 14, 15, and 16 years old. The majority of them are under the age of 17. Therefore they come within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

NUMBER OF PERSONS DETAINED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1919.

Mr. BUCHANAN. While you are on that, give us some idea of the numbers.

The statement follows:

NOTE.—I am just advised by the sergeant in charge of the House of Detention that the number of individuals under 17 years of age detained and cared for at the House of Detention during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, is as follows:

Held under arrest by the police department:

Male.....	1, 633
Female.....	861

Total (white, 1,079; colored, 1,420).....	2, 499
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Held for juvenile court:

Male.....	93
Female.....	25

Total (white, 44; colored, 74).....	118
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Held for the Board of Children's Guardians:

Male.....	110
Female.....	30
Total (white, 73; colored, 67).....	140
Grand total (white, 1,196; colored, 1,561).....	2,757

Mr. BROWNLOW. In 12 months—I am not exactly sure of the period of 12 months; I know the figures were submitted before the House District Committee when we were discussing the police pay bill—there were in the neighborhood of 700 or 800 girls in a year. Of course that is increasing now. I just happened yesterday to glance over the daily report of the head of the bureau to the acting superintendent of police, showing 11 cases handled yesterday, and only one of the girls over 17. That does not mean that they were all new cases, because there were some cases that were pending from other days.

We have one place in the District of Columbia to which girls may be committed, and that is the National Training School for Girls. Prior to the war practically only colored girls were sent there. During the war white girls were sent there. The building for white girls was so overcrowded that many of the girls slept in tents, even during the winter, and of course they are all juveniles.

In addition to that we had certain girls who were infected with venereal diseases, young girls, who by the courtesy of several States, the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia among others, which had hospitals for girls of that character which were not overcrowded, were sent to those places which were able to take care of the girls from here. They have taken care of those District girls without any charge. They had the facilities, and we had none.

There are many cases where there are grave offenses, where we utterly fail in our prosecution on account of our inability to keep a witness. That is especially true in white slave cases and also frequently true in connection with other crimes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do you hold a person as a witness when they have no guilty knowledge of the offense, when they just merely happen to be a witness? Do you hold such a person in the house of detention?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We do not hold them as witnesses unless they are quite willing, or when you have to have a place for them to sleep at night.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Not unless they are implicated?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Unless they are implicated, or sometimes we keep a girl—or a little boy, for that matter—who has no place to go and whose case will not come up until the next day. We keep them overnight in that place.

Mr. Sisson. Do you ever keep an unwilling witness who has no participation in or guilty knowledge of an offense?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; we can not.

Mr. Sisson. We were discussing that in your absence, and we were wondering if it were possible that you would hold a person simply because he had knowledge of an offense.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; but it is necessary to keep them there, those that are witnesses, if they have no guilty knowledge and necessarily no warrant has been served; but that is done only on the order of the district attorney.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Or if the district attorney does not care to prosecute them?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, or if they are witnesses for the Government.

AUTHORITY TO USE BUILDING.

Mr. Sisson. Upon what theory do they propose to turn this building over to you?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That building was acquired by condemnation, with the intent that all the buildings in those blocks between Fifteenth and Fourteenth Streets should be razed to make room for new Government buildings. That building is not suitable for any other purpose, and the Congress passed a law specifically authorizing its use by the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sisson. Authorizing what?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to turn this building over to the District Commissioners.

Mr. Sisson. When was that done?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That was done in 1917.

Mr. Sisson. That slipped by me. I would not have the District property used for the Federal Government, but I am equally opposed to using the Federal Government's property for the District.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We could not do it, of course, without specific enactment.

Mr. Sisson. If the Treasury Department is turning this over to you for \$1 a year, it seems to me that it is utterly abusing the property.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We got an appropriation at that time for altering this building.

Mr. Sisson. Here you would be altering this building of the Federal Government for the use of the District, making it possibly more unfit for the use of the Federal Government. I have no objection to your using this building, but I think you ought to pay a reasonable rental. I think that the Federal Government ought to get a reasonable rental out of the District for it. It is true that one-half of that money would come out of the Federal Government any way under the present half-and-half arrangement. If I have my own property lying idle, nobody ought to have the right to come and take it and use it without payment; and this is public property. I might give a man the right to use my property, but solely because the Federal Government has vested the Secretary of the Treasury with the power of disposing of this property, renting it for the use of the District government, and although that act might give him that specific authority, he certainly ought to require a reasonable rental from the District.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Mr. Sisson, I can give you another case. When we asked for the establishment of a clinic for the treatment of venereal diseases, we were instructed to find a piece of Government property that we could use in order to save rent.

Mr. DAVIS. Suppose Baltimore city should send over a request that they be allowed to use that building for some purpose, or for that same purpose, would it be proper for Baltimore to use it?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Well, we acted on the direction of Congress.

Mr. Sisson. I am not blaming you at all.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It was impossible to get enough money to conduct this work.

Mr. Sisson. I am not blaming you at all. I do not blame you for availing yourself of this right which you have under the law. I am only blaming the Federal officials for allowing it. I think if I was in your place, working for the District of Columbia, I would do just as you are doing. I would get the best building I could for the service which I was called upon to render. I commend you very highly for that. The purpose of this is not to condemn you, but to condemn the Federal officials for this—in my judgment—flagrant disregard of the rights of the United States Government.

Mr. BROWNLOW. But it has a perfect right to turn it over to us if it does not need it for the use of the Government.

Mr. Sisson. Free of rent?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. Congress has given the Secretary of the Treasury authority to do it.

Mr. Sisson. Congress does make more mistakes, possibly, than any other body of men in the world.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You are talking about this building. This is a very quasi-charitable undertaking, and the citizens give \$13,000 or \$14,000 for the equipment of the building. The question is whether the National Government can not afford to let them use it.

Mr. Sisson. We can not afford to use the Government's property for charity.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is just the desire to support this work.

Mr. Sisson. I have no objection; but I am going to make a protest against letting the Government property be used by the District of Columbia, and I would equally protest against Uncle Sam using the property of the District of Columbia, without payment for it.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Of course we would have no objection at all to your inserting an appropriation to provide for a reasonable rental.

Mr. Sisson. If I knew what a reasonable rental would be, I would prescribe a reasonable rental here. You gentlemen understand that we ought to keep accurate accounts between the District of Columbia and the Federal Government?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have no objection to that. We were just proceeding under what was the expressed desire of Congress.

SEPARATION INTO GROUPS THOSE DETAINED.

It is the desire of the Commissioners, in moving the house of detention to this other building, to arrange a classification which we now can not arrange on account of the limited facilities at the present house of detention. That classification will be in five general groups, four groups of juveniles, white boys and colored boys, white girls and colored girls, and then older women, who, because it is their first offense, or it is an offense of such a character that we do not believe they should be subjected to the ignominy of being locked up in the police station over night.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do you not believe there should be another classification of young girls who have committed their first offense, and they should be separated from the other class of young girls who are perhaps pretty tough?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is also arranged. In each of these classes we will have several rooms, so that hardened offenders will not be placed in the same room with a first offender or those who have taken the first false step.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The object of this classification is to reclaim, as far as possible, those who can be reclaimed?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is the idea; and to protect rather than prosecute those whose offense is of such character that there is a chance for salvation.

Of the 600 girls who were handled in 10 months it was necessary to prosecute less than 100; and of those over 400 who were handled without prosecution, less than 100 went back to the old game.

We were definitely able in one year to set 300 girls, at least temporarily, on the right road. We have no law in the District of Columbia whereby we can compel an examination for venereal disease. When one of these girls is taken in, if she is a minor, we get the consent of her parents or guardian.

EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT OF PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH VENEREAL DISEASE.

Mr. DAVIS. How do you ascertain the fact that she is afflicted in that way?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I was just about to say. If we get a request from the parent or guardian, if she is a minor, or if she is of age a request from the girl herself, to be examined, she is then examined by the health officer at the venereal-disease clinic. Most of these girls will tell you themselves whether they think they have or have not, but you have got to have an examination to determine that. Then, whenever it is possible, we arrange to give these girls treatment. A great many of them are being treated at the venereal-disease clinic of the health department, and in an increasing number. We have women physicians there and they are taken care of by women. Those who have bad cases, as I have said, a great number of them have been sent to these hospitals established for that particular purpose, by the courtesy of the States, since we have not any provision for that, and it is really pathetic in some of the instances, the cases that we have had.

If you do not mind, I will tell one or two of them so you can get an idea.

A girl was arrested here for passing bad checks on hotels, a very handsome, nice looking young girl. She absolutely refused to tell who she was, or where her parents were, or anything about it.

Mr. DAVIS. About what age?

Mr. BROWNLOW. She said she was 21, but we afterwards discovered that she was 17, and was 17 two days after we got her, so our jurisdiction was really only two days old, but she fibbed about her age. We made a very careful inquiry because she seemed to be, and she was, a girl of education and refinement, but she was going about to hotels picking up men and was passing bad checks. We got complaints from several hotels and finally found her. We finally found out by just a chance remark that she dropped some clue which enabled Mrs. Van Winkle to get in touch with the authorities in a certain Southern city, and immediately her father came here. This girl had been away from home for over two years. Her parents had found track of her

in different police departments once or twice, but they had never been able to get hold of her. She was extremely hard and unrepentant until her father came, and then she agreed to go to a hospital in her home State. She was afflicted with both gonorrhea and syphilis. Her father was a man of considerable means. He said he had other daughters, both older and younger, and that he did not want them to know about this girl, but that he would willingly, if I would accept it, write out a check for \$5,000 for what this woman's bureau had done. Of course, I did not accept the money.

That is the kind of work we are doing down there in the woman's bureau that men policemen never could do in the world, and the women can. The women can get the confidence of these girls, and the girls are made to see that if they will turn around and do halfway right that they will not be imprisoned. It is protective work. There is a woman in that bureau, Mrs. Votaw, who has these girls on a sort of voluntary probation, the girls that promise to be good. They come to see her every Sunday morning and they tell her what they have been doing the week before.

ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES.

Mr. DAVIS. Now, Mr. Commissioner, I wish you would tell us about these officers.

Mr. BROWNLOW. At the present time the staff is composed of six guards, a janitor, and three matrons. They are simply guards and matrons. They do simply guard duty. We want to substitute for them six attendants in the place of the six guards, one at \$1,600, three at \$1,200, two at \$1,080, in order that we can get a class of women and men who have training in the care of the delinquent juveniles, who are able to do for them what ought to be done and who are not merely guards. There is another attendant at \$900, so that makes seven. We desire a cook at \$600 a year, a laundress at \$600, and two janitors at \$600, so we will have a janitor on duty all the time.

At the present time the meals are brought in to the house of detention by a caterer, but the appropriation has been such that we have only been able to serve two meals a day there to these children, although we hold back enough from breakfast to give them a little lunch. There has been considerable complaint of that, and we believe that while it would be more expensive, we ought to have a cook in the premises, and we ought to cook our own meals.

Mr. DAVIS. Would it be cheaper?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; it would not be cheaper, because we want to give three meals a day. It would be more humane. I am not pretending it would be cheaper.

We want a laundress. It is the purpose to have some clothes on hand so that when a child comes in, the child will be taken and dressed in clothes, and their own clothes taken and washed and deloused.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you a supply of clothing of your own to do that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, we have not. We are going to have to buy a little, and we are going to use the girls when they are in detention for sewing, because, in these houses of detention that I have visited in New York, Philadelphia, etc., work is provided for all the time these people are in there, work or study, a class room and a teacher

being provided, so that no mischief is started in there by simply turning the key on them in the door with nothing to do. We believe we ought to take better physical care of these dirty little ragamuffins that we pick up; we ought to delouse them, and we ought to clean their clothing up, in order that when we turn them out we will have, at least, taught them one lesson in cleanliness.

Mr. Sisson. Now, Mr. Commissioner, in doing this work, if you can adopt the policy that Andrew Carnegie always claimed, and it is about the only thing that Andrew Carnegie ever did or said that I know of, that it is a mistaken charity to take people and take care of them, unless we teach them thereby to take care of themselves, I think it would be a good thing, but if your humanitarianism is carried so far that you give these people the idea that the public ought to take care of them, it is a very mistaken charity. If, on the other hand, you can take them and impress them by example and by teaching, and by actual work, to understand that they must take care of themselves, it is the best work you can do for a child who has no proper parental care.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is exactly one of the purposes, that these children will do their work, and they will keep the place clean. There will be a janitor for the heavy work, etc., but they are going to wash down the steps and keep the place clean, because we are going to adopt the methods that have been used in these other places.

Now, there is another use for this house of detention that I have not heretofore alluded to, which is a very important one, and very difficult now, under the present circumstances. That is, when a dependent child is found, or a child is taken in charge of the juvenile court and committed to the Board of Children's Guardians, the Board of Children's Guardians has to find a home for this child. Most of them are placed in boarding homes, and we pay board for them. If the child is able to do work, we put them in a home without charge. We can get a much better home for a child if, instead of having to place it within the working hours of the day, and having to hustle around and get a place for it, we can keep that child two or three days in a place where we can have it cleaned and made more presentable, and also give the staff of the Board of Children's Guardians a longer time in which to find a suitable place for it.

Sometimes we have to put them down there with these bad children and delinquent children because there is no other place, but if this place was large enough and we had a place for these dependent children we could keep them for two or three days until the Board of Children's Guardians could find a suitable place for them, and if you could clean the child up and find a suitable home, it would be more apt to welcome and receive it. That is also one of the purposes; and if you remember, last year we asked for a special receiving home for the Board of Children's Guardians, with a staff which would cost as much as this, but we believe this building, as large as it is, will enable both of those services to be carried on.

Mr. Sisson. Now, Mr. Commissioner, you have here a total request for \$31,700.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. How many children would you care for during the year?

Mr. DAVIS. Is not a large portion of that increase in the salaries of employees?

Mr. BROWNLOW. \$10,000 of it is an increase in the maintenance fund.

Mr. Sisson. The record, of course, ought to show what service is expected to be rendered.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We care for a good many, but we will care for a good many more than this.

Mr. Sisson. Still that does not give us any indication of what I have in mind.

Mr. BROWNLOW. What we have been doing?

Mr. Sisson. Yes, what you have been doing, and what you expect to do with this fund.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What you have been doing, and what you expect to do with the large building.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The number of cases last year has been placed in the record. The plan for the use of the building follows:

PLAN FOR THE HOUSE OF DETENTION.

First floor:

1. Woman's bureau, Metropolitan Police Department.
 - (a) Application and complaint desk.
 - (b) Director's office.
 - (c) Interviewing rooms.
2. Kitchen and pantry.
3. Receiving room for wards.
4. Shower baths, etc.

Second floor:

1. Recreation room.
2. Schoolroom.
3. Dining room.
4. Superintendent's room.
5. Psychopathic clinic.
6. Social hygiene clinic.
7. Nurse's room.
8. Emergency rooms for dependent or stranded women and girls over the age of 17.

Third floor:

1. Officer's or caretaker's bedrooms.
2. Recreation and occupation room.
3. Separate rooms for female wards over 17 years of age.
4. Northeast section for colored wards.

Fourth floor:

1. Dependent children's rooms.
2. Schoolroom.
3. Bedrooms for officers and caretakers.
4. Dining room.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Would you like to hear Mrs. VanWinkle?

Mr. Sisson. Is she here?

Mr. BROWNLOW. She is available.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I am convinced, as far as I am concerned. You do not need any more evidence for me.

Col. KUTZ. It is, in my judgment, a very important addition to the appropriation.

Mr. Sisson. That is not the point. The point is this. If you want to give more service, you are going to have to give the number of children you are going to care for.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You want the record to show it?

Mr. Sisson. Yes.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I would like to put in here the police report of the number of cases of misdemeanors committed by children under 17 years of age last year, a total of 2,221 male, and 255 female, who were charged in court.

Mr. DAVIS. They all have some connection with the house of detention?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The statement already given shows that nearly 3,000 children were handled last year. The number will increase because we have not had facilities to take care of all the cases that we should have handled.

MAINTENANCE.

Mr. DAVIS. You say that \$10,000 of this additional sum that you estimate for is for the increase in maintenance?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. That includes salaries?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Just maintenance. How much of this is increase in salaries?

Mr. BROWNLOW. About \$4,000 for salaries and \$10,500 in maintenance. You see, the maintenance item has been increased by \$7,500.

Mr. DAVIS. Is the number that you are taking care of increasing, generally speaking?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Very much?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The number we are taking care of is increasing rapidly, because we are paying more attention to the juvenile cases and doing better work.

NOTE.—Three members of the police court are regularly detailed to the House of Detention: One sergeant, with bonus, \$2,040, and two privates, with bonus, 3,800, making a total of \$5,480. The above was not included in previous House of Detention appropriations at all, but was charged to the police salaries appropriation. In addition to this privates are continually detailed to the House of Detention as substitutes when the regular detail secures sick or annual leave or for other reasons, making an additional charge against the police salaries appropriation. The total of \$5,840 with the additional salaries for substitutes has never appeared as a charge against the House of Detention. If you will deduct \$5,840, together with the allowance required for substitutes, from the \$10,000 additional appropriation asked for the House of Detention, you will find a very small margin of difference; it is approximately an increase over the old appropriation of only \$4,000. With the grant of the total amount needed to run the new House of Detention, we can return to the regular force for precinct duty the men now regularly detailed to the present House of Detention.

HARBOR PATROL.

Mr. DAVIS. Harbor patrol is the next item. Do you make any change in that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; we make no change.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1920.

FUEL, ETC.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is in connection with the harbor patrol. For fuel, construction, maintenance, repairs, and incidentals you are asking \$4,500, as against a current appropriation for this purpose of \$3,500. What is the occasion for that increase?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is desired to keep up the property better than it has been, and it is because of the increased cost of machinery, materials for repairs, and labor for repairs.

Mr. Sisson. Exactly what does this harbor patrol mean?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The harbor patrol consists of a body of policemen, under command of a lieutenant, which patrols the harbor. It has in the way of equipment three boats.

Mr. Sisson. That patrol covers the Potomac River in Washington?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; and the Anacostia River up as far as it is navigable.

Mr. Sisson. It covers those waters in the District of Columbia?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. It gives general police protection for the boats, covers the anchorage of boats, and searches for the bodies of persons who have been drowned.

Mr. Sisson. How many boats do they have?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Three.

Mr. Sisson. Is this the fund out of which you pay for the maintenance and repairs of the boats?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is for the boats and the station house. We have a small steam vessel, and we have two gasoline launches. One is in fairly good condition and one is in extremely bad condition. We have for several years asked for another boat, but it has not been granted. This year we eliminate that request on account of the effort to hold down expenditures, and somewhat in the hope that it may be possible to borrow some sort of launch from the Navy.

Mr. DAVIS. In the preceding item you have two engineers, at \$1,000 each; two firemen, one watchman, and two deck hands, at \$660 each.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Those are the men that operate the boats.

Mr. DAVIS. This item of \$5,300 is chiefly, if not wholly, composed of salaries.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is composed wholly of salaries. Deck hands at \$660 a year are so hard to keep that we rarely keep one over two or three months.

Mr. DAVIS. This item does not specify the salaries of the firemen and the watchman.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; they are all covered in that one item.

Mr. DAVIS. All of them are provided for at \$660 each?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. They get the \$240 bonus.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; but even with that bonus it has been extremely difficult to keep them.

ACTIVITIES.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Outside of searching for bodies, what other work do they do?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They police the anchorages. There are a great many privately owned boats in the river.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do you mean that they regulate the anchorage of boats, or direct that they anchor at certain places?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; that is done under Federal supervision; but there are river thieves.

Mr. SISSON. The Secretary of Commerce has charge of the regulation of the speed of vessels, etc.?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; but there is a constant watchout required on the river for thieves who go aboard the vessels, and break in and steal equipment or parts of the equipment of boats.

Mr. SISSON. There is a large number of skiffs and rowboats anchored in the river.

Col. KUTZ. There is no actual Federal supervision over anchorage in the harbor of Washington.

Mr. SISSON. Is there anywhere?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; there is in New York City, for instance, and in San Francisco.

Mr. SISSON. Is that where they anchor in the harbor?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; out in the road or channel.

Mr. SISSON. I know we regulate anchorages out in the sea, but a harbor is under a different control, is it not?

Mr. BROWNLOW. These are out in the channel. Then, there is, of course, the work of searching for bodies, and there are police occasionally on Analostan Island, which is sometimes a resort for disorderly parties.

Mr. SISSON. After all, the policing probably prevents more crime than they detect, and if you took them away, the crime would break out.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. It is a deterrent more than anything else.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is the policemen's and firemen's relief fund. You ask for this new language:

Including \$68,410.87 due pensioners of the police and fire departments, which was duly authorized during the fiscal years 1911 to 1915, inclusive, by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in accordance with law.

You have increased that item from \$218,724.36, the amount of the current appropriation, to \$293,257.15 in your estimate for 1921.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That estimate is based on the calculations of the mortality and probable retirements, and it includes authority to pay those back pensions, amounting to \$68,410.87, which is an ascertained amount. That is the amount that was due pensioners under the old pension law during those years from 1911 to 1915, when the funds were insufficient to pay them.

Mr. DAVIS. Is this a regular District half-and-half appropriation?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. This item includes the \$68,410.87. Out of what fund does that come?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Out of the police and firemen's relief fund, which is made up from disciplinary fines imposed upon policemen and firemen by the trial boards and—

Mr. SISSON. Does that include the fund from the dog tax?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; that was the old law, which also included police court fines. Under the new law the pension fund is made up from disciplinary fines, and the policemen and firemen contribute 1½ per cent of their salaries, which is retained every month from the salaries of the policemen and firemen, and then a sufficient amount to make up the balance of what is demanded is deposited in the Treasury from the revenues of the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS. Then the United States Government has nothing to do with this?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir. This is not an appropriation, but an authorization.

Mr. SISSON. We looked into that very fully once. At one time the fund was almost self-supporting. I do not know how it is now.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is absolutely self-supporting now. There can be no deficit in it now.

Mr. SISSON. You mean by that that there is practically nothing paid out of any tax funds or any District of Columbia funds?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; there is a considerable amount.

Mr. SISSON. A considerable amount paid from those sources now?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. That must have resulted from a loss of funds.

Mr. BROWNLOW. When you took off the \$150,000 of police court fines they went into the revenues, on the half-and-half basis, and that is what has made the difference. Now we have got these old pensions which were legally due and payable under the law. They were paid when the funds were not sufficient, and we believe that it is simply a matter of justice and equity to those old pensioners to pay them. As a matter of justice we ought to have authority to pay those old pensioners out of this fund.

Mr. SISSON. Is there any objection on the part of the other beneficiaries of this fund to paying them?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; this is unanimously supported.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is any part of this \$68,410.87 raised from the policemen themselves?

Mr. BROWNLOW. This is the balance that was not paid.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I understand that, but is any part of it raised from the policemen themselves?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; it was raised from the policemen.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And paid into the Treasury?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. That refers to 1 per cent of it.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Has 1 per cent of the \$68,410.87 been deducted from the salaries and retained?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; this is not a portion of the funds of those years, or of the amount retained. The total amount of money in the relief fund was insufficient by this amount to pay these pensions that were due and payable.

Mr. BUCHANAN. But they have paid their 1 per cent?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. This is really a deficiency proposition.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is a deficiency, but it is a deficiency fund for which Congress makes no appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS. It is a deficiency in this entire transaction.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; in an old transaction which terminated in 1915 and which, under the present law, can not be met.

Mr. DAVIS. None of it comes from the Federal Government?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Not one cent, nor is this total carried in the total of the bill.

Mr. BUCHANAN. There is nothing here to show that it is to be paid exclusively out of District funds.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The appropriation here is for the policemen and firemen's relief fund, and the statute itself sets that out.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

INCREASE IN SALARIES—ADDITIONAL INSPECTORS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for the fire department. I have before me some new legislation on the subject of the fire department, and in taking this testimony concerning the fire department we should ignore what appears on page 145 of the printed bill here and take the new law.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. The new estimates are submitted on page 2 of House Document No. 647.

Mr. DAVIS. There are no changes in the personnel. The only change is in regard to salaries.

Mr. BROWNLOW. There is no change in the personnel except that we ask for six inspectors for the fire marshal's office instead of four.

Mr. DAVIS. I am talking about the item on this page.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir, that is on this page. There is an item of six inspectors at \$1,660 each. Two additional inspectors are submitted. That is the only change, except the change in salaries authorized by law. In the personnel of the fire department, we have asked for only two more inspectors in the fire marshal's office or for six instead of four. The work of the fire marshal's office has long been sufficient to justify the employment of a great many more inspectors, and that recommendation has been made before.

Mr. DAVIS. So far as this committee is concerned, we can do nothing whatever about the salaries except to appropriate the salaries provided for in the new legislation.

Mr. Sisson. Under the Holman rule we could reduce the salaries.

Mr. DAVIS. But we could not increase the salaries.

Mr. Sisson. No.

Mr. DAVIS. Therefore, the only thing that we can do concerning this entire matter is to take into consideration those two additional inspectors that you are requesting.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. We have not a sufficient number of inspectors in the service to keep up the fire prevention work.

Salaries—Fire department, District of Columbia 1921.

[Original and substitute estimates as submitted by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.]

Position.	Commissioners' original estimate, 1921.		Increase, act of Jan. 24, 1920.	Substitute estimate.	
	Number.	Salary.		Number.	Salary.
Chief engineer	1	\$3,500	\$4,000	1	\$4,000
Deputy chief engineer	2	2,500	3,000	2	3,000
Battalion chiefs	8	2,000	2,400	8	2,400
Fire marshal	1	2,000	2,400	1	2,400
Deputy fire marshal	1	1,400	2,000	1	2,000
Inspectors	6	1,080	1,680	6	1,680
Chief clerk	1	2,000	2,400	1	2,400
Clerk	1	1,400	1,400	1	1,400
Clerk and stenographer	1	1,400	1,680	1	1,680
Captains	38	1,500	1,900	38	1,900
Lieutenants	40	1,320	1,760	40	1,760
Sergeants	41	1,200	1,700	41	1,700
Superintendent of machinery	1	2,000	2,500	1	2,500
Assistant superintendent of machinery	1	1,200	2,000	1	2,000
Engineers	27	1,200	(¹)		
Assistant engineers	27	1,140			
Pilots	2	1,150	1,700	2	1,700
Marine engineers	2	1,200	1,700	2	1,700
Assistant marine engineers	2	1,140	1,680	2	1,680
Marine firemen	2	840	1,480	2	1,480
Privates:					
Class 3			1,680	258	1,680
Class 2	342	1,140	1,580	208	1,580
Class 1	103	800	1,480	33	1,480
Hostler	1	600	1,080	1	1,080
Laborers	1	600	1,000	1	1,000
Amount required to pay salaries of privates of class 2 who will be promoted to class 3 and privates of class 1 who will be promoted to class 2 during the fiscal year 1920					2,600
Total					1,084,480
Amount required to pay increase of compensation (bonus), at \$240 per annum (there being 661 persons who would be entitled to said bonus)					156,240
Total		763,180			1,240,720

¹ To classes 1, 2, or 3.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO ENGINE HOUSES AND GROUNDS.

Mr. DAVIS. In the item for repairs and improvements to engine houses and grounds you are asking no change.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is the balance in this appropriation for repairs and improvements to engine houses and grounds?

Mr. DONOVAN. The balance on February 1 was \$5,131.95. The expenditures for the past seven months have been \$10,868.

Mr. DAVIS. It looks as though you would use up the entire amount of the appropriation before the end of the fiscal year?

Mr. DONOVAN. Two-thirds of the appropriation has been expended in seven months.

Mr. BROWNLOW. But that does not necessarily mean that we will have the same expenditure every month. We will require the entire amount, but I do not think there will be any deficiency in that item.

Mr. Sisson. At that rate of expenditure you can pull through?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

REPAIRS TO APPARATUS—EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL FOR REPAIR SHOP.

Mr. DAVIS. For repairs to apparatus and motor vehicles and other motor-driven apparatus, etc., you ask \$28,000, as against the current appropriation of \$20,000.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We ask again in that item for an increase of the appropriation from \$20,000 to \$28,000. That is made necessary by the increasing amount of motor apparatus that is being repaired, and by the continued increase in the cost of materials, with no expected diminution in the cost of labor, and the necessity of employing some additional machinists for this shop. The operation of the repair shop has resulted in very great economies, since we are enabled to keep the apparatus in repair, and are also able to build small pieces of apparatus out of spare parts.

Mr. DAVIS. For 1920 you asked \$25,000, and were allowed \$20,000. Has there been any deficiency in this item?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It will be very difficult to get through this year without asking for a deficiency.

Mr. DONOVAN. The balance on the 1st of February was \$10,214.48.

Mr. DAVIS. You should be able to pull through with that.

Mr. BROWNLOW. But we are not doing all the work that we should do, because we must hold in reserve until the end of the year out of that appropriation sufficient money to take care of major repairs in case there is an accident involving the serious injury to one or more of our large and expensive pieces of apparatus. It is always the endeavor to hold off until the end of the year and not to purchase supplies until in June, so that we will be safe on the larger items of repairs.

HOSE.

Mr. DAVIS. You are also asking for an increase for hose from \$12,000 to \$15,000. Why is that increased?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is solely due to an increase in the price of fire hose.

Mr. DAVIS. What has been that increase?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The cost of fire hose, per foot, has been as follows:

1918, 2½-inch.....	\$0. 81
1918, 3-inch.....	1. 035
1919, 2½-inch.....	. 875
1920.....	No contract.

14. No contract has as yet been made for furnishing hose to the fire department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. This delay was due to the belief that prices of hose would be less, as time elapsed. Bids will be opened this month. I am advised that since July, 1919, the price of rubber has decreased, but that the costs of cotton and labor have both increased.

Mr. BROWNLOW. In some years we were able to turn back some part of the \$12,000.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is the condition of the fund now?

Mr. DONOVAN. We have not paid out any more than \$51.86.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have not bought any hose this year.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You have spent practically none of the appropriation?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is true. We held off for several months in the hope that there would be a drop in the market.

Mr. Sisson. What is the life of this fire hose?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That depends on several factors. It depends on whether the hose is installed in a very busy engine house, or in one that is not so busy.

Mr. Sisson. There is a certain amount that you have to buy every year in order to keep up your supply of hose.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The old hose that we used to purchase for the department under closed specification at \$1.10 per foot had a life of from 8 to 10 years. We decided that it would be better to purchase some cheaper hose, and we started out with hose at 45 cents per foot. Some of that hose is breaking down and some is not. We have had only five years' experience with it, and it is difficult to say what its life will be, but I believe that that cheap hose will have a life of 6 or 7 years, as compared with 9 or 10 years' life for the other hose, still making it much more economical.

Mr. Sisson. That is what is known as web hose?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is a cotton-jacketed hose.

Mr. GARGES. It is not all-rubber hose?

Mr. Sisson. Some of it has rubber on the outside, has it not?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We do not buy any all-rubber hose. There are still some few fire departments in cities like New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia that buy all-rubber hose for certain sections of those cities where there are very tall buildings. For the better character of that all-rubber hose, they pay four or five dollars per foot, which is very expensive. They use that sort of hose only where they have extremely high pressure in order to protect very tall buildings.

Mr. Sisson. What do you call this hose you purchase?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is a cotton-jacketed hose.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I understood you to say that it sells for from 45 cents to \$1.25 per foot?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I said that for many years the department bought hose at \$1.10 per foot, and then we commenced buying a cheaper hose. We started with hose at 45 cents per foot, but the very last we bought was about 87 cents per foot.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do you think it will last eight or nine years?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I think it will last six or seven years.

Mr. BUCHANAN. If it lasts six years, and if you had none to start on, you ought to have about 72,000 feet of hose now.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I do not know how many feet we have, but during several of those years when the appropriation was \$15,000 and \$18,000, it was not all expended, and at our own suggestion it was reduced to \$12,000. In some of those years we did not spend the appropriation, but the commissioners have always felt that there should be a sufficient appropriation here to enable us to have plenty of hose. However, we will not buy all the hose that is appropriated for simply because we have the appropriation, but we want to be on the safe side.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You are correct about that. I was thinking that if you had bought that quantity of hose every year, and if it lasted six or seven years, there might possibly be some years when it would not be necessary to buy hose.

Mr. Sisson. It is well enough to have funds for the purchase of hose, even if it is covered back into the Treasury, because you can not afford to be short on hose.

Mr. BROWNLOW. In many years a great deal of this appropriation has reverted, but if we had any trouble on that score we would want sufficient money to buy hose. That is the way the commissioners look upon it.

FUEL.

Mr. DAVIS. For 1920 you asked an appropriation of \$41,600 for fuel, and we granted you \$35,000. Has there been a deficiency in that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Mr. Donovan, what is the state of the fuel fund?

Mr. DONOVAN. So far \$23,113.88 has been expended in seven months, leaving a balance of \$11,886 on the 1st of February.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking for less in your estimate than you did a year ago.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Of course it is impossible for us to accurately estimate the fuel expenditures, because we do not know the price at which we will have to purchase it.

Mr. DAVIS. In making the estimates you want to be on the safe side?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; they are made upon estimates furnished by the Government fuel yards, so far as the coal is concerned, but the Government does not guarantee the figures, of course.

Mr. Sisson. It appears that you have \$11,886 in money; how much fuel have you on hand?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The coal on hand at close of business March 3, 1920, was:

Anthracite.....	245 tons+113 pounds.
Bituminous.....	149 tons+490 pounds.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Under the head of fuel, aside from gasoline, coal is used in the fire engine houses where we have the old-fashioned steamers. Coal is used in those houses for 24 hours a day the year around, because the steam must be kept up. There is a limited capacity for coal storage at the engine houses, so that not a great deal is kept on hand.

Mr. Sisson. But you have bunkers at each of the fire engine houses, and you keep some supply at the houses. It does not take very much coal to keep steam up unless you are using the steam.

Mr. BROWNLOW. As I have said, an accurate estimate is impossible, because we can not tell in advance what charges will be made by the Government for fuel. We get all of our fuel from the Federal Government.

HORSES.

Mr. DAVIS. You have no increase in the appropriation for the purchase of horses.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you think you will need that appropriation?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. The price of horses has increased, but the number that we will buy, we hope, will be decreased.

Mr. DAVIS. That is due to the number of motor-driven apparatus you have?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; and especially if we can get what we are asking for on the next few pages.

Mr. Sisson. You do not get fire horses very cheaply, do you?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; we have to pay from \$340 to \$350 for them.

Mr. Sisson. Where do you get these horses?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Mostly in the Baltimore market. The horse market in Baltimore is very good. It is the best anywhere in this section, and they are purchased on personal inspection.

Mr. DAVIS. Many of your fire engines are drawn by motors.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. How many are drawn by horses?

Mr. BROWNLOW. About one-half of them now. I will insert the exact number in the record. We are far behind other cities in the country in the matter of the motorization of our fire department. Most of the large cities of the country now have completely motorized their fire equipment. We have motorized a great deal of it. That is quite material in the view of the commissioners because of the infinitely greater efficiency of the motor-driven apparatus.

A statement of the type of apparatus in service follows:

Horse drawn:

Steam engines.....	16
Combination chemical and hose wagons.....	17
Trucks, hook and ladder.....	9
Water tower.....	1
Chemical engines.....	3
Wreck and windlass wagon.....	1
Fuel wagons.....	3
Supply wagons.....	2
Buggies.....	2
Total.....	54

Motor apparatus:

Autos.....	11
Tractorized steamers.....	9
Pumpers.....	8
Trucks, hook and ladder.....	8
Supply wagons.....	1
Combination chemical and hose wagons.....	19
Fuel wagons.....	3
Total.....	59

Ordered, but not received:

Pumpers.....	3
Combination chemical and hose wagons.....	3
Truck, hook and ladder.....	1

In order to dispense with the use of horses in the fire department, the purchase of the following apparatus would be necessary:

Combination chemical and hose wagons.....	11
Pumping engines.....	13
Hook and ladder trucks.....	3
City service trucks.....	3
Automobiles.....	2
Fuel wagons.....	3
Wreck wagon.....	1
Supply wagon.....	1
Water tower.....	1
Total.....	38

Mr. SISSON. Are there any stables or farms that raise horses for this purpose especially?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; there are some in Virginia and some in Maryland. Of course it is a decreasing business.

Mr. SISSON. I was wondering why the price of that character of horses should keep up.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you mean to say that there are farms operated for the purpose of raising horses for fire departments?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They specialize on that type of horses, but the same type is used for drawing large trucks.

Mr. SISSON. I was wondering if there was a decrease in the number of people purchasing them.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I do not know as to that.

Mr. SISSON. I imagine trucks of all kinds are displacing horses as rapidly as possible. I know that in some cities they are advocating the elimination of horses on account of the filth of various kinds.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Truck horses, especially in industrial cities and in mercantile cities, are far from being displaced because of the difficulty of handling motor trucks in making short stops, and there is still a great demand for truck horses.

Mr. DAVIS. Is it more difficult to handle a truck, motor driven, than it is to handle a horse-drawn truck?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is where you have frequent stops or where you are collecting material. In the matter of collecting garbage and ashes—even if the alleys were all wide enough—you must use horses because of the frequent starts and stops.

Mr. DAVIS. I was talking about fire engines.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is better in every respect to have motors when it comes to fire engines.

Mr. DAVIS. I know that when you go down alleys and things of that kind horses are more useful, but I was speaking strictly about fire engines.

FORAGE.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; and I will discuss that when we get to that portion of the bill. We ask for an increase of \$5,000 in the estimate for forage for the fire department. That is a very carefully made up estimate of the cost based on the prices we obtained August 5, 1919, for oats, hay, straw, corn, etc. Those prices show a per capita cost per day of 54 cents for a horse. We now have 142 horses, but 20 horses will be displaced; we will get rid of 20 horses and feed only 122 during this fiscal year, but we will still have a \$5,000 increase in the appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS. Has forage increased in price during the last year?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. You must remember, when you say last year, that we are not talking about the calendar year from now, but we are talking about the time the estimates are made, which was last October for the present year and the previous October in the case of the current year, in which we already have a deficiency.

Mr. DAVIS. A year and a half ago corn was worth \$1.67 or \$1.70 a bushel and it went down to \$1.20 awhile ago. Has hay increased or decreased?

Mr. BROWNLOW. There may have been some reduction since we made this estimate, but you see we buy on an annual contract. I

know there is a deficiency in this appropriation for this year and we have not been able to get along on \$20,000.

Mr. DAVIS. You are going to have a smaller number of horses, and I really do not believe oats, hay, and corn have gone up; I think they have really gone down.

Mr. BROWNLOW. They have not gone down on the basis of this estimate, because these are actual quotations.

Mr. DONOVAN. The expenditures to January 31 amounted to \$15,400, and the balance on February 1 was \$4,600. The month of February will practically use that up.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We will have a deficiency in that item for the year. The \$5,000 increase is made on the basis of a reduction in the number of horses from 142 to 122.

REPAIRS TO FIRE BOAT.

The next item is for repairs to fire boat. We ask \$1,500, whereas last year we had \$2,500, some special repairs having had to be made. This year, however, \$1,500 will be sufficient for ordinary repairs.

Mr. DAVIS. You only had \$500 in 1919.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; but just before the end of that year we got a deficiency of \$5,000.

Mr. SISSON. Which made \$5,500 for that year?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. Did you put an engine or something of that kind in the fire boat?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; it was badly broken up on account of the heavy ice of that year, so that it needed extensive repairs to the hull, which were made for us at the navy yard.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for contingent expenses, horseshoeing, furniture, fixtures, etc., in which item there is an increase of \$8,000.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. With a decrease in the number of horses, it seems to me there ought not to be that much of an increase.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Very little of this has anything to do with horses. This is for the contingent expenses of the entire department. We have had to ask for an increased appropriation in every item of contingent expenses, because everything that goes into contingent expenses has increased in price. Of course there is horseshoeing, which is a continuing expense, and there is furniture and also fixtures. We are far behind in keeping up with what we ought to do and the replacements we ought to make in furniture. Then we have the gas bill, the electric-light bill, and all of the other various items that go to make up the contingent expenses. Those expenses include printing, all of the furniture, all of the bed linen, and everything of that character, entering into the furnishing of the engine houses. There is one item that is very important. It is very necessary in a fire-engine house to have an individual locker for each fireman, into which he can put his street clothes, and in order to prevent pilfering or the accusation of it. We had 144 men added to the department by the two-platoon system, and we have not had the money with which to put in these lockers. The 144 lockers would cost \$3,000 or \$4,000.

Mr. DAVIS. Did the two-platoon system occasion much additional expense?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; about 33½ per cent in salaries.

Mr. DAVIS. I was very much in favor of that at the time it passed, and I have not changed my mind even if it does cost more.

Mr. DONOVAN. The contingent expenses, for ⅞ of the year, amounted to \$20,478.71, and there was a balance on February 1 of \$4,521.29. There will be a deficiency this year, and there was a deficiency of \$9,000 in 1919.

Mr. BROWNLOW. So that we ask for \$1,000 less than we had last year; and we will have to have a deficiency this year. About \$11,000 is for all of the ordinary expenses for the operation of the 39 engine houses and the rest is made up of horseshoeing, furniture, fixtures, oils, stable supplies, gas and electric bills, removal of ashes, etc.

Mr. DAVIS. What particular item is increased?

Mr. BROWNLOW. None is increased over 1919 because we expended \$32,000 then.

Mr. DAVIS. And you are now asking for \$33,000?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. I am unable to find any item you have increased.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. There is a slight increase in the item for furniture and fixtures, but those are estimated expenditures. We are really asking for what we had last year.

Mr. SISSON. That practically makes up the difference.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. Does the furniture and fixture item include the lockers about which you have spoken?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It would include some of them. We do not believe, even if we should get the \$33,000 asked for, that we could put all of them in during one year, but if we ever get any balances toward the end of the year that is the way we want to use them.

Mr. DAVIS. I do not know whether the record shows how many firemen you have—I mean, officers and men.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

FOR ONE AERIAL HOOK AND LADDER TRUCK, SIX FIRE ENGINES, THREE COMBINATION CHEMICAL AND ROSE WAGONS, ALL MOTOR DRIVEN.

Mr. BROWNLOW. 650. On page 150 we come to the item of permanent improvements. Again the Commissioners have elected to continue the policy of not asking for any more fire-engine houses or fire stations, although there is definite need for at least two in the District, and there is a very great need for the replacement of two old houses which were built in the sixties; but we still believe that the most important thing for the fire department is to substitute motor-driven apparatus for horse-drawn apparatus, because every time you put in motor apparatus you greatly increase the effective radius of a particular fire station, thereby obviating the necessity of establishing new fire stations. You can cover more ground.

Mr. DAVIS. You can cover more territory with an engine than you can with horses?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; very much more territory, and the effective radius of every fire engine house is greatly increased. Then as we substitute motor fire engines for steam fire engines we work two economies, first, you do not have to feed gasoline as you have to feed hay, oats, and corn, because the gasoline is used only when the apparatus is in service.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the cost of these motor-driven fire engines?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Well, of course, they have greatly increased in cost. We ask for six, at \$10,500, and we ask for five chemical and hose wagons, at \$5,800.

Mr. DAVIS. You got three last year?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. And now you want six more?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We want six more. We ask for six fire engines and five combination chemical and hose wagons. You see, each engine house has a fire engine, a pumping engine, and a combination chemical and hose wagon, which is the hose reel, with a chemical tank installation in addition. We will place these at Nos. 13, 15, 17, 18, and 19 engine companies, and the sixth engine will be held in reserve to take the place of any motor-driven apparatus that is out of service. At present we have no reserve motor-driven engine, and when, for any reason, a motor-driven pumping engine is out of service—even for a few hours or a few days—we have to place a horse-drawn engine in its place. Of course, to put horse-drawn engines in an engine house where they have not been used to them for several years breaks up the orderly direction of things, and it leaves a horse-drawn engine to go to a fire in company with a motor-driven hose wagon. So we would like to have that one motor-driven fire engine for a reserve.

Mr. Sisson. Does this supply all of your engine houses?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. Sisson. We have been adding some from year to year, and I was wondering—

Mr. BROWNLOW (interposing). I will put in the record how many more it will take to complete motorization.

Statement showing progress of motorization in the fire department, District of Columbia, Mar. 5, 1920.

Location.	Type of apparatus.	Active.	Reserve.
Engine Company:			
No. 4.....	Horse-drawn steamer.....	1	
No. 8.....	do. ¹	1	
No. 12.....	do. ¹	1	
No. 13.....	do.....	1	
No. 15.....	do.....	1	
No. 17.....	do.....	1	
No. 18.....	do.....	1	
No. 21.....	do. ¹	1	
No. 26.....	do.....	1	
No. 27.....	do.....	1	
Reserve.....	do. ²		6
Engine Company:			
No. 4.....	Horse-drawn chemical and hose wagon.....	1	
No. 8.....	do. ¹	1	
No. 12.....	do. ¹	1	
No. 13.....	do.....	1	
No. 15.....	do.....	1	
No. 17.....	do.....	1	
No. 18.....	do.....	1	
No. 21.....	do. ¹	1	
No. 26.....	do.....	1	
No. 27.....	do.....	1	
No. 2.....	Horse-drawn chemical and hose wagon (extra).....	1	
Reserve.....	Horse-drawn chemical and hose wagon ³		6
Truck Company:			
No. 5.....	Horse-drawn hook and ladder truck.....	1	
No. 8.....	do.....	1	
No. 9.....	do. ¹	1	
No. 11.....	do.....	1	
No. 12.....	do.....	1	
Reserve.....	do. ⁴		
Truck Company No. 3.....	Horse-drawn water tower.....	1	

¹ Motor apparatus authorized and ordered but not received.

² Three awaiting condemnation.

³ One awaiting condemnation.

Statement showing progress of motorization in the fire department, District of Columbia,
Mar. 5, 1920—Continued.

Location.	Type of apparatus.	Active.	Reserve.
Engine Company:			
No. 20.....	Horse-drawn chemical engine.....	1	.....
No. 25.....	do.....	1	.....
Chemical Company No. 2.....	do.....	1	.....
Repair shop.....	Horse-drawn wreck and windlass wagon.....	1	.....
Truck Company:			
No. 2.....	Horse-drawn fuel wagon.....	1	.....
No. 7.....	do.....	1	.....
Reserve.....	do.....		1
Truck Company No. 2.....	Horse-drawn supply wagon.....	1	.....
Engine Company No. 8.....	do.....	1	.....
Reserve.....	Buggies, horse-drawn.....		2
Total.....		35	19
Engine Company:			
No. 2.....	Chief's auto.....	2	.....
No. 14.....	do.....	1	.....
Truck Company:			
No. 4.....	do.....	2	.....
No. 2.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 1.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 6.....	do.....	1	.....
Repair shop.....	do.....	1	.....
Reserve.....	do.....		2
Engine Company:			
No. 1.....	Tractorized steam engine.....	1	.....
No. 3.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 6.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 7.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 9.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 11.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 14.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 23.....	do.....	1	.....
Reserve.....	do.....		1
Engine Company:			
No. 2.....	Motor pumping engine.....	1	.....
No. 5.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 8 ¹	do.....		.....
No. 10.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 12 ¹	do.....		.....
No. 20.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 21 ¹	do.....		.....
No. 22.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 24.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 25.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 28.....	do.....		.....
Truck Company:			
No. 1.....	Motor hook and ladder truck.....	1	.....
No. 2.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 3.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 4.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 6.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 7.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 9 ¹	do.....		.....
No. 10.....	do.....	1	.....
Reserve.....	do.....		1
Engine Company:			
No. 1.....	Motor chemical and hose wagon.....	1	.....
No. 2.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 3.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 5.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 6.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 7.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 8 ¹	do.....		.....
No. 9.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 10.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 11.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 12 ¹	do.....		.....
No. 14.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 16.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 20.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 21 ¹	do.....		.....
No. 22.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 23.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 24.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 28.....	do.....	1	.....
Reserve.....	do.....		3
Repair shop.....	Motor supply wagon.....	1	.....
Truck Company:			
No. 3.....	Motor fuel wagon.....	1	.....
No. 4.....	do.....	1	.....
No. 6.....	do.....	1	.....
Total.....		52	7

¹ Ordered but not received.

Percentage motorized, 52.2. Percentage horse-drawn, 47.7.

Mr. Sisson. You have about half and half?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have more than half now.

Mr. Sisson. How many fire-engine houses have you?

FOR THREE CITY SERVICE TRUCKS, MOTOR DRIVEN.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have 38. The three city service trucks will be used to replace two small horse-drawn trucks which are at the Brightwood engine house and the Congress Heights engine house, suburban engine houses, and at Tennallytown, which is an old horse-drawn truck which we are rebuilding with a motor tractor, but which is not suitable for suburban work, and when that is rebuilt we will bring that down into the city. That was the first motor truck ever purchased by the department, and it is to be rebuilt. We need these three trucks to replace two horse-drawn trucks and one old motor truck.

Mr. DAVIS. How many trucks of this character have you altogether?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The three I mentioned are all we have of this class; they are small trucks and they are not the large aerial hook-and-ladder trucks; they are for suburban service where you do not need tall ladders.

Mr. DAVIS. What is this item "Permanent improvements: For one aerial hook-and-ladder truck, motor driven, \$13,500?" Do you get one of those every year?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We are trying to get all of the horse-drawn trucks displaced by motor trucks, and this will replace the horse-drawn truck that is now at the No. 5 truck house in Georgetown, and which has a suburban range of territory. It is necessary, when horses are displaced and motor apparatus is installed, to take out the ordinary drum coal stoves which are used in all the old engine houses and use steam heat, on account of the danger of fire and, of course, it is much more desirable than stove heat. For that purpose we have submitted an estimate for installing steam heat in engine and truck houses amounting to \$7,200. We have had, as you will see, for the last three years, \$6,000 a year, and this item is increased partly because of the increased number of houses it is designed to cover and partly because of increased cost.

FOR INSTALLING STEAM HEAT IN ENGINE AND TRUCK HOUSES.

Mr. Sisson. How many did you install with the \$6,000?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Well, we installed two last year, and this next year we intend to install steam heat in three houses. The two cost us \$5,999.30, so that we lacked 70 cents of exhausting the appropriation. As I say, we propose to install steam heat in three engine houses during the coming year.

Mr. Sisson. Referring to the five combination chemical and hose wagons, motor driven, are they of real service and, if so, what service do they render not rendered by the fire engines?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The fire engines carry no hose; the hose that goes to a fire is carried on a hose wagon.

Mr. Sisson. Is the chemical apparatus connected with the hose wagon?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. Is that supposed to attend to a fire before the engine itself gets there?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Is the combination chemical and hose wagon effective in putting out a fire?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. I will explain it to you. Of course, it was always necessary to have the hose go ahead of the fire engine, and formerly we used to have chemical engines in addition. The chemical tank is small, and several years ago the necessity of having three pieces of apparatus was eliminated by putting the chemical apparatus right on the hose wagon, which at all times must be the first thing at the scene of a fire. Very frequently, if it is a small fire, when the hose wagon gets there they use the chemical first and it is not necessary to attach the pumping engine at all.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is, when the fire has not spread too much the chemical puts it out?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; but we used to have chemical engines that went along, too, but now we use the combination chemical and hose wagon. The chemical tank is attached to the front part of the hose wagon and it is simply two pieces of apparatus in one. You see, they always go in pairs. Last year we had three fire engines and three wagons and this year we are asking for an extra engine for reserve duty, and then there will be five engines and five hose wagons that will go together in the five engine houses.

Mr. DAVIS. What did you do with those separate chemical wagons?

Mr. BROWNLOW. There is only one still in the District. They were all torn up.

Mr. DAVIS. You can not use those in connection with the hose wagons?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; they are very small and inadequate things.

Mr. DAVIS. What became of them?

Mr. BROWNLOW. All but two have been torn up, the wheels and other portions taken off.

Mr. DAVIS. Then you have no chemical wagons at all?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We still have one in service which will be displaced, and then we have one that was not torn up which we sent to Occoquan, to be used down there in case of fire; the others were all scrapped many years ago.

Mr. Sisson. How many of these hook-and-ladder motor-driven vehicles have you?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have five.

Mr. Sisson. You have five hook-and-ladder trucks?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Motor driven?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. You are asking for one more?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Do you want one of these at each engine house?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They are not in engine houses at all; they are at separate truck houses, with the exception of these small suburban trucks which are at engine houses, and on New Jersey Avenue we have a truck company and an engine company in the same house, and on Lanier Place we have a truck company and an engine company in the same house, which would be our future policy in building, but for many years it was the policy to have them in separate houses.

Mr. Sisson. Do you have any of these towers?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have one water tower.

Mr. Sisson. How has that been operating?

Mr. BROWNLOW. By horses.

Mr. Sisson. I mean, has it been operating successfully?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; with the exception of the time you saw it turn over.

FOR CONCRETE AND FRAME DRILL TOWER.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking for one concrete and frame drill tower, \$7,300.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Tell me what that is.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The drill tower?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Yes.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The idea is to have a drill tower so that we can take these young men who are coming in and have them work on the tower. We used to have a frame tower, but it became so dilapidated and unsafe that it was demolished in 1911, so that for the last 9 or 10 years we have not had any drill tower, such as every large city has on which to train its men.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do you train them how to go up and down?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; we train them how to take the hose up and come down with it, with water and without water.

Mr. DAVIS. You have asked for this several times before?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. But it is extremely desirable to give some training to these men who are coming into the department, training of this character aside from the training they actually get at fires.

Mr. DAVIS. Who instructs them?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The older members of the fire department. Of course, we have a school, but we can only teach them theory. We have added over 250 new men to the fire department in the past 18 months. There is an increase of 144 new men, but the number of new men taking the places of those who have left the service amounts to more than 200. We earnestly urge that this appropriation be granted so that we can give the men sufficient training in order that they may do their duty better and make them better fire fighters, as well as educating them to protect their own lives and limbs.

Mr. BUCHANAN. These estimates carry a requested increase over last year's appropriations of \$101,226 for betterments in the fire department, which does not include \$321,000 of increased salaries under the bill recently passed by Congress, making a total of \$422,226 of increased appropriations for the fire department.

Mr. DAVIS. Are you asking for any increase in the number of firemen?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; none except the two additional inspectors in the fire marshal's office.

Mr. DAVIS. All of your authorizations heretofore have been filled?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have very few vacancies. We have only six or seven at the present time.

Mr. DAVIS. It seems to be a job that men here do not shun, or they are willing to enter the service.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. We had a great deal of difficulty during the war, but we have been able to recruit this service.

Mr. DAVIS. You had some trouble in filling vacancies in the police department, but you have very few vacancies in the fire department?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is true. We have been more successful in recruiting the fire department.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is health department. Your estimates for 1921 is \$106,990 as against a current appropriation of \$98,790.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I will take the items up in order. The first increase is in the sanitary inspection force, where we ask for 16 inspectors instead of 10, or 6 additional sanitary inspectors at \$1,200 each. The increase in the sanitary inspection force is urgently needed to properly safeguard the health of the people. Our city has now increased in population, and it is necessary to have a proper corps of trained sanitary inspectors to look after the sanitation of the city, to search for nuisances, and to take the necessary steps to protect the public by the abatement of nuisances.

Mr. DAVIS. It is their duty to inspect both inside and outside of dwelling houses, stores, and other places of business?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And in the back yards?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. They also inspect and aid in the enforcement of the law for the registration of births and in enforcing the contagious-disease law, smoke law, and various other municipal ordinances. For instance, they investigate complaints of the lack of provisions for proper water-closets and other sanitary facilities.

Mr. DAVIS. How many inspectors have you now?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Ten.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the total number you have now?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; that number has been insufficient for many years. Ten is not the total number of inspectors.

Mr. DAVIS. I want to know how many you have.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We now have 15. There are two at \$1,000 and three at \$900, and we want six additional ones put in at \$1,200. That would give us a total of 21 sanitary inspectors. The force has not been sufficient for several years to properly keep up with the work and take care of the complaints that come in. There is very little actual searching done in connection with sanitary installations in houses, etc., because all of the time of the men we have is taken up in responding to complaints, and we ought to have an addition to the sanitary inspection force.

Mr. DAVIS. Can you get much of an inspector at \$900, or a very efficient one?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We train the new ones who come in at that, but we do not get as efficient ones as we used to get. These men were formerly selected from civil-service lists, but it is not possible now to secure enough applicants.

Mr. DAVIS. They get the bonus, do they not?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

ADDITIONAL FOOD INSPECTORS.

The next item of increase is in the food-inspection service, where we ask for two food inspectors at \$1,500.

Mr. DAVIS. They are both new places?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. It is becoming more and more difficult to get men of sufficient experience to serve in the food-inspection service, and we are asking for two at \$1,600.

Mr. DAVIS. What are their chief duties?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I was going to explain that. We ask for two at \$1,600, for seven instead of three at \$1,400, or four additional at \$1,400, making a total of six new places. Their duties are varied. A great many of them are assigned to the dairy-farm inspection service, and their duties are in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and occasionally in New York, where it is necessary to inspect the various dairy farms that apply for permits to ship milk into the District of Columbia. These men, of course, must be veterinarians and they must have past experience in that work. A number of them are on that duty all the time. Those who are on duty here in the city inspect the food stores, restaurants, lunch rooms, and places where food is stored either in the raw or prepared state.

Mr. DAVIS. You inspect the food not only at its source, but after it arrives here and the manner of handling it here?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir. The milk supply is inspected, I should say, both at the source and after it arrives here. The other food products are inspected here at the markets, in the grocery stores, restaurants, and other such places. That inspection is only local, and of course every day they find food that is unfit for consumption and condemn it.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you not inspect butter at the places where it is made?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; we only inspect raw milk at the source, when it is to be shipped into the District of Columbia, or we inspect the dairy farms where it is produced.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The cows are tested for tuberculosis?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. Of course, no permit is given to any dairy where the herd has not been tuberculin tested, and where the dairy is not kept up to a certain standards of cleanliness. Those inspections must be made in the field, and it has been difficult in that respect, with the salaries we have been able to pay, to get competent veterinarians to do that work. The allowance which you will find later in the bill for transportation has been insufficient.

Mr. DAVIS. Why should you have veterinary surgeons to examine milk?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No one else would be competent to make the inspections of the dairy herds. Nobody else would be competent to apply the tuberculin test.

Mr. Sisson. Besides that, the inspector must know all about cows when he goes to examine into the health of the herd.

Mr. DAVIS. Is there any other inspection of the milk after you inspect the cow?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The dairy that wishes to ship milk into the District of Columbia must apply to the health officer for a permit, and

before that permit is granted an inspector visits the farm; the inspector ascertains whether or not the cows are free from tuberculosis, and whether or not the conditions under which the cows are kept and the milk is taken are sanitary.

Mr. Sisson. They also make an inspection of the water they drink?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Everything of that character is inspected before a man is given a permit to sell milk in the District of Columbia. Then from time to time, the inspector returns to that farm to see whether or not those conditions are maintained. The inspection of the milk as it comes in from day to day is done by the food inspectors here, because there is always the possibility of substitution and the possibility of adulteration.

Mr. DAVIS. It does not require veterinarians to make that inspection?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; and they are not veterinarians. The dairy farms are inspected by veterinarians. We have not had enough men to do this work properly. Here is the situation with respect to milk: The milk consumption of the city has very greatly increased with the increase in population, and the radius of the milk supply has greatly increased.

Mr. DAVIS. Regardless of the cost?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; I was just about to say that on account of the increase of this radius, the price of milk has been brought down. In cases where dairy farmers did not ship milk to this community upon an application for permit being made, our inspectors were sent out, and they inspected farms at a greater distance from Washington, for instance, in Pennsylvania and New York, where there was a greater milk supply than in Maryland and in Virginia, which States were formerly the chief source of supply. In extending the radius of the milk supply, we were able actually to reduce the price of milk in the city. It is very difficult, however, with our present staff to maintain a proper inspection over this wider area.

Because of the increased consumption of milk in the city, the source of supply has been spread over a vastly greater territory, and we earnestly urge this addition to the staff of food inspectors in order that we may continue the inspection of a greater source of supply in other areas eventually. Otherwise, we will be compelled to come back within our old lines of supply, there not being a sufficient number of inspectors to meet the demands, and then we will inevitably have another increase in the price of milk. The health officer has been signally successful in his efforts to reduce the price of milk, and at the same time not to let down the bars to the introduction of raw milk from uninspected dairy farms.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Commissioner, I think your statement has been very informing, not only to the committee but to Congress.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I would be very glad if the Members of Congress would familiarize themselves with this matter, because it is one of great importance.

ASSISTANT POUNDMASTER.

Mr. DAVIS. The next increase is for an assistant poundmaster. Recently the old poundmaster died.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; he was killed in an automobile accident. We have appointed a new man to that position, but it is very desirable

that there should be an assistant, so that when the poundmaster is absent somebody will be there in his place.

Mr. DAVIS. Is the increase from \$89,790 to \$106,990 caused by those new places?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; the limitation upon laborers is increased from \$60 to \$65 per month, as you will see in the last paragraph.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do you charge any fees on account of impounded animals?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Anybody that comes to recover them pays a fee of \$2. If a dog is unclaimed, and anybody comes down there who likes the looks of the dog, and takes him, we charge him a fee of \$2.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you impound many dogs?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; a great many. I think that we pass the title to a dog in my office two or three times a day.

Mr. DONOVAN. \$732 was collected in 1919.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the pound fee on each dog?

Mr. BROWNLOW. \$2. We have not sold as many dogs recently as we used to sell. There were 24 rabid dogs discovered during the year, which was an increase of 22 over the previous year. Thirty-eight persons were bitten by dogs suspected of being rabid, and in 22 of those cases the diagnosis was confirmed by the post-mortem findings.

The CHAIRMAN. What other animals do you impound besides dogs?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We impound cats, or kill cats, and impound horses and cattle found at large. We used to find a good many horses and cattle at large, but we do not find many now. The horses are sold, under the law.

Mr. DAVIS. As a matter of fact you impound all stray animals?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. Have you ever found a dog suspected of having rabies, but that has been found not to have the disease when his head has been cut off and sent to one of those institutions?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. I have been wondering whether or not you find many that actually have rabies?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They examine them in the bacteriological laboratory here, and a great many suspected dogs have been found to have rabies.

Mr. SISSON. Do you think there is anything in the dog's brain to indicate that condition?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. Do they find the hydrophobia germs?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Are dogs licensed in the District of Columbia?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. They can not be upon the streets without muzzles?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Not in the summer time.

Mr. DAVIS. I think I have seen some that did not have muzzles.

Mr. BROWNLOW. If they did not have muzzles, they should have been in leash. A great many dogs get rid of their muzzles, and wear them under their necks instead of over their noses.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the dog license fee?

Mr. BROWNLOW. \$2. We collected \$16,031 from dog taxes in 1919.

Mr. DAVIS. And you impounded between two and three hundred?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We impounded a great many more than that.

Mr. DAVIS. You got \$732 from fees.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That was on account of dogs that were redeemed.

Mr. BROWNLOW. There were 4,910 animals received at the pound during the fiscal year 1919, there being 2,749 dogs, 2,149 cats, 13 horses, and 1 mule. The fees collected amounted to \$732 and the sales amounted to \$572.

Mr. SISSON. What do you do with those that you do not sell?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They are killed.

TO REGULATE HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES.

Mr. DAVIS. There is no change in the item to carry out the act to regulate the hours of employment and to safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia.

Mr. SISSON. Do you need all of those inspectors?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; it is necessary to have three.

PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for the enforcement of the provisions of the act for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases in the District of Columbia.

Mr. BROWNLOW. This year we have \$45,000 for that purpose, \$25,000 of which is applicable to personal services. Of that amount we have expended this year \$10,387.27, leaving an unexpended balance for the next five months of \$14,612.73. Of the balance of the item, amounting to \$20,000, which is available for supplies, we have expended \$8,492.32, and have a balance for the next five months of \$11,507.18.

Mr. DAVIS. The total balance under this appropriation is what?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The total balance for the two items is \$26,000.

Referring to the contagious-disease item, the commissioners for the second time ask that the language at the top of page 154, placing a limitation upon the use of this fund for compensation for personal services, be eliminated. If that language be eliminated, we will be glad to have the appropriation remain at \$45,000, but if it be not eliminated, we earnestly urge that it be increased to \$30,000. While we do have to buy a great number of supplies from this appropriation, the chief purpose of this fund is to have it sufficiently elastic so that we can employ the people who are necessary in the enforcement of the contagious-disease regulations. We ought to have more latitude in order to take care of epidemics.

Mr. DAVIS. If this language is eliminated, you will then need less money?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We will then get along with \$45,000.

Mr. DAVIS. Why is that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. If it is retained, I am asking that it be increased to \$30,000. If the limitation is retained, we want an increase of \$5,000 in that item.

Mr. BUCHANAN. To make the service more elastic?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; so as to have a more elastic service.

Mr. SISSON. You say that the principal item is for personal services in the event of an epidemic. If that is true, you would need to employ more people, and therefore your total appropriation would have to be greater.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I am just suggesting that with the experience we have had we can get along with \$45,000, but we can not get along with the limitation of \$25,000.

Mr. Sisson. You might get along with practically nothing.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We might get along with much less. We always have some expense for personal services in connection with measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc.

Mr. Sisson. This is to take care of emergencies?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; there are always contagious diseases where services are required, such as scarlet fever, measles, and diphtheria. That is something that goes on all the time, and we always have smallpox to some extent every winter. The expense of the smallpox hospital is paid out of this fund.

Mr. Sisson. It is a most dangerous thing to have turned loose in a community a large fund to be expended by doctors in discovering diseases. The South suffered for many years from the terrible ravages of yellow fever, but when the Southern States stopped appropriating funds of \$500,000 to be used in the event of yellow-fever epidemics, it was remarkable how soon the yellow-fever epidemics ceased.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Do you not think that the discovery of the cause of yellow fever had something to do with it?

Mr. Sisson. But long before the cause of yellow fever was discovered the legislatures of several Southern States were appropriating enormous funds for yellow-fever epidemics. Of course, you have a real epidemic sometimes; but when that occurs you could have an emergency call of the legislature, and that would be cheaper than having the population of several States completely terrorized at the prospect of yellow-fever epidemics.

Mr. BROWNLOW. None of this is used for investigations or research work, but it is all used for actual service.

Mr. Sisson. So long as the fund is properly safeguarded, there is no danger.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No part of the fund can be used without a written order from the commissioners.

Mr. Sisson. Where the funds are under the authority of the health departments of the various States the health officer is frequently the head of the department.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No part of this fund can be used except upon a written order from the commissioners.

MAINTENANCE OF DISINFECTANT SERVICE.

In the next item we ask an increase from \$7,000 to \$8,500 for the maintenance of the disinfecting service. That is due to the increased cost of labor and materials, and of course we can not accurately forecast the necessity for this service.

Mr. Sisson. What do you disinfect under this appropriation?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Premises where there have been certain contagious diseases. We disinfect not only such premises, but wherever there is a case of diphtheria in a schoolroom or other public building it is disinfected.

Mr. Sisson. The disinfecting of premises generally is required of the property owner under the health regulations. This is for exceptional disinfecting service.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; this is required in the case of certain contagious diseases, and the disinfecting service must be performed by the health officer.

Mr. SISSON. That would be in exceptional cases?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. The general disinfecting of premises is done by the owner?

Mr. BROWNLOW. In ordinary diseases; yes, sir. This is for disinfecting after diphtheria, for instance.

Mr. SISSON. But it does not include the general disinfecting of premises?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; the amount would not be sufficient for that.

DRAINAGE OF LOTS.

For the enforcement of the provisions of the act providing for the drainage of lots we ask for an increase from \$1,000 to \$2,500.

Mr. DAVIS. And the abatement of nuisances.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; and the abatement of nuisances. This money is used both by the health department and other services under the engineer department where the owner can not be found or refuses to abate the nuisance. We go in and use this fund for the abatement of the nuisance, and then the entire cost is charged against the property. It is entirely reimbursable.

Mr. SISSON. The act provides that it shall be reimbursable.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. We have not had enough money to do the work sometimes.

DETECTION OF ADULTERATION OF DRUGS AND FOODS.

For special services in connection with the detection of the adulteration of drugs and of foods, including candy and milk, we would like to have an increased appropriation.

Mr. SISSON. This is for the purpose of buying the samples and not for doing actual work?

Mr. BROWNLOW. This is for the purpose of employing the inspector. We employed one last year at \$2.50 a day, and his total compensation was \$73.75. He did the work all the time. When there is a suspected case, our inspectors are too well known to send, and we hire somebody who is unknown out of this fund to make the purchases or institute a watch.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Why would it not properly come on page 152, where the general subject is treated?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Well, the item on page 152 carries the salaries and these are other funds. This represents services so that it should really come immediately after salaries.

The CHAIRMAN. The item on page 158 should be transferred and immediately follow the item on page 152.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; I think it would be better to do that.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, APPARATUS, EQUIPMENT, ETC.

The next item is that of the bacteriological laboratory, in which there is no change.

The next item is for apparatus, equipment, cost of installation, supplies, and other expenses incidental to the biological and sero-

logical diagnosis of disease, in which item we make a reduction. Last year we spent very little, but you can never tell when there will be a need because of breakage, etc.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

For the chemical laboratory we ask an increase from \$1,000 to \$1,500 to make it the same amount as for the bacteriological laboratory. The price of all chemical laboratory equipment has greatly increased, and that is for the purchase of chemicals, supplies, and repairs to apparatus.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

For contingent expenses incident to the enforcement of an act to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, an act relating to the adulteration of foods and drugs, an act to prevent the adulteration of candy and an act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, etc., which is the Federal food act, we ask for an increase from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

Mr. DAVIS. Does that pay the traveling expenses of the inspectors?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; that is made up by the purchase of foods and drugs for analysis, telegrams and telephone messages, blanks, stationery, and advertising.

Mr. SISSON. Blanks and stationery seem to represent the chief expense?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is the largest item.

Mr. SISSON. What sort of blanks do you have?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Report blanks.

Mr. SISSON. Are these report blanks sworn to?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They are made by our officers; they are used in the office.

Mr. SISSON. That is a pretty big blank bill.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Well, we have our food inspectors constantly at work and complaints have to be made and statements written which are used as the basis for prosecutions in the courts.

Mr. SISSON. What do you want to advertise?

Mr. BROWNLOW. At the present time persons desiring information as to the quality of any milk or cream sold in the District of Columbia must call at the health department in order to obtain such information, or request that their name be placed upon the mailing list of the department in order to receive the monthly bulletin issued by the health department showing the average grade of milk sold by each dealer in the District of Columbia. It is believed that the publishing in one or more daily papers printed in the District of Columbia the monthly grades of milk or cream distributed would be of great benefit to the citizens of the District, and it is for this purpose that the appropriation is asked.

Of course, there are returns which are made absolutely necessary in the destruction of foods, so that there is a great deal of paper work.

EXPENSES OF INSPECTION OF DAIRY FARMS.

The next item is for the necessary expenses of inspection of dairy farms, where we ask for an increase in the maintenance of privately owned vehicles, placing the amount at \$5 a month more than we allow for the vehicles that are used here in the city. These inspectors of dairy farms we want to give \$30 instead of \$25 for a horse-drawn vehicle and \$35 for a motor vehicle instead of \$30, because we believe that in this special service, where these men are out in the country and have to go long distances, the allowance should come somewhat nearer to the actual cost of the maintenance of the vehicles.

Mr. DAVIS. From what fund do you pay the traveling expenses of an inspector when he goes abroad to inspect a dairy farm?

Mr. BROWNLOW. From this fund. Of course, these men do not travel out from Washington, although they come into Washington occasionally.

Mr. DAVIS. When you send a man to New York, to Baltimore, or to some other place to inspect a dairy, and matters of that kind, who pays the traveling expenses and out of what fund?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Out of this fund. But we will have a dairy inspector employed who lives in Frederick, Md., or in some town in Virginia, and some other local place, and he travels to and from his home but not from Washington in either case, because that would be tremendously expensive.

Mr. SISSON. How many dairies do you usually give one man to inspect?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I can insert something on that in the record, but it depends altogether on the accessibility of the dairies.

Inspections of dairy farms on which milk and cream were lawfully produced for sale in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1919, with certain data pertaining thereto, and corresponding figures for the preceding year.

	Inspections of farms.	Average frequency of inspections of each farm during year.	Average number of farms inspected per inspector per day worked.	Inspections of cattle.	Average frequency of inspection of each animal.
Total:					
1918.....	4,035	3.56	3.68	56,075	2.57
1919.....	4,415	3.07	3.57	32,138	1.65
District of Columbia:					
1918.....	267	13.35	.85	3,099	10.39
1919.....	219	10.95	.71	1,575	5.14
Maryland:					
1918.....	1,224	1.92	1.76	10,358	1.54
1919.....	2,503	2.93	2.73	10,728	1.08
Virginia:					
1918.....	2,520	5.40	2.42	41,946	2.90
1919.....	1,674	3.12	2.38	19,305	2.10
Pennsylvania:					
1918.....	1	.01	.003	250	.81
1919.....	2	.22	.006	208	.67
West Virginia:					
1918.....	14	2.33	.019	422	1.38
1919.....	12	1.71	.032	224	.62
New York:					
1919.....	5	1.00	.016	98	.32

Mr. Sisson. How much of the time of an inspector is usually given to this work?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Well, it takes practically all of his time. We have been having men resign because they said they could not do the work that was expected of them and could not afford to keep up their vehicles.

Mr. Sisson. You would have to have one man inspect more than one or two dairies or the expense would be very burdensome?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is true. Altogether we have only six men who receive this allowance for vehicles and I do not think we have at the present time but eight dairy farm inspectors for the whole service covering a wide territory. Of course, we have asked for two more.

Mr. Sisson. How do you select these inspectors?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They are selected by civil-service examination, the examinations being made for us by the Civil Service Commission. We ask the Civil Service Commission to conduct the examinations. As I said, in the last year we have not been able to get people to apply; we have had to go out and beg people to take up this work. There were inspections in the last year of 4,423 dairy farms.

Mr. Sisson. Were there any duplications in that number? You did not examine that many farms but there were that many examinations?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. Two hundred and sixty-seven in the District of Columbia; 1,224 in Maryland; 2,529 in Virginia; 37 in Pennsylvania and 24 in West Virginia.

Mr. DAVIS. That is, you had that many inspections of dairy farms but not that many farms inspected?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No. The average frequency ranges from 13 times a year of those here in the District to three and four times a year in Maryland and Virginia. The number of farms that were registered, separate and individual farms, in 1918 was 25 in the District, 674 in Maryland, 433 in Virginia, 1 in Pennsylvania—although in the year before there had been 25 in Pennsylvania—and 6 in West Virginia.

Mr. DAVIS. Do these inspectors reside in their various States or do many of them reside here in Washington?

Mr. BROWNLOW. None of them reside in Washington except the man who inspects the farms that are in the District of Columbia; they reside in Maryland or Virginia. There was a total of cattle examined during the year of 42,295, 15,269 were tuberculin tested, of which 14,751 passed free from tuberculosis, 448 were rejected and 106 were held as suspicious.

Mr. Sisson. How many cows did you say?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Fifteen thousand cows tuberculin tested and 22,000 cattle passed upon. Of the 15,000 only 448 were rejected. The actual number of cows registered was 22,000, but the number of individual inspections made of the cows was 56,075.

Mr. Sisson. That is, of the 22,000 cows?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. That makes not quite three times?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is a percentage of 2.57 per year; that many inspections per year.

Mr. DAVIS. One inspection of the cows is not sufficient; that is, it is sufficient for the time being, but you reinspect them later on?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

GARFIELD AND PROVIDENCE HOSPITALS.

For isolating wards for minor contagious diseases at the Garfield and Providence Hospitals. In this item we ask an increase from \$10,000 to \$13,000 for the Garfield Hospital and from \$6,500 to \$8,500 for the Providence Hospital.

Mr. Sisson. Why?

Mr. BROWNLOW. At the Garfield Hospital we care for all cases of contagious diseases with the exception of diphtheria, measles, and smallpox, and at the Providence Hospital we care for diphtheria and measles; at the Garfield Hospital we take care of scarlet fever and a great many other contagious diseases.

Mr. Sisson. How many patients of this character did you have at the Garfield Hospital?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We had of patient days at Garfield 5,246 paid and 2,442 free, which is a cost to the District for free patients of \$1.84 a day; the amount received from pay patients was \$8,871; at the Providence Hospital we had 2,250 pay patient days and 2,462 free patient days, or a total of 4,712 days, which cost the District \$2.41 per day for the free patients. We have not received an account from the Providence Hospital showing how much they collected from the pay patients.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the total increase you ask for these two hospitals?

Mr. BROWNLOW. \$5,000—\$3,000 for the one and \$2,000 for the other.

Mr. Sisson. Have you a contract with the Garfield Hospital for this class of patients?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; admissions to these isolating wards are under the control of the health department by contract with the hospitals.

Mr. Sisson. How do you get a patient into one of these wards?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The health officer controls that entirely.

Mr. Sisson. He sends them there and pays all expenses?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Does he take care of all the expenses of the ward, too?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; he takes care only of the expenses of the free patients.

Mr. Sisson. I suppose the nurses would be furnished by the hospital?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. You ask for a total increase of about \$5,000?

PUBLIC CREMATORY.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; exactly \$5,000. The next item is for the maintenance of the public crematory, for which we ask \$2,500 instead of \$2,300. The increase of \$200 is very largely to be expended in repairs to the building.

Col. KUTZ. There is an item of \$450 for repairs.

Mr. Sisson. That occasions the request for an increase?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. How many people do you cremate in a year?

Mr. BROWNLOW. In 1919 there were 579 cremated at the District crematory and 82 at the one private crematory here in the city.

Mr. Sisson. Did you pay for that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. For the 82?

Mr. Sisson. Yes.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. Sisson. How do you have anything to do with the 82.

Mr. BROWNLOW. They just report to us as all cemeteries report to us. The 579 bodies cremated last year showed an increase over the previous year of more than 100, the number that year being 302.

Mr. Sisson. Three hundred and two?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. How many were cremated for fees and how many were cremated free?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Eighty-two were cremated for fees and the fees received for the service amounted to \$2,050, or practically the amount of the maintenance item.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What fact determines whether you shall cremate a body or bury it?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have no potter's field and the bodies of all paupers are cremated. Then we cremate for a fee the body of any person at the request of the family.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the fee?

Mr. BROWNLOW. \$25 is the fee for a grown person and it is \$10 in the case of a child. Practically all still-born children are cremated and in that case the fee is something like \$7 or \$7.50.

Mr. DAVIS. You say you have no potter's field?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Then this crematory is almost self-supporting?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. You only expend the amount of money which we appropriate?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. The fees from this source go into the Treasury?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. One-half to the credit of the District of Columbia and the other half to the credit of the Government?

FOR CONSTRUCTING CEMENT CONCRETE ROADWAY.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. I think it is interesting that of the total number of bodies disposed of in the District during the year a percentage of 3.69 were cremated, almost 4 per cent. We ask \$2,000 for constructing a cement concrete roadway at the public crematorium.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How long is that roadway?

Col. KUTZ. Its area is about 750 square yards.

Mr. Sisson. Let us get the nomenclature correct. In one place you call it "crematory" and in another place "crematorium."

Mr. BROWNLOW. It should be "crematory."

Col. KUTZ. The roadway leading from the street to the building was surfaced with a very thin veneer of macadam and it does not

stand up during wet weather; it is deeply rutted by the hearses that drive up to the building and the situation is a very bad one. The engineer department was asked to consider this repair, and we believe that the most economical method——

Mr. Sisson (interposing). How long is that road?

Col. KUTZ. My note says 750 square yards will be required. I think it is a circular driveway leading in from the street to the building and then leading out. The building is not very far back.

Mr. Sisson. I know about where it is located. How many square yards did you say?

Col. KUTZ. Seven hundred and fifty square yards is the note I have.

Mr. DAVIS. And that will cost \$2,000?

Col. KUTZ. Our present contract price for concrete roadway is \$2.39, and those bids were received within the last few days.

Mr. Sisson. How wide would you make that roadway?

Col. KUTZ. The roadway in that case would be 12 feet wide, although there is an area immediately in front of the building that would be wider than that.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We would have more private funerals there were it not for the fact——

Mr. Sisson (interposing). What I am trying to get at is the length of the road. I know where it is located.

Col. KUTZ. My note says it is to be 750 square yards.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the width of this roadway?

Col. KUTZ. About 12 feet.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have had vehicles at funerals mire in bad weather, and we believe there would be an increased use of the crematory by private funerals if we had that condition corrected.

Col. KUTZ. And the surroundings would be more attractive.

Mr. DAVIS. Do the private funerals contribute anything?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They pay the fees, which now practically amount to the whole cost of the item.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the fee charged private funerals?

Mr. BROWNLOW. \$25 for a grown person and \$10 for children.

Mr. Sisson. It does not cost anything like that to actually cremate a body, does it? I suppose it does when you take into consideration the overhead, but that is not the actual fuel expense.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; and that is true because the greater number we cremated were the ones for which there was no pay.

The next item is for the maintenance of one motor vehicle for use in the pound service, for which we ask \$600, the same amount appropriated for the current year. That amount, however, is not sufficient and we have a deficiency every year.

MAINTENANCE FOR MOTOR VEHICLE FOR USE OF POUND SERVICE.

The next item is for equipping, maintaining, and operating the motor ambulance. Last year we purchased the ambulance and this year the appropriation is for the purpose of maintaining it. I regret very much that again we made an error, because that amount will not be sufficient by nearly half to maintain it.

Mr. Sisson. That is a pretty expensive ambulance.

Mr. BROWNLOW. This is the contagious-disease ambulance.

Mr. Sisson. Do you mean to tell me the maintenance costs you \$50 a month?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. Do you include in that the expense of a driver?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. SISSON. That is an expensive piece of machinery.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is an ambulance that goes day and night, and the cost of tires and other accessories is very large.

Mr. SISSON. I had not taken into consideration the tire expense, but even then it is a pretty heavy expense.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Tires and repairs of every kind whatsoever have greatly increased.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is the next item out, for alterations and repairs at the pound and stable?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; that work is completed.

DISPENSARIES FOR TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

For maintenance of a dispensary or dispensaries for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis and of persons suffering from venereal diseases. We are asking for an increase from \$12,500 to \$15,000. The appropriation for 1919 was \$15,000 and in our own estimates we reduced it in 1920 to \$12,500 because a great deal of equipment had been purchased, but now we desire to increase the amount because of the increased use, and we will have a deficiency. Have we sent up a deficiency this year, Mr. Donovan?

Mr. DONOVAN. No; we have not quite incurred it yet.

Mr. BROWNLOW. But there will be a deficiency?

Mr. DONOVAN. Yes, because by the end of January we had spent two-thirds of the appropriation.

Mr. BROWNLOW. There has been a great increase, even since the beginning of this fiscal year, in the number of people who are using this dispensary, especially the female branch of the venereal disease clinic.

Mr. SISSON. The increase is due to the fact that females are taking advantage of this.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; they are taking advantage of it, and a great many of them have been referred there by the police in a way that they were not before. Then, the knowledge of the fact that these two clinics for tuberculosis and venereal diseases are there has gradually spread, and there has been an intense campaign by the Public Health Service warning people against quacks, especially with respect to venereal diseases. We have been treating people there at a total expense that had been very small per person.

Mr. SISSON. Do you charge any fees to anybody?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. SISSON. Even if they are able to pay?

Mr. BROWNLOW. People who are able to pay do not come, but they go to their private doctors. We are taking care of people who can not pay for the ordinary expense of treatment.

Mr. DAVIS. How many experts and physicians do you have in connection with these clinics?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have a director of the tuberculosis clinic, at \$200 an a year, and attending physician at \$50 per month, another one at \$5.50 per day, who does not work all the time, but is called in consultation at various times, and we have an X-ray man at \$50 per

month. We have one nurse at \$100 per month, one at \$95 per month, and one at \$85 per month. The rest of them are paid from \$30 to \$50 per month for services. We employ physicians for a certain number of hours per day, and pay them from \$30 to \$50 per month to be on duty at certain times.

REMOVAL OF WEEDS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for the enforcement of the provisions of the law for the removal of weeds from lands in the city of Washington, etc. You are asking for that purpose an appropriation of \$8,000. Have you had any appropriation for that purpose before?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. You have asked for it repeatedly?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. We can not enforce that law without a special fund, except in so far as complaints are received, because we have not enough force. We do attend to the complaints that are made, but if the commissioners are to be expected to enforce the law generally, and send out inspectors to take the initiative in the discovery of the unlawful growth of weeds, which is 4 inches in height, on vacant property, we would have to have an appropriation for that purpose.

Mr. DAVIS. But you would have to send inspectors around, and this would be chiefly for their salaries?

Mr. BROWNLOW. \$3,750 of it is for salaries, and \$4,250 of it is estimated for the cost of removing weeds. This, of course, would be reimbursable. We have never had a staff sufficient to do anything but make the ordinary sanitary inspection and to attend to the complaints. There is an error in the language there, and it should say "including personal services," because under this language we could not employ inspectors, which is the purpose of practically half of the appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS. Where is that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. After the figures "1906," in the last line of the suggested legislation, there should be inserted the words "including personal services." This would be a reimbursable appropriation under the assessment system, and, as I said, we can now only attend to the complaints. Last year, I believe, there were about 159 nuisances of this character abated.

Mr. DAVIS. You are obliged to attend to it when complaints are made?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. And now you must forego any further service because of the lack of funds?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. Of course, these inspectors would be employed for only 75 days.

Mr. SISSON. If I had a lot with weeds growing on it, what would be your procedure, or what would you do with me?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We would call on you to cut the weeds, and if you did not do that, we would cut them and charge the expense to you.

Mr. DAVIS. The expense of the inspectors would be charged against the property?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; the whole cost would be charged against the property.

Mr. Sisson. How would you get at the overhead charge? You would have to charge a little something in each case on account of the overhead.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We do not do that now, because those inspectors are salaried men engaged on other work.

Mr. Sisson. What I am trying to arrive at is this: Suppose we appropriated a thousand dollars for the employment of these inspectors, and the inspectors should furnish the labor to cut the weeds, the result would be that the overhead charge of the inspectors would be borne by this fund.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. It would not be reimbursable in the case of a property owner who accepted the warning.

Mr. Sisson. Even though he did not accept the warning, would you be permitted to charge anything over and above the actual cost, so as to amortize, wipe out, or liquidate this appropriation?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I think so, but I would prefer to have the auditor's opinion upon that.

Mr. DONOVAN. If those inspectors were continuously employed, it is hard to see how you could very well determine the proportion of their services to be charged to any one fund.

Mr. BROWNLOW. They would be employed on this only during the summer months.

Mr. Sisson. The only question is would this authorize it?

Mr. DONOVAN. The law provides that the cost shall be assessed.

Mr. Sisson. The act could be construed as assessing the inspection charge against the owner of the lot?

Mr. GARGES. I think so.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Under an exactly similar law providing for the drainage of lots, we do assess the overhead.

Mr. GARGES. And that is done under the law providing for the opening of streets and alleys. The overhead is assessed there.

Mr. Sisson. The question of the difficulty in arriving at the sum which should be assessed would not be the determining factor, but the determining factor would be the language of the statute itself.

Mr. BROWNLOW. In the event this appropriation is made, it would be our endeavor to so assess the cost that it would as far as possible reimburse the fund.

TO AID PERSONS OF MODERATE MEANS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is, "To aid persons of moderate means who are suffering from tuberculosis to obtain adequate sanitarium and hospital care, \$3,000." You have never had an appropriation for this purpose?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; but we have asked for it several years.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you ever done anything along this line?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. It is a new proposition, then?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. You do not mean to say that you have not aided persons who are suffering from tuberculosis?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have aided indigent persons. We admit indigent persons to the Tuberculosis Hospital.

Mr. Sisson. The great difficulty the committee has had in allowing this heretofore has been that under the construction of this

language it would be most difficult to determine who would be entitled to this aid and who would not be. It would be left almost entirely to the discretion of the District Commissioners.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Why would not this cure it to some extent, and this is something that has just occurred to me: Why not change that language so as to provide for persons who are suffering from tuberculosis but who are not eligible to treatment in the Tuberculosis Hospital, so as to enable them to obtain adequate sanitarium and hospital care, striking out the language "persons of moderate means"?

Mr. Sisson. That, of course, would simply leave it absolutely in the discretion of the District Commissioners. That would take the bridle off completely.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I do not believe that this appropriation could serve the purpose that is sought unless it is left entirely in the discretion of the District Commissioners.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I think you should strike out the words "of moderate means" and put in "indigent persons."

Mr. BROWNLOW. We can care for indigent persons, but we have the cases of people who can afford to pay a part of their board if they can go to a sanitarium, but they have not quite enough to pay all of their expenses.

Mr. BUCHANAN. If you changed that so as to compel them to go to a hospital, it would be a different proposition. The records show that two or three persons contract tuberculosis from every consumptive, and for that reason society has a vital interest in the subject.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We can now care for indigent persons with tuberculosis under the law, and this would apply to people who have a little income, or enough income not to be indigent, and yet not enough to go a hospital. We can not provide for those people.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I should think that an indigent person would be a person not able to procure proper care and treatment.

Mr. Sisson. Even under the present law, you might take a man even though he had a little money. He might not be absolutely barred.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We could do that if we had more room at the Tuberculosis Hospital. There is a waiting list of indigents at the Tuberculosis Hospital.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That ought not to be.

Mr. Sisson. That is a question of space.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You ought to enlarge it, or get some place where they can be received, because the statistics show that two or three well persons contract tuberculosis from every tuberculosis patient who is not confined or treated in a hospital. That disease is spreading enormously all over the United States.

Mr. DAVIS. You think if that was changed to provide aid for indigent persons suffering from tuberculosis, it would meet the situation.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I think so.

Col. KUTZ. That would permit us to help indigents who are waiting to get into the hospital.

Mr. DAVIS. That would enable you to aid indigent persons who are waiting to get into the tuberculosis hospital.

Mr. Sisson. I am not going to vote to put language in here extending this to persons of moderate means, unless you propose to extend it to everybody.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I believe that every tuberculous patient ought to be compelled to go to a hospital and receive care and treatment.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We will come to the tuberculosis hospital when we get to charities.

WASHINGTON DIET KITCHEN.

The next item is "for clinical examination, advice, care, and maintenance of children under 6 years of age, under a contract to be made with the Washington Diet Kitchen, by the health officer of the District of Columbia, \$15,000."

Mr. Sisson. Is that the proposition that those ladies are interested in, where we are contributing a certain amount of money?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. Miss Gwynn, who is at the head of this institution, told me that she had seen you, Mr. Chairman, and that you had stated that you would endeavor to secure a hearing for her before the committee. She desires to have this item increased.

Mr. DAVIS. There are perhaps 15 or 20 persons who want to be heard on various matters in connection with the bill, and I have told them to leave their names with Mr. Sheild, and that at the proper time, if we had the time to devote to it, they could come for a hearing. I remember the name of Miss Gwynn.

Mr. BROWNLOW. This work of the Washington Diet Kitchen, before you provided this appropriation, was confined to children of 2 years of age and under, but it is now, under the terms of the appropriation, extended to children up to 6 years of age. It has done and is doing a very great work. Mr. Davis and Mr. Sisson will remember that the commissioners asked to have this put under the health officer, but the Senate wanted to grant this aid to this private organization, and that view prevailed. In view of that decision, we simply ask for this appropriation.

Mr. Sisson. All that you do here is to pay the checks when they present the bills, or does your auditor audit the accounts like all other accounts?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; he has a detailed statement of the expenditures incurred under this appropriation. This does not represent nearly all of the expenses of the institution.

WRITS OF LUNACY—EMPLOYMENT OF PSYCHOLOGIST.

Mr. DAVIS. What is your next item?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The next item with which we are concerned is for writs of lunacy.

Mr. Sisson. Is that increase due altogether to the medical psychologist?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. We have asked for a medical psychologist at \$800 per annum. He would be an assistant to the alienist, with particular regard to his services at the juvenile court. The alienist was unable to give sufficient service there. The juvenile judge has succeeded in the last two or three weeks in getting a psychologist to assist for a part of the time from the United States Public Health Service, so that we are content to omit this item.

Mr. Sisson. Can you get the services of a proper man at \$800 a year?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That would be for two hours a day.

Mr. SISSON. He visits the patients when the judge wants him to?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. There has been a deficiency every year for many years in this appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS. The only increase here would be for the psychologist?

Mr. BROWNLOW. While we withdraw that, we would still like to have the increase.

Mr. SISSON. This item is one over which you have no control?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir. In the item of court costs and witness fees, we have no control.

Mr. SISSON. Nor can you control the number of people that may be tried on writs of lunacy?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; but we do control the number of persons employed. The cost is \$8 for each case.

SINKING FUND.

Mr. DAVIS. Is there any way by which we can reduce this interest on account of the sinking fund?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; that is fixed by law. Do you desire a statement for the record as to the termination of this sinking fund item?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. DONOVAN. The outstanding indebtedness July 1, 1919, represented by 3.65 bonds was \$5,577,700; we have in the sinking fund \$2,501,731.60, so that the net indebtedness of the District of Columbia at the beginning of this fiscal year was \$3,075,968.40. All of the present 3.65 bonds mature in June, 1924.

Mr. DAVIS. All of them?

Mr. DONOVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Are they maturing each year?

Mr. DONOVAN. The Treasurer of the United States, who is ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, can purchase these 3.65 bonds in the market at what he considers a reasonable figure; under those circumstances he will make purchases but if he is not able to obtain the bonds at what he considers a fair price the money goes into the sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds at maturity.

Mr. DAVIS. But in 1924 they must all be paid?

Mr. DONOVAN. The 50-year period expires in June, 1924, and the annual appropriation of \$975,408 is the actuarial calculation by the proper authority in the Treasury Department.

Mr. SISSON. And under the terms of the act these bonds will be paid at maturity?

Mr. DONOVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And the sinking fund is sufficient to do that?

Mr. DONOVAN. Yes; with the amount of the present annual appropriation until 1924.

EMERGENCY FUND.

Mr. BROWNLOW. For the emergency fund we ask the same amount, \$8,000, which has been had for many years.

Mr. DAVIS. That is for cases of riot, pestilence, and almost every kind of emergency?

Mr. BROWNLOW. For every kind of emergency which is not otherwise provided for.

On page 182 there is an item for the support of convicts which will be defended by the Department of Justice.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

BOARD OF CHARITIES.

On page 188 the items under "Charities and corrections" begin. Mr. Wilson will take charge of those items. I would like to explain, however, the first item where we ask for a new position, that of a clerk and stenographer, at \$1,400. We have in that office a secretary, Mr. Wilson, an assistant secretary and stenographer, and then we have a clerk, at \$1,400, who is a physician; he is in charge of all permit work for indigent patients.

Mr. DAVIS. You say he is a physician?

CLERK AND STENOGRAPHER.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; he is the physician who has charge of the indigent patients which we send to the various hospitals who have contracts with the Board of Charities. Now, we very much need this clerk and stenographer, at \$1,400, because it is absolutely necessary to have an efficient clerk there to take charge of all the expenditures under Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson takes care of all the expenditures, which, under the current bill, amount to \$2,100,000, and these estimates call for \$2,600,000. That place is now filled by a very efficient clerk, who is paid in this way: We had a vacancy in the position of inspector, at \$840, and we appointed her to that place; then the work of the penal commission was behind, the minutes had not been kept, and a good many recommendations not kept up; so the penal commission temporarily placed her on the pay roll at \$35 a month, and she acts as secretary—

Mr. DAVIS (interposing). \$35 a month?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; that is, in addition to the \$840 that she gets as an inspector for the Board of Charities. Of course, that back work will be completed in a few months, and it is impossible at any of the salaries we have to obtain an efficient person for that office, which is very much understaffed. For that reason we have asked for—

Mr. BUCHANAN (interposing). She is now getting \$1,220?

Mr. BROWNLOW. \$1,260.

Mr. DAVIS. While in a way it is a new place, it is really a promotion of another employee?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It would be a promotion for this particular clerk.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Who is really on the pay roll of another service?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; she is performing this work and the other in addition, but that is only temporary, and we will lose her services.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Does she get the bonus on the \$840?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; but not on the \$420.

FOR PURCHASE AND EQUIPMENT OF MOTOR AMBULANCES.

Mr. DAVIS. The first item is for the purchase and equipment of two motor ambulances, \$2,400. Will you explain the necessity for those two motor ambulances?

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, will you permit me, by way of introduction, to ask you to very carefully consider the item the commissioner has dwelt upon. On the initials of the clerk referred to I approve the expenditure of this appropriation, \$2,100,000 this current year, and it is a very great and grave responsibility. We have been fortunate in not having errors come back to us from the auditing officers, and we hope to keep it that way. As you know, it is a very large responsibility. The matter of motor ambulances has been before this committee on several occasions and you have provided one motor ambulance; we still have three horse-drawn vehicles and we have one motor-propelled vehicle. We urge the granting of these two motor ambulances very earnestly, in the first place, in the interest of an improved service.

Mr. DAVIS. Would you still retain your horse-drawn vehicles?

Mr. WILSON. Not if we get these two motor-propelled vehicles.

Mr. DAVIS. You would dispose of all your horse-drawn vehicles?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; and there would be quite a considerable economy.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How many horse-drawn vehicles have you?

Mr. WILSON. We have three horse-drawn vehicles now and one motor vehicle.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Will it take three motor ambulances to do the work of three horse-drawn vehicles?

Mr. WILSON. No; we formerly had five horse-drawn vehicles, and now we have one motor-propelled vehicle and three horse drawn.

Mr. DAVIS. As I understand, you already have one motor ambulance and three horse-drawn vehicles, making four vehicles altogether?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. And if you were granted these two additional motor ambulances you would dispose of all your horse-drawn vehicles?

Mr. WILSON. Entirely.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the proposition?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. The reason the two will not do all the work of the four is largely because occasionally you have to make repairs and for the further reason that we have a varied kind of service. For instance, in addition to handling the acute sick that go to the hospitals we handle those who are carried to the home for the aged in the country and the insane asylum, and those in the insane asylum in 30 days after their first entrance must be brought to court for a hearing, and that requires a vehicle that will carry 8 or 10 or 12 people; hence we have this one heavy vehicle which will not do for light work.

Mr. DAVIS. You can purchase them for \$1,200 apiece, you think?

Mr. WILSON. That is what we propose. We have a heavier ambulance that cost us something over \$2,000, as I recall. These we estimate for would just be a light type of vehicle for city work to carry not to exceed three persons—that is, the patient, an attendant, and a driver ordinarily. They would be much more economical and we feel we can urge that better than a more expensive vehicle.

MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

Mr. DAVIS. You ask in this connection for the maintenance of three motor ambulances?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; at \$800 each. It cost us \$1,200 last year to maintain the one heavy ambulance. But that is the heavy vehicle that is doing 24 hours' service because we have only the one. You know, we are on duty at night as well as during the day; that vehicle is very much overworked and it is costing us as much, for instance, as the patrol wagons cost, but the lighter vehicles would cost less. However, even at the present cost that vehicle, which does more than half of the service as compared with the other three, has cost us less than the three horse-drawn vehicles, their cost being \$2,049.83 for the year, and the one motor vehicle cost \$1,200; that latter cost is actually a little bit less because we had three new tires left over at the end of the year, which would help out this year. Our cost this year will probably be under \$1,000, although it was more last year. We have spent just over \$600 for the first eight months this year on that vehicle.

WASHINGTON ASYLUM AND JAIL.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item comes under the head of reformatories and correctional institutions. The first is the Washington Asylum and Jail. I notice you are asking for two resident physicians at \$480 each instead of one?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; we have just one resident physician. That institution, as you know, has come to be very large and important. It receives all kinds of people, including the insane; we have had over 700 of those during the year, and we have had the very greatest difficulty in securing the resident medical staff. That staff is made up of young men, graduate and licensed physicians, but there are some unlicensed men not on the paid staff; they are there for educational work. The young licensed physicians have not been staying with us; we have found it literally impossible to get them and have not had, as we should have had, an adequate staff from time to time, particularly during the last two or three years.

RECORD CLERK.

Mr. DAVIS. All of the rest of your requests are the same as they were last year, except that you ask for a new position, that of a record clerk, who shall be a stenographer, at \$1,000?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. That institution has grown very greatly and has never had a record clerk. Those duties were combined as you will notice in the line above, "Registered pharmacist, who shall act as hospital clerk." The pharmacist, in recent years, has not had the time to act as hospital clerk, and we have had the very greatest difficulty in getting adequate records. The physicians have nobody to whom they can dictate a letter. Patients are constantly sent there by the courts, alleged insane cases and alleged disability cases, and the physicians are required to make reports, and they have been

dependent on a stenographer detailed from the jail. Occasionally we have found a stenographer among the prisoners and just at present there is a pretty good stenographer, a prisoner, doing the work, but fortunately for him we are going to lose him in a couple of months. He is the first good one we have had in a good long time.

The CHAIRMAN. The man you are asking for now would take that place?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. The present man's term expires and he will go out.

Mr. DAVIS. You say the work is now being done by a prisoner?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. You see, the jail is connected with this institution; it is the Washington Asylum and Jail and it is the hospital end that we are at present considering.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What does this registered pharmacist do? He does not fill prescriptions, does he?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; he fills all the prescriptions.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Then you have a drug department out there?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; we have a regular drug department; he fills the prescriptions and he compounds our own remedies. For instance, we buy drugs wholesale and we are one of the few places that buys alcohol out of bond, and we save a good many hundred dollars a year in that way.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Then he is a regular pharmacist?

Mr. WILSON. He is a licensed pharmacist; yes, sir; and is required to be.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And takes care of the prescriptions prescribed for the inmates alone?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; makes up remedies; he makes our own ointments and tinctures, and all that sort of thing, which have gone to a very high price in the market.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And that is why he does not have time to attend to the clerical part of the position?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; and the fact that the institution has more than doubled in size since a clerk was first provided.

Mr. Sisson. Have you a table showing the increase by years for the last two or three years?

Mr. WILSON. I can say to you that for the last two or three years the increase has not been so marked, except for the handling of the insane.

Mr. Sisson. I do not mean for just one or two years, but I mean going back for several years, in order to show the increase.

Mr. WILSON. In 1905 it was 113, this is the average and not the number of admissions; in 1914 it was 181; in 1915, 198; then it comes down, when we get along to 1918, to 146, during the war. This is the average population every day in the year.

Mr. Sisson. What was it last year?

Mr. WILSON. As indicating the people we handled, the actual number of persons admitted last year—which is a low year—was 2,588.

Mr. Sisson. What was your average for that year?

Mr. WILSON. The average was 143.

Mr. DAVIS. It has not increased very rapidly?

Mr. WILSON. I might as well say here as at any other point that our charitable institutions, with the possible exception of the insane

hospital, show a decrease in the last two or three years, owing to conditions that you yourselves can interpret.

Mr. SISSON. What are we discussing now?

Mr. WILSON. The Washington Asylum Hospital.

Mr. SISSON. And the population you gave was the population of the asylum?

Mr. WILSON. The Asylum Hospital, which is a hospital and not an asylum. It cares for the insane only temporarily pending commitment to St. Elizabeths.

DENTIST.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking for a dentist?

Mr. WILSON. We feel that a modern hospital ought to give dental service, but to a limited extent; we do not mean to fill the teeth of all the patients that need it, but you probably are aware that a great many ailments are now traced to infections that originate about the roots of the teeth.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you never had a dentist?

Mr. WILSON. No; we have had some voluntary service, but we have nobody we can call upon. The students at the medical colleges are willing to extract teeth and even do some filling, but that is negligible.

Mr. DAVIS. You would only have this man there occasionally.

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. A few hours at a time?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; the amount carried for that purpose is only \$25 a month, the same as we have for the anæsthetist.

HOSPITAL.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item relates to the hospital. Please describe that hospital.

Mr. WILSON. That hospital is the general city hospital for the care of all the indigent cases not voluntarily accepted by private hospitals. It has a very large and miscellaneous class of patients—all the more difficult cases.

Mr. DAVIS. Male and female?

Mr. WILSON. Male and female, white and colored, and the more difficult cases such as disturbed cases mentally, noisy patients, dirty patients, prison patients who, as a rule, are not at all accepted in private hospitals and who are sent to that institution; as well as nearly all of those suffering with diseases that are more or less chronic or of a prolonged nature.

Mr. DAVIS. Has the number you care for there increased?

Mr. WILSON. The number has very greatly increased over a period of 20 years and, of course, will inevitably very greatly increase as the city grows. Temporarily there has been a little relief, and it is reflected in the hospitals uptown, because the pay-patient work—that is, in the wards, those who pay a small rate—has very greatly increased in the last three or four years.

Mr. DAVIS. In 1919 you had an appropriation of \$70,000 and you had a deficiency of \$12,000, making \$82,000 altogether, which is just what you are asking for this year?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

UNEXPENDED BALANCE.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is the condition of the present appropriation?

Mr. WILSON. Probably the auditor can give that to you.

Mr. DONOVAN. During seven-twelfths of the fiscal year they expended \$56,949, and on February 1 the balance was \$17,690.

Mr. WILSON. So that there will be a slight deficiency in the \$75,000 this year.

Mr. DAVIS. You think there will be a small deficiency?

Mr. WILSON. I think there will undoubtedly be a deficiency.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

Mr. SISSON. Have you any stock of supplies on hand?

Mr. WILSON. No; unfortunately, we have not. Prices have been such for two years that we have never been able to buy a large stock.

Mr. SISSON. Do you find you get any reduction by buying in quantity a certain character of supplies that are not perishable and do not deteriorate rapidly?

Mr. WILSON. We avail ourselves, as far as is possible, of any reduction in that connection. Of course, the District has contracted for a great many items by the year, and unless there is some particular limitation, which is very unusual, you get the same price whether you buy one unit or 100 units at a time.

Mr. SISSON. While we are on that subject, what price do you get under this contract as compared to the regular current prices? Is it cheaper for you and have you compared it?

Mr. WILSON. Yes. The purchasing officer could advise you better, but prior to the war we compared it regularly, and we had a price that would range from 15 to 25 per cent below.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you buy all of your supplies under contract?

Mr. WILSON. Nearly all. Of course, there are always some few items on which you can not get bids, and since the war, of course, it has been very difficult to do it; they have not been able to get long-term contracts and we have a great deal of the supplies to buy in the open market—that is, on monthly bids; we are obliged to send out proposals and get competitive bids. In the first year of the war we got very good prices because the old prices lapped over.

Mr. SISSON. When I was a member of the senate in my State I was a member of a committee dealing with institutions, and we were able to get very much better prices than almost anybody else for these institutions in the State.

Mr. BROWNLOW. So have we, as long as we could get annual contracts, but in the last two years that has not been so. When we went into the war we had these annual contracts at much lower prices than the contractors were even able to purchase the goods, and they lost so much money by selling to the District that on a great many items, where the market price is liable to a sudden fluctuation, we have been unable to get bids at all for a long-term contract. So in those cases we have to advertise for three months or for one month because no bidder will bid for a long-term contract. But, as Mr. Wilson said, in normal times we used to have the advantage of a price 15 per cent or 25 per cent below the ordinary market, especially on matters of food supplies—staple foods.

Mr. Sisson. How do your present prices compare with the prices in the open market? Do you get as good prices as are obtainable in the open market?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I think we still have a slight advantage over the open market, because we have a contract for a month at a time.

Mr. DAVIS. And you buy in large quantities?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Do you let your contracts oftener than once a year?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We ask for them at the beginning of the year for a full year, and on some items we will get bids and let a contract for the full year, if it seems to be advantageous; but as to a great many items, items of food, where there is great fluctuation, no bidder will bid for a long-term contract.

Mr. Sisson. Who scrutinizes these bids and looks into market conditions to determine whether the prices paid are reasonable?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The purchasing officer, where the supply is general for all institutions, and Mr. Wilson and his assistants for the institutions; then they come to the commissioners whenever there is any question, and then they are carefully scrutinized by the commissioners.

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Wilson, are the men who are making these contracts for you men of experience in business and prices and who know what they are doing?

Mr. WILSON. The purchasing officer himself makes all the contracts, and our men are not required or permitted to handle that end of it at all. Bids are advertised for and contracts made by officers in the District Building.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The heads of the institutions have nothing whatever to do with the purchasing of supplies for the institutions except to state what the needs are, and it is in that respect that Mr. Wilson reviews the bids.

Mr. DAVIS. You have a purchasing officer?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. The purchasing officer of the District of Columbia makes the purchases.

Mr. Sisson. Who is he?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Mr. Hargrove.

Mr. Sisson. You have not an individual purchasing officer for your institutions?

Mr. WILSON. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. How long has he been in that position?

Mr. DONOVAN. He has been the purchasing officer for 15 or 20 years and has probably been in the District service for 30 years.

Mr. Sisson. What did he do prior to that time?

Mr. BROWNLOW. He grew up in the office.

Mr. DONOVAN. He has been in the office for about 30 years.

Mr. Sisson. I am wondering whether he is familiar enough with business—having had this side only—to be able to get for you the very best results?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I doubt if there is a man in the District of Columbia who is more familiar with prices, with trade customs and all of the various trades, than Mr. Hargrove. In his service of 20 years as purchasing officer he has handled many thousands of different items every year and has had many thousands of interviews with bidders, prospective bidders and protesting bidders throughout the year. He

is as hard a working man as there is in the world for the salary we pay him.

Mr. DAVIS. What salary do you pay him?

Mr. BROWNLOW. \$3,000. He is a very conscientious man and a man who does not in any respect disdain details; he goes to the very bottom of cases with a refinement of detail that is very valuable in a man.

Mr. SISSON. If he does not do that he ought not to have that job, because it is in the details of these things that money is saved or wasted, and in the purchase of large amounts of goods the waste in small items may run into many dollars very quickly.

Mr. BROWNLOW. He has an acute and conscientious perception of the necessity of running a thing down to the very bottom.

Mr. DAVIS. How long have you been connected with these institutions?

Mr. WILSON. A little over 19 years. I would say that so far as our own experiences are concerned, in connection with the purchasing officer, the purchasing officer has called into conference all the people that have knowledge of the things that we are going to use, and when he is letting these bids, he calls in the superintendents to go over the samples of shoes, for instance, and they know what they need. In the case of large flour contracts, he has had several of the superintendents to take samples and bake a batch of bread, and then report how many loaves were made out of so many pounds of flour, and the quality of the flour, and that sort of thing, so that the purchasing agent does cooperate with our institutions.

Mr. SISSON. Do you determine, after having seen the samples, whether the supplies furnished come up to the samples?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; and we have always been encouraged to reject any item that is below the sample.

Mr. SISSON. In other words, if the article is less valuable than the sample, it would be your duty to reject it and report it to the purchasing agent?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BROWNLOW. And to reject the delivery.

Mr. SISSON. You would go further than that. For example, in the case of flour, one barrel might come up to the test and other barrels might not. As the deliveries come in do you look to see that the deliveries continue to come up to the sample?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; we have been encouraged to do that. The stewards and caretakers at the institutions have been encouraged to report every deficiency coming to their knowledge. The purchasing officer has always encouraged that.

Mr. SISSON. And that is actually done?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS.

Mr. DAVIS. For repairs to buildings, you are asking \$6,000 as against a current appropriation of \$3,000. Why do you ask this increase?

Mr. WILSON. You probably know that those old buildings there are pretty nearly falling to pieces. We hope very much that one of these days there will be new buildings. This committee made an appropriation for that purpose, but because of conditions that you

well know the buildings have not been erected. Some of these buildings are hardly in a livable condition, and the municipal architect tells us that with the increase from \$3,000 to \$6,000 we can not expect to get very much more than we did in the past two years on account of the increased prices. Every piece of old material that we have had on hand of course has been used up, because we did not want to buy. We hoped that prices would be lower, but we hope that if this amount is appropriated we will keep the buildings at least water-tight overhead, and that we can here and there repair the floors, and that sort of thing, to make the buildings habitable.

Mr. DAVIS. How many buildings have you?

Mr. WILSON. There are about 12 main buildings used for the hospital and a lot of little subsidiary buildings. You probably have been on that reservation and know what a great group of buildings there are spread over several acres of ground.

PURCHASE OF APPARATUS FOR THE OPERATING ROOM.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item, for the purchase of apparatus for the operating room, including Lumbard's airway gas oxygen apparatus and electric ether suction apparatus, is eliminated. I presume that equipment has been obtained.

Mr. WILSON. That has been put in.

Mr. Sisson. Is it operating pretty well?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. That whole thing has been in operation. I do not know much about it, but Dr. Kober has been down to see it since it was installed there. It is considered a necessity. I do not undertake to discuss those technical things that I do not understand.

FOR PURCHASE OF FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS FOR NURSES' HOME.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking \$1,500 for the purchase of furniture and furnishing for the nurses' home. Is that a building in connection with these other buildings?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. It is one of the many buildings?

Mr. WILSON. It is one of the principal buildings on the place.

Mr. DAVIS. That item of \$1,500 is quite a large item in comparison with some others that you have. What does it consist of?

Mr. WILSON. It is principally for bureaus, washstands, and chairs, and some beds. They are unduly crowded. Of course, not nearly all of the nurses are in the nurses' home.

Mr. DAVIS. How many nurses have you?

Mr. WILSON. We have anywhere from 20 to 30. We ought to have as many as 35 always, if we could get them; but in the past two years it has been literally impossible to secure them. We have hired some that are not trained nurses. The law does not require them to be trained.

Mr. Sisson. Have you stated the population of this hospital?

Mr. WILSON. That has been placed in the record.

Mr. Sisson. Did you include in the population of the asylum the population of the hospital?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; this is the hospital. The Washington Asylum is a hospital and jail combined. There are not two institutions. It is one legal institution.

Mr. Sisson. I referred to the Washington Asylum.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The whole institution is called the Washington Asylum and Jail.

Mr. Sisson. But you do not put the insane people and sick people in the jail?

Mr. BROWNLOW. An insane man would go into the hospital part of it. The Washington Asylum and Jail is one institution, which has two branches, one branch is the hospital and the other is the jail. This hospital is the asylum.

Mr. Sisson. So that the population would be the same?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. He has put that in the record.

Mr. WILSON. Ten nurses have had quarters on the fourth floor of what was the Old Alms House Building. We have never had sufficient furniture for their use there, so a part of this would be for furnishing that building, which we call the nurses' annex, to take the overflow from the nurses' home proper.

Mr. DAVIS. What character of nurses do you have? Are they regular graduate nurses?

Mr. WILSON. We have 7 graduate nurses on the pay roll and not to exceed 22 pupil nurses that are in training, on the basis of three years' training and certificates. They are then eligible for license under the law.

Mr. DAVIS. The number varies from 20 to 35?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

REPAIR OF X-RAY MACHINE, AND PURCHASE OF APPLIANCES FOR SAME.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is, "For repair of X-ray machine and purchase of appliances for same, \$1,200."

Mr. WILSON. The best statement I could make in regard to that would be to ask you to include in the record a two-page letter I have here setting forth in detail the items that the X-ray man wants to purchase for that plant there.

Mr. Sisson. That would not mean anything. Can you operate it now?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; they do operate it now.

Mr. Sisson. Can they make photographs?

Mr. WILSON. They do.

Mr. Sisson. Are they pretty good photographs?

Mr. WILSON. They are pretty good photographs.

Mr. Sisson. These X-ray machines can be made into extremely expensive and elaborate affairs, such as they have at the Naval Hospital, and then, on the other hand, you can have the X-ray machine separated from other apparatus, so far as photographing any portion of the human anatomy is concerned, and it will render as good service as any other. Therefore, I would like to know, before expending \$500 on this X-ray machine, what they propose to do. I suppose that appliances would take up the greater part of it.

Mr. WILSON. It is nearly all in the way of appliances.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, I understand that improvements have been made on the machines and that there are many new appliances.

Mr. WILSON. You understand that this machine is used for nearly, if not quite, all of the purposes that these specialists use their machines for.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the cost of the machine originally?

Mr. WILSON. The initial appropriation was \$2,750 in the bill for 1916. They were much cheaper a few years ago.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I happen to know that this roentologist who goes over there has had to lend to the institution six or seven hundred dollars worth of equipment.

Mr. Sisson. I suspect that the greater part of this is not for repairs, but is for the purchase of new modern appliances.

Col. KURTZ. This letter includes an item of \$200 for repairs, and the remaining items are for additional equipment.

Mr. Sisson. I suspect that the letter will give all the information we will need.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

SEPTEMBER 30, 1919.

Dr. FRANK ABBOTT,
Superintendent Washington Asylum and Jail,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR DR. ABBOTT: Dr. Gannon has requested me to make out a list of X-ray equipment, which we need immediately in order to render the X-ray department at the Washington Asylum and Jail hospital efficient.

Referring to our conversation of yesterday, I am inclined to believe it will be possible to utilize the present Campbell tilt table with a pit dug under it, as suggested by yourself. With that modification and the necessary repairs to the table, I feel sure it will be quite satisfactory.

I have carefully inventoried the laboratory and find that the immediate needs are itemized about as follows:

Repairs on the Campbell equipment, including table, approximate cost....	\$200.00
1 Coolidge tube, 7-inch (fine focus), approximate cost.....	125.00
1 (medium focus), 7-inch, approximate cost.....	125.00
1 (broad focus), repaired.....	65.00
1 tube stand for treatment and dental work, with 3 cones and 3 aluminum filters, Wappler (cost \$125, property of Dr. Selby), offered at.....	100.00
1 Coolidge transformer and Coolidge rheostat (property of Dr. Selby).....	60.00
1 head rest (K. K.), approximate cost.....	38.00
1 dark-room lamp (Wratten), approximate cost.....	7.50
1 foot switch, approximate cost.....	15.00
1 tunnel-plate changer, 14 by 17, approximate cost.....	20.00
1 tunnel-plate changer, 10 by 12, approximate cost.....	15.00
1 tunnel-plate changer, 8 by 10, approximate cost.....	10.00
2 kassettes (Campbell), 17 by 17, mounted with screens, 14 by 17, approximate cost, at \$75 each.....	150.00
4 kassettes and screens, 10 by 12, approximate cost, at \$41 each.....	164.00
1 tube rack for 3 tubes, approximate cost.....	6.00
2 developing frames for plates, 5 by 7, approximate cost, at \$2 each.....	4.00
6 developing frames for plates, 14 by 17, approximate cost, at \$1.75 each....	10.50
12 developing frames for plates, fitting 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 plates, approximate cost, at \$1.40 each.....	16.80
6 developing frames for films, 14 by 17, approximate cost, at \$1.50 each....	9.00
Total approximate cost.....	1,140.80
6 developing frames for films, 10 by 12, approximate cost \$1 each.....	6.00
6 developing frames for films, 8 by 10, approximate cost \$0.85 each.....	5.10
12 Eastman X-ray exposure holders, 8 by 10, approximate cost \$0.10 each..	1.20
12 Eastman X-ray exposure holders, 10 by 12, approximate cost \$0.15 each..	1.80
6 Eastman X-ray exposure holders, 14 by 17, approximate cost \$0.20 each..	1.20
4 Eastman developing film dental hangers, approximate cost \$1.50 each....	6.00
Total.....	1,162.10

The above-stated articles are absolutely necessary in order to make the laboratory efficiently workable. These figures do not include chemicals, such as methol, hydroquinone, sodium carbonate, sodium sulphite, sodium hyposulphite, chrome alum, barium sulphate, etc., nor do these figures cover light, ordinary repairs or changes needed in the X-ray room, nor the cost of films, plates, filing cabinet, history cards, etc.

It is suggested that the present Kny-Scherrer stand and transformer, Coolidge (Waite Bartlett) in bad order; one rheostat (Waite Bartlett), one foot switch, also in bad order, be condemned and disposed of. These items to be condemned are un-serviceable and not suitable for repair.

If it is desired that further elaboration of the X-ray laboratory equipment needs be considered in greater detail, it would give me great pleasure to inform you with such knowledge as I have at my command.

With kindest regards, I am, yours, very truly,

CHARLES A. PFENDER.

Mr. WILSON. This man does various kinds of work, because he not only has a larger variety of diseases there at that institution than at any other place, but he also examines policemen and firemen for the Board of Police and Fire Surgeons, when they suffer injuries from accidents involving District responsibility, so that he has a very large range of subjects.

Mr. SISSON. Does he think that \$1,200 will fix him up with a reasonably modern apparatus, with the necessary attachments and appliances?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. If I vote to give him \$1,200, I want to know what I am doing. He is not here to answer the questions, and it is a rather lax method to make appropriations unless the man asking for them is able to tell you what he expects to do with the money. Do you know anything about it?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Nothing, except that they tell me that it would make it efficient.

Mr. SISSON. Your understanding in making this estimate is that it gives him a practical and modern apparatus for this purpose?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

PAYMENTS TO DESTITUTE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is the appropriation to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances, your estimate being \$3,000.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is that intended for?

Mr. WILSON. That is used in cases of nonsupport. If a man fails to take proper care of his minor children, he may be cited to court, and sentenced to the workhouse, and his family receives 50 cents per day for every day's work.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is, for his work?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; we are glad to report that we have been able to make a reduction here.

Mr. DAVIS. That is paid to the beneficiaries?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; to the members of his family.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The authorities take the money that we appropriate and pay it to the dependent wife and children, at the rate of 50 cents per day for each day that the husband works, and the District Government gets the benefit of his labor?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. You had \$6,500 for this purpose last year?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. This is a very significant reduction in the estimate. It indicates a great improvement in social conditions.

There are fewer men in the workhouse and fewer cases of non-support. We are very confident at this time, judging from the experience this year, that \$3,000 will be sufficient. We do not undertake to predict what the future years will show.

SUPPORT OF PRISONERS.

MAINTENANCE OF AUTOMOBILE.

Mr. DAVIS. Under the head of the "Support of prisoners" you ask for a new item, "maintenance of automobiles." Did you not take care of this before?

Mr. WILSON. We never had an automobile there.

Mr. DAVIS. Has this institution gotten along all these years without an automobile?

Mr. WILSON. It has; yes, sir. The general superintendent has an allowance of \$30 per month to maintain his own vehicle. The present superintendent is the superintendent of the jail, the hospital, and the prison at Occoquan.

Mr. DAVIS. How many automobiles do you want to take care of?

Mr. WILSON. One.

Mr. DAVIS. Then, that should be in the singular. You should strike out the letter "s."

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; that is an error.

Mr. DAVIS. You ask for an increase of \$25,000 in the appropriation.

Mr. WILSON. You will notice that there was a considerable deficiency in that item. There was an appropriation of \$65,000 and a deficiency appropriation of \$30,000, making \$95,000.

Mr. BROWNLOW. And there will be a deficiency again this year.

Mr. WILSON. The number of prisoners is slightly greater this year. The average number last year was 318, and for the first half of this year the number has been 329. The auditor has the expenditures.

Mr. BROWNLOW. For the first seven months of the year they expended \$50,005.73, and there was a balance on hand on the 1st of February of \$21,994.27.

The CHAIRMAN. What will the deficiency probably be this year?

Mr. WILSON. I think it will be slightly less than last year. We are trying very hard to hold it down, and notwithstanding the increase in the number of prisoners, we have been able to effect very considerable economies there. I am inclined to think that where we had \$30,000 last year, it will not exceed \$15,000. Of course, you will understand that we are not able to control the number of the population, and something might happen that would suddenly increase the jail population. We must receive those who come.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What do you estimate the average number in the jail during the year?

Mr. WILSON. Three hundred and twenty-nine has been the actual number for the first half of the current year, and that is as near as we can estimate for the second half of the year.

PURCHASE OF AUTOMOBILE.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is "For purchase of automobiles, \$700."

Mr. WILSON. The letter "s" should be stricken out. That should be in the singular.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The general superintendent of all those institutions has two institutions at Occoquan and Lorton, and two here.

Mr. DAVIS. He is superintendent of Occoquan and also superintendent of the jail here?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. There is only one superintendent, and Mr. Foster acts in both capacities?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; he is general superintendent of all four institutions.

Mr. DAVIS. Are there any other superintendents?

Mr. BROWNLOW. He has a deputy at the jail and a deputy superintendent at the hospital, and also a deputy at the workhouse and a deputy at the reformatory.

Mr. DAVIS. And he is the general superintendent of the four institutions?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. There is an additional reason for the automobile if he has four institutions to look after.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. And they are not all together?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They are about 25 miles apart.

Mr. Sisson. Name those four places again for the record.

Mr. BROWNLOW. He is general superintendent of the workhouse at Occoquan, of the reformatory at Lorton, and of the Washington Asylum and Jail here in the city.

Mr. WILSON. This particular car here he would not want at Occoquan, but he will want this one at the jail?

Mr. Sisson. He goes by train to Occoquan?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Sometimes on the train and sometimes by car.

Mr. DAVIS. He has a car at Occoquan?

Mr. BROWNLOW. He has a two-seated Ford car.

Mr. DAVIS. And this car you would purchase for use out here?

Mr. BROWNLOW. This would be for use here in the city.

Mr. Sisson. I think Mr. Foster had a car that he used, but I do not see that he is asking anything for its maintenance.

Mr. BROWNLOW. He sold that car.

TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS.

PURCHASE AND MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VAN.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for the transportation of prisoners. Your estimate is \$5,640 as against a current appropriation of \$2,500.

Mr. BROWNLOW. This is an appropriation which really ought to have come under the police department. We have here a van that we have used for many years for conveying prisoners to the Washington jail from the courts when convicted and sentenced, and we

desire to purchase a motor van to take the place of this old horse-drawn wooden van which has been in service for many years, and from which we have had some very serious escapes. I would like very much to urge in this connection, at this time, consideration for an increase of the limitation on the salary of the driver. The man who is driving this van has been driving it for 42 years. He is an old colored man, by the name of Richard Anderson, and is a faithful servant. He is still able to do this work, and all the other drivers in the police department—and he is actually under the police department—have been included in successive increases in salary, but he has not had an increase in salary.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What does he get?

Mr. BROWNLOW. \$840.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What do the others get?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The others get under the new law \$1,360. This can be accomplished by simply increasing the authorization. The reason for the expensive motor van is to have a modern van with a body on it out of which it would be practically impossible for prisoners to escape or that would be proof against an attack in force on the van for the purpose of the delivery of the prisoners being transported.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you think that \$1,000 would be enough for this?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Do you mean for the man?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; \$1,000 would be sufficient for the man.

Mr. DAVIS. How long has he been there?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Forty-two years.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Explain the construction of that van to me. Is it inclosed?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is inclosed all around.

Mr. BUCHANAN. So there is no way to get out except behind or in front?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; but they have gone out in the last few years through the sides and through the bottom.

Mr. DAVIS. Do they have many prisoners in it at one time?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Sometimes as many as 20. This needs to be a large well-constructed van on a good chassis.

Mr. DAVIS. Is this man competent to drive a van of that kind?

Mr. BROWNLOW. This man would very probably be transferred to a horse-drawn vehicle. We would have to use another man for this.

Mr. BUCHANAN. He could not learn to run an automobile now?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; but we would use him on a horse-drawn vehicle somewhere. We could use him in transporting persons to the House of Detention. This is the case of a man who has had no increase in salary during all these years, and he has been most faithful.

Mr. Sisson. That seems to be one of the greatest crimes on earth—that a man keeps his job practically all his life and never gets any increase in salary. If he is on a farm and does anything, his earning power decreases after 60 years, but there is nobody that comes around and pleads for him.

Mr. DAVIS. Hence the item we have spoken of, this new van, makes up the difference in your estimate that you want appropriated for this year?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. There is \$41,670 more asked in the appropriations this year than were given last year. What is the condition of your present appropriation?

Mr. WILSON. The total you refer to at the bottom of page 195 is the summary of the several appropriations that we have been considering under the "Washington Asylum and Jail" and the conditions of which have been reported.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1920.

HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Wilson, do you speak for the Home for Aged and Infirm?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. You will no doubt be surprised to learn that the total cost of maintaining each person at that institution was only \$241, including all the overhead, employees, food, clothing, heat, and everything else.

Mr. DAVIS. Over and above the receipts you took in?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. The receipts went to the Treasury, \$4,000; we do not get those.

Mr. SISSON. You do get, of course, what you consume?

Mr. WILSON. Oh, yes.

Mr. SISSON. But you do not get what you sell?

Mr. WILSON. No, sir. The farm helps very materially there, and as you saw, when you visited the place, there is a pretty good farm there.

STEAMFITTER AND PLUMBER.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You ask for a new position, that of steamfitter and plumber, \$1,000?

Mr. WILSON. Those of you who have visited the institution will readily realize that that great plant needs a good deal of repairs. It has been built up very largely without direct appropriations for buildings, but by small appropriations for repairs through the present staff you have there. You have a man as superintendent who takes the old school buildings, the lumber and material from an abandoned engine house, and public buildings or private buildings that the Government is obliged to raze and remove, and puts that lumber and material into the buildings at this plant. That whole group of outbuildings, I think you will admit, is very commodious and well built; all the barns were built entirely in that way by the superintendent. He could utilize to very much greater advantage his small appropriation for repairs if he had this man on his permanent staff. He has at present a man on his staff, because the organization at present is quite large, the construction organization—

Mr. DAVIS (interposing). Who is this man and how long has he been there?

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Fay is the superintendent and has acted in that capacity for the past 12 years. That building which is just nearing completion, the additional unit has been built by him, although with a rather enlarged organization; he could not have built it with his own help. The commissioners were unable to get a bid within the appropriation; but they knew what this man had done, and by the use of such material as they could give him they judged he could build that building, and I think the Engineer Commissioner will say that the building will be completed within the appropriation?

Col. KURTZ. Yes; including the deficiency; it is being built in a very economical manner.

Mr. Sisson. I am at a loss to know how you could keep a steam fitter busy the year around.

Mr. WILSON. You understand that those buildings extend over a space just about as wide as the front of the Capitol Building.

Mr. Sisson. I have been there.

Mr. WILSON. Also that steam plant heats the school that is a quarter of a mile away.

Mr. Sisson. Still, I do not see how that man, in a year, could put in 200 days on plumbing and steam fitting in connection with those buildings.

Mr. WILSON. Well, it is a large group of buildings.

Mr. Sisson. If he had something else to do in the meantime it might be a different proposition. I do not object to having a man to do that work.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Mr. Fay would not have anybody out there whom he did not keep busy.

Mr. Sisson. You put him down here as a steam fitter and plumber?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; they are the two principal things he would do.

Col. KURTZ. I think he ought to be put down as a mechanic, because I think he would be more of a handy man.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Can you get a mechanic for \$1,000?

Mr. Sisson. Well, you see he would get his board and lodging there, so that whatever he received in the way of salary would be net.

Mr. BROWNLOW. You might change the designation to mechanic.

Mr. Sisson. I do not think you could afford to designate him as a steam fitter and plumber. If he can get a man for that money let him have him as a mechanic. After you get your plumbing fixed, unless you have a freeze, there might be years during which he would not have any work of that character.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We ought to have somebody there to do some electric work. I was there within the last few weeks and found that the condition of the wiring—

Mr. Sisson (interposing). You ought to get a man who is a sort of an all around mechanic, a sort of handy man. You can not afford to have an electrician at that place.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I know, but you can get a man to do steam fitting, plumbing, electrical jobs, etc. The condition of the wiring is very bad.

Mr. Sisson. What about your population out there?

Mr. WILSON. The population has shown a slight decrease in these good times. It has only been 296 during the last year.

Mr. Sisson. Is that your average?

Mr. WILSON. That is the average for the year.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, that does not vary like these other institutions?

Mr. WILSON. Not materially. It has gradually gone up for 10 or 15 years until the last three years, when it has dropped a little.

Mr. Sisson. How much has it dropped?

Mr. WILSON. Beginning in 1905, from 233 it went to the high-water mark of 339 in 1918, and then it has dropped.

Mr. DAVIS. And now it is 296?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; instead of going up a little it has dropped to some extent.

TEMPORARY LABOR.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking that the amount for temporary labor be increased from \$2,000 to \$3,000?

Mr. WILSON. You realize, of course, that will not increase our actual labor force much, and it would be a very great lack of economy to limit us as to temporary labor, because that farm employs seasonal labor, and from that farm we get a wonderful amount of produce that adds to the comfort and economy of the institution.

Mr. DAVIS. How many acres have you in that farm?

Mr. WILSON. There are about 200 acres in the reservation, under the jurisdiction of this institution, the balance being under the colored school. Of the surplus produced this year, after we had fed the people, as far as we could use the produce raised, nearly \$4,000 in cash was turned into the Treasury, and that is an offset.

PROVISIONS, FUEL, FORAGE, ETC.

Mr. BUCHANAN. In the item for provisions, fuel, forage, etc., you ask to have the word "truck" changed to "trucks."

Mr. WILSON. Yes. The superintendent wants me to urge that very strongly. We are 8 miles from the city and we do a lot of heavy hauling, particularly of manure that we get free in the city.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking for trucks instead of a truck. How many motor trucks have you now—just one?

Mr. WILSON. We have just one and we want one more, a good heavy truck for hauling. The truck we have is a small truck for hauling groceries and that sort of thing. The superintendent reports that they haul about 1,500 tons of stable manure from the city every year; this fertilizer costs us nothing but the hauling, and it is valuable, of course, as you know in connection with the farm operation; we also haul from the railroad approximately 1,800 tons of coal each year; there is a railroad siding on the reservation down there and coal is hauled from it.

Mr. DAVIS. How many hundred tons of fertilizer did you say you haul?

Mr. WILSON. 1,500 tons of stable manure and 1,800 tons of coal, and last summer they hauled over \$3,000 worth of potatoes to the market from the farm.

Mr. DAVIS. How far do you have to haul this?

Mr. WILSON. About 8 miles; but the coal, you understand, is only hauled a short distance of less than 2 miles across the reservation, but it is 8 miles between the city and the institution.

Mr. DAVIS. The total appropriation under the item for provisions, fuel, forage, etc., is the same for this year as last year, \$50,000, while in 1919 you had a regular appropriation of \$40,000 and a deficiency of \$16,000, making a total of \$56,000.

Mr. BROWNLOW. There is a decrease of \$6,000 over the expenditures of last year.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You have got a \$1,000 increase for repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds. You skipped that.

Mr. DAVIS. I beg pardon. I did not intend to skip anything. For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, you have asked an increase of \$1,000, from \$4,000 to \$5,000. What is the occasion of that increase? What is the nature of it?

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, as you know, there has constantly been for several years an increasing scale of prices for all materials we use in repairs. There is also now an added building. You authorized a building which has just about been completed, a building that will house 50 inmates and will be taken care of from the general plant.

Mr. Sisson. Do you not get most of your material for your repairs from these old buildings and the remnants of the District property here?

Mr. WILSON. Not most of it for the repairs. You can readily understand that much of the material we get is really better for framing a new building than for the general repair work, much of which requires dressed lumber. Then hardware, cement, paint, etc., must be bought.

Mr. Sisson. The purchase of paint will not be a very large item.

Mr. WILSON. Very considerable, Mr. Chairman. You will remember that there are a good many thousand feet of buildings, and that even the roofs there require painting, and it is a very expensive painting job. There is no larger in any institution in the District that I can recall.

PAINT, CEMENT, ETC.

Mr. Sisson. I see you have an item "Paint, cement, and other materials, \$2,500." How much of that is paint?

Mr. WILSON. I will put that in the record. I have not got it here.

NOTE.—Last year \$316.95 was used for paint. Superintendent reports that next year about \$700 will be required for paint.

Mr. Sisson. You mentioned paint as being one of the principal items.

Mr. WILSON. Yes; it is.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is the reason why you could not use the materials from the District.

TO PURCHASE OF MATERIAL FOR PERMANENT ROADS.

Mr. DAVIS. Material for permanent roads. You increase that \$200.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, all the roads on the reservation there have been built by the institution organization. In this manner we

get a little material from time to time, and we increased it from \$300 to \$500, thinking we would get about as much material for the \$500 as we did for the \$300, which is nearly as much as we can profitably use without hiring any labor. You see, there is no labor connected with this.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, your estimate of \$500 here is with the idea that you will get as much done with the \$500 as you do with the \$300?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. You have \$300 for the current year?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. This is an increase of \$200?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. You think that is because of the increased cost of material?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. How long will it be before you will have those roads out there completed, so it will be a maintenance item rather than a construction item?

Mr. WILSON. No, if you carry the item, it should be repairs, and probably would come out of the general repair fund.

Mr. Sisson. I know, but this is for the purchase of material for permanent roads, I understood from the beginning, out there. I recollect that when this matter first came up here that we gave you this money for the purpose of buying material so that that road could be built.

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. And we then gave you \$300, as a beginning, to purchase the material.

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. And they would take the material, then, and work it up into the road. At that time there was something said about the amount of road which they would reasonably need out there. Do you know how far along they are toward completing that original road plan?

Mr. WILSON. The original road plan has been completed, and next year the money will be used for the extension of the roads that is necessitated by the extension of the plant, because we have increased it by a new building.

Mr. Sisson. So the original plan has been completed?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. And this is for the purpose of adding to that original plan by virtue of the fact that you have increased the buildings.

Mr. WILSON. Correct.

Mr. Sisson. Will this appropriation likely complete the extended road?

Mr. WILSON. It probably will. We think that there will not be more than one such request in the future, unless it is necessary to again extend the plant.

Mr. Sisson. I was asking so particularly about it because, after you get that as a maintenance item, you probably would not need this much material.

FOR FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS FOR NEW WARD.

Mr. DAVIS. You are furnishing a new ward at that institution, and you are asking for \$2,500 appropriation for furnishing that new ward. Have you any detailed estimate on that?

Mr. WILSON. The way we arrived at that is this: The capacity of the ward is 50, and 50 into 2,500 makes a per capita of \$50 for the institution. That would have only a modest equipment, and that amount would probably be sufficient unless the prices should become—

Mr. Sisson. How many rooms would there be in the ward?

Mr. WILSON. There would be 50 patients. They will not all be in single rooms.

Mr. Sisson. How many large rooms will you have in this new addition?

Mr. WILSON. It will be divided into not more than two or three, possibly four at the outside.

Mr. Sisson. And you are buying the ordinary single hospital beds?

Mr. WILSON. We are getting a little lower bed than the hospital bed for these old people. They can not get into a hospital bed. They are little iron, enameled bedsteads, individual bedsteads.

Mr. Sisson. How many do you expect to buy?

Mr. WILSON. Fifty. This is for furniture and furnishings. You see, the building now is just naked. This will put in the lighting, the furnishings, and all that sort of thing, as well as the movable furniture.

Mr. Sisson. That mean \$50 worth of furniture for each patient?

Mr. WILSON. Furniture and furnishings.

Mr. Sisson. That is what I mean; for the bedding and all the furniture, and whatever you put in there, it will be \$50 for each occupant.

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

PURCHASE OF MOTOR TRUCK.

Mr. DAVIS. On page 197 you added the letter "s" to the word truck, making it motor trucks. Was that in contemplation of this new truck which you desire to purchase, a 1½-ton motor truck, \$1,800?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Explain to the committee, if you please, Mr. Wilson, why you need that 1½-ton motor truck.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Before you get to that, in regard to this item of \$2,500 for this furniture and furnishings, is that in pursuance of the segregation plan, to keep the races separate, the white and colored?

Mr. WILSON. It is, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It is in pursuance of that plan to keep them separate?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. It is a unit for colored people, the existing unit having been outgrown and very overcrowded. There have been times when you could not keep them segregated. None of the institutions had been built originally to segregate them.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Never had been?

Mr. WILSON. They never had been.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And this is in pursuance of the plan to segregate them?

Mr. WILSON. Yes. In that particular unit of colored patients the population is still so large that a great many are sleeping in the halls, and we can not get through. There are some ninety-odd people in a ward for 50.

Mr. DAVIS. Explain this item for the 1½-ton truck.

Mr. WILSON. I think I covered that in some detail in explaining the item for maintenance, that we have in sight the matter of hauling coal, etc. You would not want me to repeat that, would you?

Mr. DAVIS. I think perhaps not, unless some of the other members of the committee want some more specific information.

SALE OF SURPLUS PRODUCTS.

You want the word "the" stricken out, and the words "hereafter the" inserted. That is simply to make that a permanent law?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DAVIS. So that the commissioners hereafter may sell the surplus products of this institution, making it a permanent law?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; that is the recommendation.

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Chairman, they were to make a report. We were going to try this out and see how it worked. Have you a report there now?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Let us insert an amendment requiring them to report.

Mr. BROWNLOW. He reported \$4,000 and something a while ago.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I know that was the total. Have you a report there showing what the stuff sold was, and what it consisted of?

Mr. WILSON. I think I have. No, I have not. It is not segregated from the amount used.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Can you segregate it?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I wish you would put that in the record. I wish you would also put in the record how much was consumed in the institution.

Mr. WILSON. The \$4,000 turned into the Treasury was for the current year. Prior to this year nearly all the products were consumed at the institution. The record for the fiscal year 1919 was as follows:

Produce grown and raised, Blue Plains, D. C., 1918-19.

Name.	Unit.	Quantity.	Price per unit.	Value.
Asparagus.....	Bunch.....	440	\$0.15	\$66.00
Beets:				
Cow.....	Ton.....	14	15.00	210.00
Table.....	Bushel.....	464	.75	348.00
Beans:				
Lima.....	do.....	58	1.00	58.00
String.....	do.....	100	1.00	100.00
Cabbage.....	Barrel.....	168	2.00	336.00
Cantaloupe.....	Bushel.....	56	1.50	84.00
Carrots.....	do.....	120	1.00	120.00
Corn:				
Field.....	Barrel.....	225	9.00	2,025.00
Sweet.....	Doren.....	750	.25	187.50
Cucumbers.....	Bushel.....	7	.75	5.25
Eggplant.....	do.....	200	1.00	200.00
Ensilage.....	Ton.....	110	15.00	1,650.00
Fodder.....	Bundle.....	5,404	.05	270.20
Hay.....	Ton.....	419	38.00	4,222.00

Produce grown and raised, Blue Plains, D. C., 1918-19—Continued.

Name.	Unit.	Quantity.	Price per unit.	Value.
Kale.....	Bushel.....	44	\$0.35	\$15.40
Lettuce.....	Head.....	860	.10	86.00
Onions.....	Bunch.....	1,050	.05	52.50
Peas.....	Barrel.....	24	7.00	168.00
Peppers.....	Bushel.....	3	1.00	3.00
Potatoes:				
Sweet.....	do.....	124	1.50	186.00
White.....	do.....	1,954	1.50	2,931.00
Pumpkins.....	Ton.....	3	15.00	45.00
Raspberries.....	Quart.....	50	.20	10.00
Rhubarb.....	Bunch.....	80	.05	4.00
Squash, summer.....	Bushel.....	125	.60	75.00
Tomatoes.....	do.....	579	.50	289.50
Turnips.....	do.....	1,629	1.00	1,629.00
Beef, butchered.....	Pound.....	5,291	.2425	1,283.19
Chickens, butchered.....	Each.....	159	1.25	198.75
Eggs.....	Dozen.....	2,999	.468	1,403.80
Milk.....	Gallon.....	13,738	.56	7,721.28
Pork, butchered.....	Pound.....	19,893	.32	3,485.76
Hides, cattle.....				163.42
Total.....				29,922.45

Mr. BROWNLOW. We ask that it be made permanent, in order that it may not have to be carried in the bill every year.

Mr. DAVIS. The system, I think, is all right. I think we all agree that the system is all right.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Mr. DAVIS. Is this National Training School for Boys all for white boys?

Mr. WILSON. No; it is for both colors.

Mr. DAVIS. Both classes all in one?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. And the appropriation you ask for is the same this year as last. What is the condition of that fund now?

Mr. WILSON. For the first six months we used \$33,593.

Mr. DAVIS. For the first six months you used about half of it?

Mr. WILSON. About.

Mr. BUCHANAN. A little over half.

Mr. BROWNLOW. A little less than half.

Mr. WILSON. Less than half.

Mr. BROWNLOW. This institution is a Federal institution. We send District boys there under contract.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is it maintained by the Federal Government?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; and the boys are sent there from all over the United States.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Who are convicted of crimes, felonies?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; in the Federal courts.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Of felonies?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Those are the only sort that you send from the District, those convicted of felonies?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Those from the Federal courts are convicted of felonies but those from the local courts are in a large measure boys convicted of incorrigibility and other minor offenses.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Are the boys that you send to the training school boys who are convicted of felonies, misdemeanors, or what?

Mr. WILSON. Our boys are convicted usually of incorrigibility. They are not boys convicted of felonies. They are under 17 years of age, sent usually from the Juvenile Court.

Mr. BUCHANAN. They are juveniles?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; under 17 years of age, but a number of the boys sent from the United States courts are over 17, and a few are sometimes over 21. They are quite grown men, and they are committed for definite times for definite offenses, but they are segregated in separate cottages.

Mr. SISSON. It might be well, Mr. Wilson, to state in the record the arrangement you have with this National Training School for Boys to get the District boys in.

Mr. WILSON. We are authorized and required under the law to send such boys as are duly found to be incorrigible by the courts to this particular institution.

Mr. BUCHANAN. But you say under contract made by the Board of Charities. What is that contract?

Mr. WILSON. That is a contract for a per capita rate for the maintenance of them, and it varies from year to year, the law specifying that it shall be the actual cost of maintenance.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Give us this last year, 1919, or this year.

Mr. SISSON. What Cabinet officer is it under?

Mr. WILSON. The Attorney General.

PER CAPITA COST.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the cost per capita?

Mr. WILSON. The actual cost per capita last year was \$332.74.

Mr. BUCHANAN. For a year?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I may say that at that institution there were received during the year a total of 133 boys from the juvenile court of the District of Columbia, and three boys from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and 143 boys from the United States courts all over the country, so that we have—

Mr. SISSON. The District boys are in the majority?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; we have almost half the commitments, but the daily average of District boys is longer than that of United States boys.

Mr. SISSON. I just got the figures reversed.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do they give these boys any moral training?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; it is a school.

Mr. SISSON. This \$70,000 is taken up by virtue of the per capita cost?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. We only have to pay so much per boy?

Mr. WILSON. So much per boy, and the law provides it shall be the actual cost, so we never know in advance the exact rate for the year.

Mr. SISSON. Do you know how many boys you have there now, as compared with what you had heretofore?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; we had last year 180 boys.

Mr. SISSON. You have now how many, or does your figure show that?

Mr. WILSON. Now?

Mr. Sisson. Yes.

Mr. WILSON. One hundred and ninety-three at present.

Mr. Sisson. How much less than that was the other?

Mr. WILSON. It was 180, as the average, last year. It has gone up.

Mr. Sisson. You have got an average of 193 now?

Mr. WILSON. Yes. That is the average for six months, Mr. Chairman, of the current year.

Mr. Sisson. The average for six months?

Mr. WILSON. Yes. It has gone up a little.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Both of these institutions are Federal institutions, controlled by a board of trustees appointed by the Attorney General; but for the National Training School for Boys, where a little more half of the boys come from other United States courts, we have only this per capita expense.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

(See p. 272.)

As to the National Training School for Girls, this bill carries the appropriation for the entire institution, and although it is controlled by a board of trustees appointed by the Attorney General, the actual salary and maintenance appropriations for the institution as a whole are carried in this bill, and have been for many years.

Mr. Sisson. Have you any other girls other than District girls at this institution?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; we have some. For many years very few girls were sent in from the outside, because very few juvenile girls were convicted in Federal courts, and sometimes they were in parts of the country far distant, and the Attorney General elected to send them to reformatories in their home States, or near-by States. Some girls were sent here during the war, but it is still predominantly——

Mr. Sisson. Where is this institution?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is on the Conduit Road near the District line, up toward Cabin Johns, just this side of the District line.

Mr. DAVIS. Where is the boys training school?

Mr. BROWNLOW. On the Bladensburg Road, out toward Bladensburg.

Mr. DAVIS. In the National Training School for Boys have you segregated the whites from the colored?

INCREASE IN SALARY OF RESIDENT CLERK.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; they are segregated. There is a request there for an additional amount to complete the building for the white girls, but I wanted to make a general explanation about the institution, which is connected with the omission of the word "treasurer," in the second line, and the substitution of the words, "resident clerk" at \$800 for the treasurer at \$600; and on page 201 the proviso, "That on and after July 1, 1920, appropriations made for the National Training School for Girls shall be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia in the manner

now provided by law for expenditure from appropriations for general expenses of the government of said District." That is now the only appropriation still left in the District bill which is disbursed by an officer other than our regular disbursing officer who is under the auditor, and these appropriations are disbursed by this treasurer.

I was in error about the supreme court items. The court items are not disbursed, but this is the only District institution which is not.

Mr. DAVIS. You want to strike out the word "treasurer" here and insert nothing in its place?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Insert the words "resident clerk, \$800." I have inserted the words in the next line, "resident clerk." I think that would tend very greatly to reduce the opposition to the proposal since it would give the person \$200 a year increase, and make her a very much more useful being at the institution instead of at a downtown office.

Mr. SISSON. And then she would get her support and maintenance?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Does that increase the number of employees at all?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. It is simply for the total?

Mr. SISSON. The only difference is that she would get \$800 when she now gets \$600, and then she would be at this institution?

MAINTENANCE—PROVISIONS, ETC.

I see you have an item for maintenance and support, for groceries and provisions, in the same amount. Did you say how many girls you had? I believe you got down to that point, but did not give it.

Mr. WILSON. The daily average last year was 88. For the first half of the current year it is 101. There has been a pressure on that institution to receive additional girls for many years, but we have not had the room.

Mr. DAVIS. The daily average, you say, was 88?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Last year?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Prior to that?

Mr. WILSON. No; since that.

Mr. DAVIS. For the six months of this year it is 101?

TO COMPLETE BUILDING FOR WHITE GIRLS.

(See p. 270.)

Mr. WILSON. Yes. The fact is that a new building was authorized, but not having been erected because of an inadequate appropriation, they are accommodating girls in tents. The pressure from the courts for room for girls going to the school was so great that they put up tents, and that accounts for the population increase?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Mr. Wilson, I think you are slightly in error. That portion of the building which has been authorized has been erected.

Mr. WILSON. Well, there is a deficiency asked here.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; that is to complete the building. A portion of it has been erected.

Mr. SISSON. Do we make an appropriation in this bill for that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; and that is the reason we wanted it brought under the District. You made an appropriation some years ago for the building, and the building was put up, but it was so designed as to be enlarged, and this is to complete it on the plans that were made.

Mr. Sisson. What I am curious to know is why we are appropriating as a District item to an institution that is under the control of the Attorney General of the United States?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Because nobody but District girls went there.

Mr. Sisson. They have no girls from the other States?

Mr. BROWNLOW. There may be three or four now, but it was practically entirely for District girls.

Mr. Sisson. Why can you not take this up with the proper authorities and separate it from the Attorney General's control? I know that the Attorney General of the United States has never given this any consideration.

Mr. BROWNLOW. In order that you may be further informed, I would like to make a very brief statement about the change that has come about in the character of this institution. It was for a long time made up mostly of colored girls. Lately a great many more white girls have come in, so that the white girls occupy all of the space in this present building for white girls, and in the tents, and in the kitchen of this building, in one room, which is a large room, which is the kitchen, the dishwashing arrangements, the laundry tubs, the bathrooms, and the dining room, all in one room for the white girls, and I do not believe there is a more tastefully or beautifully arranged dining room in the country. The girls have made little doilies, and there is a little decoration of some flower or some evergreen plant taken from the woods, and the tone of that institution has been brought up under the present management, a new superintendent.

It has been impossible to get her services and to retain them for the \$1,200, with the bonus, that is appropriated, and the members of the Board of Trustees of this institution give her \$25 a month in addition. She has greatly effected economies, so that there is no substantial increase in expense, in spite of an increase in population, and the whole atmosphere of the place has been made over, so that instead of being a bedlam of girls who were confined behind bars, and were making every effort to escape, and who were bearing themselves against bars and were screaming at passers-by, you now have an orderly institution in which genuine reform work is being done for the girls, and she works these girls on the farm, she gives them plenty of physical labor, and I very much hope that you gentlemen, when you are out on the road, would stop in and visit that institution, and, if for nothing else, I would like you to do it to pay tribute to the excellent work that has been done under the new management.

The total increase in this appropriation, from \$37,480 to \$57,680, is made up of that \$200 increase to the resident clerk, over the treasurer, and the \$20,000 for this building for the white girls.

Mr. DAVIS. When this new building is completed, it will actually segregate the white girls from the colored girls?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; and it will put the white girls that are now in tents in the building.

Mr. Sisson. How much of that building is completed now, what proportion of it?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I am unable to state.

Mr. Sisson. Do you know, Mr. Wilson?

Mr. WILSON. The building that they are actually using is, I take it, more or less a complete building.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No. The plans were not complete at the time. It has no dining-room facilities.

Mr. Sisson. Will you put that information in the record?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. We will pass page 201 until we can get that accurate information.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1920.

TO COMPLETE BUILDING FOR WHITE GIRLS.

(See p. 270.)

Mr. BROWNLOW. Mr. Chairman, I was in error, and Mr. Wilson was right yesterday, with respect to the additional amount required to erect a building for white girls. There is already an appropriation for that building, and this is an additional appropriation, the previous appropriation not being sufficient. There are some funds available, and Mr. Wilson will tell you the amount.

Mr. DAVIS. This is for the completion of the building?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, there was appropriated \$15,000 in the fiscal year 1916 for that building. The president of the board of trustees reports that the plans and estimates of cost were made with care, and that \$35,000 was the smallest amount with which they could build it; \$15,000 was appropriated, and this is additional.

Mr. DAVIS. Can you tell whether or not they changed the plans or increased the size of the building?

Mr. WILSON. Not materially. The building costs, they tell me, are a little more than twice what they were in 1915, when the estimate was made.

Mr. DAVIS. This is because of the increased cost of material and labor.

Mr. WILSON. Almost wholly.

Mr. DAVIS. And is not due to any change in the size of the building?

Mr. WILSON. There has been no extraordinary change. You will recall that the commissioners have not first-hand information of this item, because the school is managed by a board of trustees under the Attorney General.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Can you find out from them whether or not this is paid for half and half by the District?

Mr. WILSON. This item is on the half and half basis.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And the other items also?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; all the items have always been on the half and half basis. There have never been any wholly Federal appropriations for this institution.

Mr. Sisson. The original item reads as follows:

For an additional building for white girls, including furnishing of same, \$15,000.

Now, the hearings on the item seem to have been short. I quote from the hearings as follows:

Mr. PAGE. Then you ask \$15,000 for an additional building for white girls.

Mr. BROWN. That has been recommended by the Board of Charities, and it was recommended by the Senate. It was investigated at the direction of Congress some two or three years ago, and there was a recommendation made in regard to it that we should have that building. Judge Latimer feels that there is a great necessity for that. Under the law this is the only place to which Judge Latimer's court can send these girls. Provision is made that they must be sent here, and when they were sentenced to private charitable institutions it is because he had no other place to send them. We have been violating the law in that respect right along, or rather the courts have been violating the law, in a certain sense, or not able to carry it out fully. A number of them have been placed over in Baltimore through the Board of Children's Guardians.

Mr. PAGE. These four or five white girls come from Judge Latimer's court?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir.

That seems to be all on the subject, and it seems to have been satisfactory to Mr. Page. It seems to have been a \$15,000 proposition, including the furnishings. Why do you now ask for \$20,000 additional?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Because a building that would require \$15,000 then would require \$35,000 now.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It is because of the advance in the cost of material and labor?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; the advance in the cost of material and labor from the time the estimate was made has been 100 per cent..

Mr. DAVIS. They have not changed the plans or increased the size of the building especially?

Mr. BROWNLOW. There could not have been much increase in the size of the building or the estimate would have been larger. Of course, the commissioners, and so far as I know the Board of Charities, are not accurately informed as to that; but I know in a general way that there has been an increase in building costs since 1915, when the estimate was made, of more than 100 per cent.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you know how large a building it is to be?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. What number of persons will it accommodate?

Mr. SISSON. I understood them to say 50 yesterday.

Mr. WILSON. I think that was the Home for the Aged and Infirm.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have not that information.

Mr. SISSON. You had better have somebody here who knows something about this matter.

Mr. WILSON. You will notice in the hearing on the subject that a hearing was granted to Mr. Brown, of the board of trustees. Our board and the commissioners have not had the information.

Mr. SISSON. I am not blaming you gentlemen, but we must have somebody here who knows something about it.

Mr. WILSON. It has been your custom, I think, to hear annually a representative of the board of trustees.

Mr. SISSON. I do not know whether it has been the custom annually or not, but when they have a matter of this kind before the committee we have some of them here.

Mr. DAVIS. I think we had better postpone further hearings on that item until we have somebody here who knows something about it.

Mr. SISSON. We ought to have some accurate information about it.

Mr. DAVIS. I would like to know the size of the building, what has been done, and what the plans are.

Mr. Sisson. We want to know whether you have enlarged the plan of the building; and if so, to what extent?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Mr. Brown will be able to answer that.

Mr. DAVIS. I think we had better postpone further hearings upon that item until a representative of the board of trustees is present.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1920.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

STATEMENT OF MR. CHAPIN BROWN, DISTRICT BOARD OF TRUSTEES, NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

TO COMPLETE BUILDING FOR WHITE GIRLS.

(See p. 267.)

Mr. DAVIS. We passed over this item in your absence, Mr. Brown.

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. The item that we passed over was that building for the school for white girls, including the furnishing of the same, \$20,000. \$15,000, you say, has already been appropriated?

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. You want an additional \$20,000?

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Will you state the reason for that?

Mr. BROWN. I will, and I want to speak of one other matter. That appropriation of \$15,000 was made four years ago. We asked then for \$25,000, and Congress cut it down to \$15,000. We have had estimates made over and over again, and they have all been in the neighborhood of \$30,000. We have had plans drawn, and then the estimate made. Now, we have tried to cut it down so as to get within the \$15,000. We had a meeting recently—this month—and we thought that if we could make an arrangement with the boys' school to make the brick and pay them just the cost, and perhaps have some of the boys work on the building, of that building, we might possibly get some kind of a building for \$15,000. We need it.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you had plans prepared for that building?

Mr. BROWN. We have the plans already prepared for that building, prepared by Mr. Woods, and they have to be approved by the municipal architect, and he said he could not approve them because it would evidently run away beyond the \$15,000. That is the only reason that they have not been approved—and of course we can not build the building for the \$15,000, and it would be foolish for us to advertise for it.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you expended any of the original \$15,000?

Mr. BROWN. No; except for having a survey and plat made, which, I think, cost \$40 or \$60.

Mr. DAVIS. What has been done with that \$15,000?

Mr. BROWN. It is in the Treasury.

Mr. DAVIS. It has gone back to the Treasury. The clerk of the committee informs me that that appropriation is now available.

Mr. BROWN. It is available now; \$15,000.

Mr. DAVIS. And you want \$20,000 additional?

Mr. BROWN. We need \$20,000 additional to build a building. I do not see how we can get along without it. It is in demand. I am not in favor of large or extra appropriations for this year, but we have had that money and we can not use it. I do not see how we can get along without that \$20,000, and we have got to have a building. It is a white school and a colored school. The purpose of this is to put the white children in a building. If you will go back to the Congressional Record when this appropriation was made, you will see that was made for the white school.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You have buildings separate for the white and for the colored?

Mr. BROWN. Yes; we have them separated now, in separate buildings. We have them congregated there in one hall together on Sundays, for religious worship.

Mr. DAVIS. If you had this \$20,000 additional would you build a building that would accommodate both white and colored?

Mr. BROWN. No; we have three buildings there now. We have an average of over 100 children there all the time, and we have in one building where some of the colored are, we have over 50 in one building, and it is awfully hard to manage 50 girls together in one building. We asked an appropriation of \$100,000 to buy land south of our present land, or the United States Government land on which our buildings are located. The Government will need it later. It belongs to the Hutchins estate, and we have the use of this additional land at present.

Mr. DAVIS. What sort of a building do you contemplate building for this money?

Mr. BROWN. I can almost see the plans right before me, but I can't describe them in detail.

Mr. DAVIS. The question is, how many girls will it accommodate?

Mr. BROWN. If we get this \$20,000, it will accommodate about 25 to 35 girls.

Mr. DAVIS. Thirty-five girls?

Mr. BROWN. That is the extreme limit. You can not build a building for \$20,000, such as we have, to accommodate more than 35 girls, and the number should be much less, in the interest of good administration and government.

Mr. DAVIS. What is to be included in that building; dormitories?

Mr. BROWN. Dormitories for girls, and also a large room for them to congregate in.

Mr. DAVIS. An assembly room? You want to have an assembly room?

Mr. BROWN. Yes. We have got a building with a large room, that is near it, but that will have an assembly room in there, the new building, and a sewing room, bathrooms, and so on. We have given a good deal of thought and attention to the plan, and if I had known that that was going to be one of the questions asked, I would have had those plans here. Mr. Woods has made them, and if the committee wants me to send them up, I will do that hereafter.

Mr. DAVIS. When you get your hearing for correction, you might put a complete description of the building right into your hearing.

Mr. BROWN. Yes; I will do that.

TREASURER INSTEAD OF RESIDENT CLERK.

One other matter I want to call your attention to. I have the appropriation for 1917. The institution is really under the Department of Justice. We are required to make a report each year to the Attorney General, and it is the same kind of an institution as the boys' training school, except that it is not quite as large, and the boys were shifted over to the sundry civil or executive appropriation, I believe, or one of the other appropriation bills, and they appropriate there for the boys that are sent from the District of Columbia. We have never been shifted from the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and under the law that created our institution, it put us under the Department of Justice and we are appointed by the President and we make our report annually to the Attorney General.

Now, the original act provided for a treasurer for the schools, and after the first year, the Congress, in accordance with that act, provided for a treasurer, \$600.

Mr. DAVIS. You never have had a treasurer?

Mr. BROWN. We have always had one. Now, each year for the last two years, that our estimate goes through the board of charities, they strike out the word "treasurer"—they have for the last two or three years—and a point of order is raised in the House against this new legislation and the treasurer is retained, and there is no reason in the world we should not have a treasurer. If this should go down to the District government, they would have to have an additional clerk to take care of this work. This treasurer we have is not only a treasurer but she is secretary to the board, takes down all the proceedings, and keeps us posted as to the estimates, by giving us an estimate every 15 days, twice a month, and the same person has been treasurer for the last 10 or 12 years; and unless the original act creating the institution is changed, that goes out under a point of order.

Mr. DAVIS. I see that you are asking here, under the national training school for girls, for a resident clerk.

Mr. BROWN. No. The board of trustees never asked for it; the Board of Charities keep putting that in. We do not want a clerk; we want the treasurer to keep us straight; that is all.

Mr. DAVIS. How much salary would you want?

Mr. BROWN. \$600 a year; the same as we have estimated each year.

Mr. DAVIS. You do not want this "resident clerk"?

Mr. BROWN. We do not want that resident clerk. We want you to strike that out and put the treasurer in. There is no reason why we should not have the treasurer we have always had, and our treasurer is most efficient.

Mr. DAVIS. It is the same one you have always had?

Mr. BROWN. A very efficient woman, yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that the one that would be styled "resident clerk"?

Mr. BROWN. I do not know. She would not be a resident clerk. She should be treasurer, and that person is provided for by law, that is a treasurer, not a resident clerk.

Mr. DAVIS. She could perform the same service, whether she was called resident clerk or treasurer?

Mr. BROWN. No; she could not. She is a treasurer of the United States, and she gives a bond for \$20,000 to the United States, which bond is required to be approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Mr. Sisson. What sort of a sinecure is this?

Mr. BROWN. It is not a sinecure.

Mr. Sisson. Where does she stay?

Mr. BROWN. She stays where she has to be. If she has to go out there and pay off that is where she goes.

Mr. Cannon, when he was chairman of the Appropriations Committee, went through it all, and put that in, and it has been there ever since. It is not any sinecure place.

Mr. Sisson. She does act as secretary to the board?

Mr. BROWN. She acts as secretary of the board of trustees and really, of the president of the board in all the communications that I have sent out.

Mr. Sisson. You want her called "treasurer" instead of "resident clerk"?

Mr. BROWN. We want the treasurer, and there is a provision in the law for it. Mr. Gillett knows about it, and I would like to read right into this record what Mr. Gillett said about it. He said this on the floor of the House [reading]:

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Chairman, it is possible that I am not so well posted about this that I ought to say anything, but some years ago I was chairman of this same subcommittee and was very familiar with this institution. I remember well going over there several times and investigating it. I know the person who is president of the board. He is an unusually public spirited, efficient, and exemplary officer—

Although that is said about me, I think it is worth while to put it in the record, because I have been connected with this institution for 25 years, and I am the only one that has been connected with it that long—

and he is strongly of the opinion that the amendment offered by my colleague ought to be adopted. It seems to me that the institution is not receiving quite fair treatment, for the reason that when its president was before the committee no suggestion was made at all that the treasurer was to be dispensed with, so the board had no opportunity to show the reasons for the existence of this office.

Mr. Sisson. What record are you reading from?

Mr. BROWN. From the Congressional Record of May 2, 1918, page 6450.

Then it went out under the point of order of Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts. Then in December, 1918, when it was up again, it went out in the same way, and that not only takes that out, but it takes out that proviso that hereafter we shall always have our appropriations through the disbursing officer of the District government.

Now, this is not any sinecure place. This treasurer of ours has never made one mistake. The accounting officers of the Treasury can tell you that her accounts are perfect, and this is saving money to the Government.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Let us see if I understand this. You have a provision in this bill for a "resident clerk" at \$800.

Mr. BROWN. But we did not ask for that.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I understand, but it is in the bill.

Mr. BROWN. The estimate is in the bill. They strike out the "treasurer" and ask for a "resident clerk" instead. We have never asked for a clerk. The same person acts as treasurer, and she has also been appointed secretary to the board without additional compensation.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I want to get it straight. The way that you want the law is to provide for a treasurer, and they have it "resident clerk"?

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Under the appropriation for this fiscal year we have it "treasurer"?

Mr. BROWN. "Treasurer"; yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It is already "treasurer"?

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Then you are complaining about an estimate striking out "treasurer" and putting in "resident clerk"?

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is there any difference in salary?

Mr. BROWN. No.

Mr. BUCHANAN. There is no difference in duties?

Mr. BROWN. Yes; there would be a difference in duties, because she would be out there under the superintendent. We do not need that out there. We have a superintendent with all the teachers who are well educated, and we do not need them there. They do all that work. This is only on account of a desire on the part of the accounting officers down there in the District government to have everything there. Now there are only two, the boys' reform school has a treasurer and the girls' reform school has a treasurer, under existing law; and if a change is made it is changing the existing law.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You are satisfied there is a difference in the two positions?

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Now, as I understand, the condition is that the proposed amendment in this bill requires the clerk to be a resident of that place?

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And under the word "treasurer," in here, this person can live in the District of Columbia?

Mr. BROWN. Oh, yes; she can live in the District.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And she does not have to live out there?

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. She can live anywhere?

Mr. BROWN. Yes. She is just like I am; just like a probation officer, too.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Very well. Under the law as it now is, did she go out there and render any duty out there, or do the duty here in Washington, as is necessary?

Mr. BROWN. She goes out there whenever she is asked to, and whenever it is necessary to explain anything in reference to the appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS. If you did not have a so-called treasurer here, where would these people get their money from?

Mr. BROWN. They would get it then from the disbursing clerk of the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS. Down in the District Building?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, down in the District Building.

Mr. Sisson. I see no particular reason for cutting this clerk out, because they can keep these books there. If there is any service to be rendered, it can be rendered by the District officials; but I was endeavoring, if I could do it, a moment ago to get a direct answer to a direct question that I asked, and that is this: Where does this lady do business? Where does she live?

Mr. BROWN. She does business for the school, in whatever place it is necessary for her.

Mr. Sisson. Where is her office?

Mr. BROWN. She lives at home and always has lived there.

Mr. Sisson. Does she do anything else besides this?

Mr. BROWN. Yes; she is the secretary to the board of trustees. She keeps them straight.

Mr. BUCHANAN. She is getting a salary for that?

Mr. BROWN. Not a bit. That is all included in her salary as treasurer, and she is there every time.

Mr. BUCHANAN. She renders a statement every 30 days?

Mr. BROWN. To the board of trustees, of the appropriation, so that we can tell how we stand.

Mr. BUCHANAN. When you say "the appropriation," do you mean the amount expended for the last 15 days?

Mr. BROWN. For the last 15 days.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Who audits the accounts prior to the time that this money is paid out?

Mr. BROWN. They are audited by the finance committee.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I mean before. You see, an audit after the horse is gone does not get the horse locked in the stable. I want to know who audits the accounts prior to the time that the checks are actually issued?

Mr. BROWN. She audits it.

Mr. Sisson. That is what I am getting at. So that you have a treasurer who audits her own accounts?

Mr. BROWN. Oh, no.

Mr. Sisson. In all the other departments of the Government the accounts are first audited by the auditor of the District government, and then the warrant is issued; but in this case the audit is made afterwards.

Mr. BROWN. No, it is the same way. They pay out, and then they are audited afterwards. You can not stop to have a whole audit made when you are going to pay out for a lot of groceries.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, we will not get into any controversy about it, for the reason that we have the auditor of the District government here now, who knows how these other accounts are audited, and how that differs from this institution.

Mr. BROWN. On the first of each month we have an estimate made of what will be necessary supplies for that month.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Who makes that?

Mr. BROWN. That is made by the superintendent. It is passed on by the president first, and then submitted to the board, and they can not act themselves without these estimates are made, and the board themselves authorize the president to sign them. They are made. Now, that is something that is done first by the board. Then these

bills are paid, and a voucher is sent to the auditing committee of the board of trustees. Dr. Bovee is the chairman of that committee.

Mr. Sisson. I have no doubt you have an ideal system of auditing.

Mr. BROWN. We have, indeed.

Mr. Sisson. I have no doubt it is perfection in itself.

Mr. BROWN. It is perfection.

Mr. Sisson. But at the same time I do not see why your audit should be different from that of all the other Government institutions.

Mr. BROWN. It is not. It is not different from that of the boys. The boys and girls are provided for by act of Congress, and there was discussion on it, and Mr. Cannon took part in the discussion, and Mr. Gillett took part, and Mr. Matthews took part in it.

Mr. Sisson. Those gentlemen know just as much about it directly as though they were on the other side of the ocean, because they got their information from somebody who wants to make a point of order. I remember how Mr. Cannon made the point of order. He was sought to make this point of order, and he came around to get the facts on which he could make a point of order.

Mr. BROWN. This "treasurer" was put in when Mr. Cannon was the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and he knew all about it.

Mr. Sisson. This was a long time ago.

Mr. BROWN. And since then he has taken an interest in this same matter.

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Cannon would not have known a thing about it unless his attention were called to it.

Mr. BROWN. It is not a dollar of extra expense to the Government. It is a perfect system. She has never made a mistake. The auditing officers of the Treasury will tell you her work is perfect; and why go out of the way when you have a system that is perfect to take something else? I am just as much interested in the Government and in retrenchment of expenses as anybody can be, and I say from my experience that it is a perfect process. You can not criticize it. You know, Mr. Sisson, this has gone out at your suggestion. I have the record here.

Mr. Sisson. Yes. I did not want to introduce the point of order on it because there was a controversy about it; but I do think now that there is no reason why this institution should have its accounts audited differently from those of any other institution in the District of Columbia.

Mr. BROWN. Well, the accounts pass through the District office and there is no criticism, and then they go right up to the Treasury. When you have a perfect system, why go out of the way when the law has already provided for it?

Mr. Sisson. The only trouble is that you do not get your accounts audited until after you have spent the money.

Mr. BROWN. Oh, well——

Mr. Sisson. It would be a different condition from the Army or the Navy, or any of the other offices of the District government, in the way it is handled.

Mr. BROWN. We have the accounts audited, and they are passed upon by the Treasury. We are responsible people. We are just as responsible as the Government.

Mr. Sisson. We feel that they ought not to turn over this money without any auditor at all. In dealing with you in regard to Government property we deal with you just as though we expected you to purloin the money every time; not because we do not know you would not do it, but because you ought not to be treated differently from others. I have no criticism to make in the world of the way a dollar is spent, but I do think that this institution ought not to be a *sine qua non*.

Mr. BROWN. You see, this woman gives a bond of \$20,000 to the United States Treasury, and she has been there for 10 and 15 years, and there has never been one mistake that she has made.

Mr. Sisson. Do you buy your supplies under District contracts?

Mr. BROWN. We do not. You see, it is really an institution under the Department of Justice. There is an adjustment. We take these girls that are committed there from all the United States courts, and we continually have to readjust with the Department of Justice.

Mr. Sisson. How many of them are committed there from outside the District.

Mr. BROWN. I can not say, now. We had a commitment of 20 at one time last year. I do not think there are more than 8 to 12 of those that are from the United States courts outside of the District.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Let me ask you one question—

Mr. Sisson. I am not going to be positive about that, but I think the records show that you have three, or that you did have three a few days ago.

Mr. BROWN. You mean three from outside?

Mr. Sisson. Yes.

Mr. BROWN. I do not know. We have been getting rid of those just as fast as we could. During this war, when they had a law about girls around the cantonments and camps, we had more than during normal times. They were sent here for violations of the postal laws. Very few girls are sent here for offenses against the United States. Most of them are sentenced for offenses against the States, and those are committed to State institutions.

DUTIES OF TREASURER.

Mr. BUCHANAN. One question, now. Leave out everything else, and just concisely and completely state what this girl treasurer does; just as shortly as you can, what she actually does.

Mr. BROWN. She gives, first, a bond to the United States.

Mr. BUCHANAN. All right. That is required.

Mr. BROWN. She then draws a certain amount of money from the general fund, and that is set up in the Treasury.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Does she draw that money herself?

Mr. BROWN. No; it is set up in the Treasury, and she simply has it up there to her account.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It is set apart to her?

Mr. BROWN. It is set apart to her, and she gives then checks on the United States Treasury.

Mr. BUCHANAN. She draws checks on that fund?

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. She writes them out?

Mr. BROWN. We have a regular printed form.

Mr. BUCHANAN. She signs them?

Mr. BROWN. She signs them as treasurer.

Mr. BUCHANAN. As treasurer?

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. To whom are those checks generally payable, as a class—not individuals?

Mr. BROWN. They are payable for supplies; and to the ladies and gentlemen, the teachers, and all.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Who keeps those accounts straight, to see that the checks accord with the accounts?

Mr. BROWN. We have the vouchers sent down to the auditing committee, and that auditing committee meets and passes on these things, and this is all done before any bill is paid; in fact, the bill has to be receipted by the payee of the check before the auditing or finance committee, as it is called, authorizes the drawing and delivery of the check.

Mr. BUCHANAN. She pays the checks?

Mr. BROWN. Oh, she pays them out, after all this is done, and all this is done in a careful and formal manner before any bill is paid by the treasurer.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is that all her duty, just to sign those checks?

Mr. BROWN. Oh, no.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What else does she do? You state she makes out a statement of account each 15 days?

Mr. BROWN. She makes out an account each quarter.

Mr. BUCHANAN. She makes out an account of what?

Mr. BROWN. Of the money that is spent, and that account is sent back to the Treasury with all the vouchers approved by the finance committee, and that is audited and checked up by the Auditor of the Treasury.

Mr. BUCHANAN. In other words, she balances her own accounts?

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I understand she balances her own accounts and the statement is sent to the Treasury, and it is approved, if it is correct?

Mr. BROWN. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is there anything else she does?

Mr. BROWN. She is the secretary to the board of trustees. We meet once a month, and if we have extra meetings she is there, too.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You meet every month, regularly, and sometimes she attends and acts as secretary and keeps an account of your proceedings?

Mr. BROWN. Yes. She always does.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Does she do anything else?

Mr. BROWN. In addition to the duties as secretary to the board; any letters that I send out or any work that I do, I do it through her.

Mr. BUCHANAN. When she acts as secretary in that way, is she out there?

Mr. BROWN. No; she is down at my office.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Where is that office?

Mr. BROWN. 600 F Street.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How many days a month does that require?

Mr. BROWN. I could not say. It would not take less than 3 days a month.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Three days a month?

Mr. BROWN. It takes more than that. She has to come oftener. You see, it is only—

Mr. BUCHANAN. She comes five or six times a month?

Mr. BROWN. Yes; at least; more than five or six times a month.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is there anything else she does?

Mr. BROWN. That is practically all that she does.

Mr. Sisson. Does she do any work for you?

Mr. BROWN. Not a bit of work for me; never in the world. I have leaned over backward in the administration of this school.

Mr. Sisson. Is there any reason why she should not work for you any more than anybody else?

Mr. BROWN. She does not do any work for anybody else. This is all she does.

Mr. DAVIS. And this is all the salary she draws?

Mr. BROWN. \$600.

Mr. DAVIS. From any source? \$600 is all that she receives, and that is all she does?

Mr. BROWN. Yes. She is a most efficient woman.

Mr. DAVIS. She gets the bonus?

Mr. BROWN. Yes; \$240. She got the \$240 just like anybody else. That is added to this \$600.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do you know how long it takes her to make up these accounts you speak of?

Mr. BROWN. It takes her, at the end of each quarter, two weeks of solid work doing nothing else but straighten up all these accounts; and then she has to make up these statements and submit them.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What amount of money do you spend out there?

Mr. BROWN. The regular appropriation is about \$25,000 for general expenses, and \$14,000 for teachers.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You put it to her credit?

Mr. BROWN. Yes; the United States Treasurer does, in sections, not more than \$10,000 at a time.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I do not care how much at a time, but it is \$25,000 to \$40,000 that is put to her credit in the Treasury?

Mr. BROWN. Also this \$15,000 we did put in the Treasury. We turned it back in there again. This \$35,000—she has to attend to all the bills for these buildings.

Mr. Sisson. Do you know how many vouchers she has to make up?

Mr. BROWN. I will say I know how many vouchers she has to make up. I have got 40 vouchers down on my desk now, and I sent away 40. We pay all the bills.

Mr. Sisson. How many do you have, 80 a month?

Mr. BROWN. At least 80 and I should say 100 a month.

Mr. Sisson. Do you mean to tell me it takes that lady two weeks to make out 100 checks?

Mr. BROWN. No; not two weeks. I did not say that; but each check has to be accompanied by a voucher itemized, and every item has to be examined and passed, and some vouchers are two pages long. She does not have to sit down and take two weeks to do that, but she does it as the emergency arises, and some of those vouchers are very long, they have to be kept and afterwards sent to the United States Auditor. Besides, at every session she stenographically takes down all our reports in the school.

Mr. BUCHANAN. There are some duties that you did not recount?

Mr. BROWN. I meant to, but I can not state them all, and I have probably omitted considerably more than she does, and this for the small sum of \$600. She is interested in the school; she is one of the officers and takes as much interest as the board of directors. She is at the beck and call of everybody. If it is necessary for her to get on the cars and come out to the school on a telephone notice, she does it.

Mr. DAVIS. Would not she draw the same pay if you called her resident clerk?

Mr. BROWN. We don't want the resident clerk, if we are to lose our treasurer. She is of the greatest value to us as a treasurer, not as a clerk. If we had to go to the District government, we run against one clerk one time and another clerk another time, and their information is often conflicting and unreliable. We call our treasurer up and ask if we can do so and so if we have the appropriation, and her information is always correct and reliable and according to law. We wanted to put in a fence and we had to send for her to ask if we had the appropriation.

Mr. Sisson. If she were a resident clerk, you could get in touch with her.

Mr. BROWN. We would lose the valuable service of a woman that knows everything about this school, and the law provides for it at the present time and the whole board wants it, and if I can have any influence—I have devoted my time conscientiously to this school—if my recommendation will have any weight, I will say that judging by experience it will be a great mistake to take this officer away that is provided by law, just as much as any other officer in the school, and I can not understand why they want it when it has worked perfectly. I hope it will not be done and I say that from years of experience.

Mr. DAVIS. Well, Mr. Brown, we will consider it.

Mr. BROWN. I am much obliged to you. I am much interested in this.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I see you are.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1920.

MEDICAL CHARITIES.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is under the head of "Medical charities, for care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with Freedmen's Hospital by the Board of Charities, \$56,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary." Your current appropriation for the purpose is \$40,000. What is the cause of this increase?

Mr. WILSON. The increase is based on an estimated increase in the rate, but it does not involve a larger number of patients.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you mean by increased rate?

Mr. WILSON. The Freedmen's Hospital is an institution operated under the Interior Department and is primarily for the care of colored people not resident in the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you mean by an increased rate?

Mr. WILSON. They charge us a fixed rate per diem, which is fixed annually by the Secretary of the Interior for the care of patients, and that rate has been increased from time to time.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the present rate, and what was the previous rate?

Mr. WILSON. The previous rate was \$1.25 per day, and it has been increased to \$1.75 per day. In the case of children the rate has been increased from 75 cents per day to \$1 per day, and in the case of infants from 40 cents per day to 50 cents per day. This rate obtains in all of the general hospitals authorized to make contracts with the Board of Charities.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the present rate?

Mr. WILSON. The present rate is \$1.75. It was \$1.25. It will not be less, and we hope it will not be more. The Secretary of the Interior has been reasonable about it, but it has nearly doubled in two years, and it is a matter that we can not control.

Mr. BUCHANAN. This institution belongs to the National Government?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; it is not only for the care of local patients sent there, but for patients from outside of the District of Columbia.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It is similar to the boys' school?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for the care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-In Asylum by the Board of Charities, your estimate being \$25,000.

Mr. WILSON. We ask no increase there, although there is an increased rate, because the number of patients has fallen off slightly in that as in all other private hospitals. The number of pay patients has increased, while the number of charity cases has decreased, so that while there will be an increased rate, we feel confident that we will not need a larger appropriation.

Mr. BUCHANAN. This item provides for the care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made by the Board of Charities. Are the patients sent there upon the order of the Board of Charities?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Why is there a decrease in the number of patients, since there has been an increase in the population of Washington?

Mr. WILSON. The board has guardedly made the statement in its annual report that the general demand for labor and the high wages paid probably constitute one potent cause, but at the same time, while the number of free cases has diminished, the number of pay cases in the public wards has increased. That is, where pay cases pay a moderate rate because they do not take private rooms, and that number has greatly increased. The increase in this class of pay patients is probably due to a larger demand for labor at remunerative rates.

Mr. BROWNLOW. In other words, there are fewer indigents.

Dr. KOBER. I wish to emphasize these commendable acts on the part of the poor—that is, that they are self-respecting in this, that when they can afford to pay their own way, either at home by receiving treatment from the family physician or can pay their way at hospitals, they will not apply to the Government and be listed as paupers. Of course, it is the policy of the Board of Charities to only give aid to persons who are unable to pay their own way. It is a satisfaction to know that they respond promptly to improved economic conditions. If they do not have the money, of course, they can not pay for hospital treatment.

Mr. DAVIS. Then you have as many patients in the institution, but there are fewer indigent patients?

Dr. KOBER. Yes, sir. A large percentage of the people who heretofore were unable to pay for medical treatment are now in a position to employ family physicians in their homes, or to pay their way in hospitals. You will find that outstanding fact illustrated in every hospital, except, of course, in the Freedman's Hospital, where there is a per diem charge, and we must pay whatever that charge is. But I am inclined to think that even the number of pay patients has been increased.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The next item is for the care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with the Children's Hospital by the Board of Charities, the estimate being \$17,000.

Mr. WILSON. The same recommendation is made there. While the rate has been increased from 75 cents per day to \$1 per day, we are confident from the way matters are now running that the decrease in the number of patients will be sufficient to offset the increase in the rate.

Mr. DAVIS. There is a considerable decrease?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. You will notice that last year we had \$5,000 left of this appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS. I mean in the number of children?

Mr. BROWNLOW. For the first six months of this fiscal year we have expended \$7,000 of that appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS. About what has been the decrease in the number of children?

Mr. WILSON. I will give you the daily average for two years: The daily average was 66 in 1917, and it dropped to 57 the next year, while last year it dropped to the unprecedented low average for 20 years of 45. It is going up a little since the beginning of the present year.

Dr. KOBER. We have plenty of sick children, but more of them are being paid for by their parents.

Mr. DAVIS. You had the same number there, approximately, but many of them were in a position to pay their own way instead of being charity patients?

Dr. KOBER. Yes, sir; that is the fact, and it is very gratifying.

Mr. BUCHANAN. If they have run for seven months and have a balance of \$10,000 in that fund, the appropriation might be reduced somewhat.

Mr. WILSON. The balance of \$10,000 was at the end of six months. I think that it is quite possible to make some reduction, however.

Of course, it is awkward when we run out of money, and this money if not expended goes back into the Treasury. At the same time, we do not want to urge appropriations over any long period of time in excess of the expenditures.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I should think, however, that twelve or fifteen thousand dollars would be sufficient.

Mr. WILSON. I think \$15,000 would be sufficient, in all probability. For the current year I am confident that we will have a balance, but the next year does not begin until the 1st of July, and I can speak with less certainty about that; \$15,000, in all probability, will be sufficient.

Dr. KOBER. Any unexpended balance always reverts to the Treasury. Last year we expended only \$11,849, and the balance went back into the Treasury.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is the condition of all appropriations. If they did not revert to the Treasury, we would be called upon to make appropriations that would stagger the imagination.

INVESTIGATION OF FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THOSE APPLYING FOR ADMISSION.

Mr. Sisson. What care do you exercise in investigating the financial condition of people applying for admission to these institutions?

Mr. WILSON. It is our purpose to interview carefully every indigent, and, as far as possible, to visit the home. With our force of inspectors, however, we are not able to visit more than about two-thirds of the homes.

Mr. Sisson. There are two very important reasons why these cases should be investigated before relief is given. In the first place, the people who are able to pay should not crowd out those who are not able to pay; and, in the second place, there ought not to be any charge upon the Treasury for people who are able to pay their own way. For those reasons, there ought to be a very careful investigation into the financial condition of persons applying for relief.

Mr. WILSON. The board feels that very strongly. I want to say, in that connection, that we appreciate those two points very sincerely. During the war period there was a great deal of war work that had to be done by our staff, and we were crippled, but since we have been able to bring back our force of inspectors to their regular work the condition has been much better, and if you will take our bills month by month, you can tell immediately from the reduction in the bills when the inspectors were rendering full service.

NATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Mr. DAVIS. You eliminate the item for the National Homeopathic Hospital Association.

Mr. WILSON. That item of \$10,000 we are able to eliminate. The institution is not very large, and they had so much pay work that they finally said last year that with the regulations that we require as to making reports, etc., it was hardly worth while for the hospital to bother with this city work, and so they decided not to enter into a contract with the Board of Charities.

Mr. DAVIS. The institution itself will continue?

Mr. WILSON. Yet, sir; it will continue doing pay work, and they preferred not to bother with city cases.

Mr. SISSON. This hospital did not want them, and that is the reason why the item is eliminated?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir, and the patients who would have been treated there have not crowded the others, because we have a less total. In ordinary years, or five years ago, if this had been dropped in the middle of the year we would have been embarrassed to find accommodations for the patients that they had been caring for.

Mr. SISSON. Sometimes some of these institutions are clamoring for appropriations. If that institution had been here clamoring for an appropriation, would you gentlemen still have eliminated the item?

Mr. WILSON. The record will show that the board has consistently limited these items in its recommendations, and in some cases has eliminated them. Others have disagreed with us at times, however, and it has not always been done. In the past years since the organization of the Board of Charities the appropriations for public governmental institutions of charity and corrections have increased much more in proportion than the appropriations for private institutions, and a number of appropriations for private institutions have been eliminated. That indicates the general policy.

Mr. DAVIS. Is there any possibility that this is being decreased because of a disagreement between the two medical fraternities?

Mr. WILSON. That element has not entered into this.

Mr. DAVIS. This is the only institution of the kind that we have in the city of Washington?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. I do not hold any brief for the homeopaths but I know that the allopaths are a little bit opposed to anything homeopathic.

Dr. KOBER. I can speak on that subject. I am very sure that the homeopathic hospital finds it more profitable not to receive any of our District patients.

Mr. DAVIS. Why would not that be so with every other hospital?

Dr. KOBER. This is a smaller hospital and they can make very good use of their rooms; in fact, we have given them repeated opportunities and asked them time and time again to take these patients. The president of the Board of Charities happens to belong to that cult, and it is not likely there would be any discrimination on that account. We have not been able to persuade those people to take care of indigent patients because they can fill their rooms and beds with pay patients. That is my honest opinion about it. Surely they have been given every opportunity to receive patients and avail themselves of the appropriation. The appropriation has been made for two years but not a cent has been expended.

Mr. SISSON. How old is this hospital?

Dr. KOBER. It is almost 30 years old, I should say.

Mr. DAVIS. How many years have you had appropriations for it?

Dr. KOBER. Every year; in fact, it was largely built by governmental appropriations.

Mr. BROWNLOW. For more than two years every cent of this appropriation has reverted to the Treasury because the hospital authorities declined to accept the appropriation, and for that reason the commissioners would like to see it omitted from the bill because it is a useless appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS. That is about as good a reason as I have heard for eliminating it from the bill, namely, that they have not used it and that it has reverted to the Treasury. Therefore it may be proper to eliminate it, but I would hesitate to eliminate anything of this kind because of a disagreement between the two schools of medicine.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The president of the board, Mr. John Joy Edson, who is a homeopath himself, has a homeopathic physician in his family and, before his connection with the Board of Charities, was himself connected with this hospital and had an intimate relation with the hospital; he would not permit anything of that sort to occur, and, as a matter of fact, it has not occurred.

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is that relating to the Providence Hospital. They do not object to this appropriation, do they?

Mr. WILSON. No. This is the first year we have had supervision of that appropriation, so that we can not speak of its history. The committee last year transferred it from the sundry civil bill to the District of Columbia bill. It has been charged on the half-and-half basis for some twenty-odd years, but it was carried in the other bill, at which time it was under contract with the Surgeon General of the Army.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is the condition of your present appropriation?

Mr. WILSON. For six months we spent \$6,959.25.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Then this amount might be reduced a little bit?

Mr. WILSON. The reason the board did not recommend a reduction there is because the record of this committee will show that in the hearings from year to year it has been alleged that the care at this institution was on a very low cost basis so far as the Government was concerned, and as our bills show so much of a reduction we are perfectly willing to wait and see whether the temporary war conditions and all that sort of thing might not indicate a very much greater reduction for this year than we might expect as a permanent condition.

Mr. DAVIS. There seems to be a general reduction in the number of patients in all of these hospitals?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Even though the per capita cost is greater, you think you can get along with a little less appropriation?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Suppose this were cut to \$12,000 or \$15,000?

Mr. WILSON. I think the board feels that \$15,000 would probably meet the needs. In view of the feeling about this in the past the board hesitated, as a matter of policy, to recommend a cut in the beginning.

Mr. DAVIS. The committee would not want to cut an appropriation for charitable purposes unless it had an authority like you gentlemen on which to base it.

GARFIELD HOSPITAL.

The next item relates to the Garfield Memorial Hospital.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is the condition of your unexpended balance?

Mr. WILSON. The condition is substantially the same. We used a little less than \$7,000 in six months.

Mr. DAVIS. So you think \$15,000 will be sufficient?

Mr. WILSON. I think so; yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. The same doctrine and the same ideas apply to the Garfield Hospital that apply to the Providence Hospital?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. Of course, the Garfield Hospital has been on this basis for a good many years.

Mr. DAVIS. Much longer than the Providence Hospital?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you know the number of patients you have there?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. The indigent patients you speak of always, I take it?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. WILSON. I think it a good idea to go back a year or two always to show this decided change. In 1916, 50; 1917, 46; 1918, 43, and 1919, 28.

Mr. DAVIS. Does a similar reduction apply to the Providence Hospital?

Mr. WILSON. Of that we are unable to advise you because we have not had the records prior to this year, so that we do not know how many were District indigents under our regulations.

Mr. SISSON. Can you tell the number there now?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. What have you there now?

Mr. WILSON. It has averaged 22 indigent patients for the first six months.

Mr. SISSON. What are the charges at the Providence Hospital under the present system as compared with the charges at the Garfield Memorial Hospital?

Mr. WILSON. You mean the rate we allow for the care of patients?

Mr. SISSON. Yes.

Mr. WILSON. They are identical.

Mr. SISSON. What has your contract been with the Garfield Hospital from year to year—has it increased?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; it was \$1.25 and it is \$1.75 now, the same as all the others.

Mr. DAVIS. Perhaps it might be well to put in the record what the Surgeon General said last year:

The act approved July 1, 1918, having appropriated \$19,000 for support and medical treatment of destitute patients in the city of Washington, D. C., under a contract to be made with Providence Hospital by the Surgeon General of the Army, the relief afforded was as follows:

Patients in hospital July 1, 1918.....	50
Admitted during the year.....	1,842
Total.....	1,892

Average number admitted per month.....	158
Number remaining in hospital June 30, 1919.....	43
Total number of days' treatment afforded.....	38, 140
Average number of days' treatment per patient.....	20
Average number of patients treated per day.....	104
Longest term of treatment (days).....	365
Shortest term of treatment (days).....	1
Number of patients in hospital during the whole year.....	4

That was his testimony last year. I think if we reduce the appropriation of one hospital we ought to reduce both of them; that would be my judgment of the matter.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And I do not think we ought to appropriate any more money than is needed at any institution.

CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item we will consider is the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital. I notice you have asked for an additional \$4,000. What is the occasion of that increase?

Mr. WILSON. You will notice that they used very nearly all the appropriation, and at the time these estimates were made and hearings were granted there was a probability of some increase, and particularly there were pleas for an increased rate. This institution has felt that the rate fixed was too low.

Mr. DAVIS. But it did not prove to be too low?

Mr. WILSON. But in order to meet their expenses they say they are treating Board of Charities patients at a great loss.

Mr. DAVIS. I notice you expended in 1919 \$25,019.55 out of an appropriation of \$26,000?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. So you really had money enough?

Mr. WILSON. We got through, but we practically used it.

Mr. Sisson. You have had fewer patients this year, of course?

Mr. WILSON. This is one of the cases where the inspectors when they got back on the job, after the war, have been able to reduce the bills very materially, and for the first six months of the current year we have spent just a little less than \$10,000. Now, looking toward the future, this board and the other emergency hospital, known as the Casualty—carried in the next item in the bill—have had this hearing, and I think they have convinced our board that if conditions should remain as they are that some of the items on which the rate ought to be increased—you see, there are more items in these institutions than in a general hospital—there is an ambulance, radiograph, etc. These are accident cases and many of them do not go into the wards, and we pay a certain amount for these specified services. I think the board is convinced that some of the items are underpaid, and when we come to fix the contract for the next year we shall have to give that consideration. In fact we have just sent a reply to the hospital to the effect that we are advised that we have no discretion to modify a contract against the Government that runs to next June—that is, within the period which is covered by the contract—but that we would consider the conditions, in the light of the facts, when the time arrived for the making of a new contract. So we may feel it is absolutely necessary to grant an increase.

Mr. DAVIS. Has not this hospital recently received quite a number of appropriations from the Government for buildings; and, if so, do you know what they are?

Mr. WILSON. Within seven years or so \$100,000, as I recollect, and prior to that about \$50,000, I think.

Mr. DAVIS. So they have been pretty well taken care of?

Mr. WILSON. You can turn to the hearings on the District of Columbia appropriation bill for 1915, page 354, and find a compilation of all the appropriations made for these hospitals for many years in the way of buildings and grounds.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You say you spent during the first six months of this current year \$10,000 of the \$26,000?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That leaves \$16,000 for the remaining six months. That being so, why do you contend that at the end of this fiscal year you will be compelled to grant them an increased rate?

Mr. WILSON. Well, that is the way the facts seem to point.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It would seem to me that \$26,000 would take care of it, because half the time has gone and you have spent only \$10,000.

Mr. WILSON. I think the board at this date would concede that, but I was talking against a possibility of even a drop below last year, as was the fact in the other cases.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You have made an estimate for next year of \$30,000?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you think the amount appropriated last year will be sufficient?

Mr. WILSON. I think it will be, but we did not think so when we made our estimates.

Mr. DAVIS. You do not think we ought to drop below last year's appropriation?

Mr. WILSON. We do not, with the knowledge we now have.

Dr. KOBER. You know, gentlemen, that our rate for ward cases of \$1.75 is really very low as compared with the actual cost. You take the radiograph service at \$1.50, when X-ray photographs usually cost \$5 anywhere else.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is a radiograph?

Dr. KOBER. It is an X-ray picture; we pay that amount, but you would have to pay \$5 for it anywhere else.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You mean to say you get an X-ray picture for \$1.50?

Dr. KOBER. That is it.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you charge the patients the actual cost you have to pay for them?

Mr. WILSON. Most of these patients are indigent patients, but there are some accident cases that occur where we are able to collect and be reimbursed, because accidents sometimes overtake people of means.

Mr. DAVIS. Is it your intention to charge them the exact cost?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; if we have the case; but ordinarily the person able to pay goes into private room and out of our jurisdiction. It is only when a person is later found to be able to pay and who has been treated in the ward that we charge the actual cost, but in nine cases out of ten a person able to pay passes into a room and out of our jurisdiction. More than half the work is private pay work.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And such a person makes his agreement with the hospital?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; we have nothing to do with that.

Mr. DAVIS. In fixing the rate do you fix it according to what the actual cost is? Is that the way you fix your rate for patients?

Mr. WILSON. No; the policy of the board has always been to fix these rates a little less than the actual cost. The board takes the position—which has been explained here—that these are charitable institutions and that we ought not to encourage any charitable institution to exist, in whole or in part, simply to do Government work at actual cost, because that is not charity. They are established there and have the plant, and when they come to you and make appeals, as they all have, for help, they say they can do the work for very much less than you could do it because they have the plant; they ought not to charge the full cost but ought to have some consideration, and the board does not consciously fix a cost that is quite sufficient to cover everything.

Mr. DAVIS. About how much of a reduction do you make—what per cent?

Mr. WILSON. Within 25 per cent; we calculate to give them about 75 per cent of the actual cost. You know, that in working out these contracts, and not having items put in the contract that were formerly gratuities, we have had a very earnest and strenuous contest at times. We feel it is the desire of Congress—as the record would indicate, in making these contracts, and so long as we must have private hospitals—that we should protect the interests of the Government, but at the same time that we shall endeavor to be so reasonable that when these people come to you, as they inevitably do, and make appeals that they will not be able to show that they have been unjustly and unreasonably treated.

Mr. Sisson. But certainly that they have not profited by the service?

Mr. WILSON. No, sir; they surely have not.

Mr. Sisson. And the reason you allow a little below cost is because you do not want these institutions to make a profit out of a purely charitable fund?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. The fact that these institutions are rather declining these patients and seeking other contracts would indicate that it is not profitable.

Mr. DAVIS. These institutions have not been very anxious to get these contracts, have they?

Mr. WILSON. For the past three years they have not been very anxious to do our work, in large measure, because they have had so much pay business. They can handle their pay business without any bother and they get the money quickly.

Mr. Sisson. That would indicate that there is not as much charity in these institutions as their names would indicate, and that they are, like everybody else, out after the almighty guinea.

Mr. WILSON. I think they are not after anything but a comfortable existence.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is it the object and purpose of these hospitals to make a profit in the general conduct of their business?

Mr. WILSON. No.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Are the stockholders, of there are any, interested in them from a profit standpoint or not?

Mr. WILSON. None of the institutions with which we have contracts earn enough to meet their expenses and all have to raise more or less money by contributions from charitably inclined people.

EASTERN DISPENSARY.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The next item is Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, the general principles enunciated with reference to the preceding item obtain there, and for six months we have used just under \$6,000, so that it would appear at present that we would have a very considerable balance there. While we have not increased the estimates, we did not feel at the time we made it that we could recommend a decrease.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do you not think you could get along with fifteen or twenty thousand dollars?

Mr. WILSON. We have spent only about \$6,000 in the first six months.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I would seem that \$20,000 would be sufficient there.

Mr. WILSON. It probably would be sufficient.

Mr. DAVIS. We do not want to limit you too much, but, at the same time, we do not care to make appropriations simply to have the money turned back into the Treasury. The statement you made a few moments ago in regard to the items for these other two hospitals apply also to this, I presume?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

WASHINGTON HOME FOR INCURABLES.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with the Washington Home for Incurables by the Board of Charities, for which you estimate \$5,000.

Mr. WILSON. We would ask you to leave that item without change. That is an institution that cares for some 60 people, and we have only about 20 that are under contract. They can only care for a few, and we have applications all the time that we would like to consider, and that will be more than sufficient to use up this sum.

Dr. KOBER. We only pay \$5 per week for patients that are sent there by us, which is certainly very low.

Mr. DAVIS. You can continue at \$5 per week?

Dr. KOBER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do you exhaust this appropriation every year?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. It appears that you have a balance of \$6.47.

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. So that \$5,000 would not be excessive?

Mr. WILSON. No, sir.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for the Georgetown University Hospital, where you are estimating \$6,000.

Mr. WILSON. We ask you to leave that item as it is, at \$6,000, notwithstanding the large balance that we had last year, because in the current year we have used a little over half of the appropriation in the first half of the year. The reason that we had that large balance last year was that they did not take our patients because of the very large number of patients that they took for the Navy.

Dr. KOBER. They had 200 yeomanettes out there. The Navy did not have the hospital facilities for the care and treatment of yeomanettes, and the University Hospital had to practically turn over all the wards there, and even the lecture rooms and sun parlors, in order to provide for this class of patients.

Mr. DAVIS. How much balance have you now?

Mr. WILSON. We have expended a little more than half of the appropriation during the first half of the fiscal year. Last year we had a considerable balance, which has been explained by Dr. Kober. This year we have expended \$3,787 during the first six months.

Mr. DAVIS. You would object to having that appropriation cut down?

Mr. WILSON. We do not think it would be proper. We are using it now, and we are getting good service, and it is needed. It is in a part of the city that is remote from other institutions, the hospital being located in Georgetown.

Mr. Sisson. What kind of patients do you send there?

Mr. WILSON. All general medical and surgical patients.

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking for the same appropriation for the George Washington University Hospital.

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. For the Georgetown University Hospital and the George Washington University Hospital you are paying the same amount.

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; and the same explanation applies to both of them for last year and this year.

Mr. DAVIS. Where are those two hospitals located?

Mr. WILSON. The Georgetown University Hospital is in the extreme western end of Washington, in what was formerly known as Georgetown, and the George Washington University Hospital is on H Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, in the heart of the business section.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you not think you could cut these appropriations slightly? It appears that you have a balance.

Mr. WILSON. No, sir. That balance is due to the same cause; that is, they took United States-service patients and could not take our free patients. We have used nearly half of the appropriation in the first six months of this year.

Dr. KOBER. Fortunately the really indigent patients did not suffer because of that condition, because we did not have so many of them to take care of.

Mr. DAVIS. Does not that same statement apply to the other hospitals?

Mr. WILSON. Not in as large a measure.

Mr. DAVIS. But to a certain degree—

Mr. WILSON (interposing). Dr. Kober, do you know of any other hospital that was caring for service patients?

Dr. KOBER. No; the Surgeon General of the Navy was confronted with the care of about 5,000 yeomanettes, and having no special wards for female cases, he was really in a dilemma, and turned to the Georgetown University Hospital because they had large accommodations. The hospital authorities assured him that it could take care of at least 200 yeomanettes, and during the height of the influenza epidemic had nearly 200 female patients from the Navy. Fortunately the civilian sick poor did not suffer from that condition, because most of them were able to be cared for at their homes. The same thing is true of the George Washington University Hospital, and the very fact that they are earning this amount right now shows that it was entirely due to the fact that they could not take them before.

Mr. DAVIS. These two institutions, the Georgetown University Hospital and the George Washington University Hospital, are virtually on a par in all ways?

Dr. KOBER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. And if the committee should see fit to reduce this to \$5,000 in one case, the same reduction should be made in the other, or if we saw fit to make an increase, both should be treated alike?

Dr. KOBER. Yes, sir. The danger from cutting is manifest from the fact that they have already earned a little over one-half of the current appropriations.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that likely to continue?

Mr. WILSON. Undoubtedly it will, Mr. Chairman. They are so located that the demand has been rather heavy on those two institutions, and the appropriation has been small.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The appropriations for these two institutions have been smaller than the appropriations for the others.

Dr. KOBER. Georgetown University Hospital has always taken care of a goodly number of patients over and above those actually paid for.

Mr. SISSON. I asked a moment ago what character of patients were sent here. Do you send a different character of patients here to what you send to the other hospitals?

Mr. WILSON. No, sir; except that there are a few special hospitals. For instance, we send children under 12 years of age to the Children's Hospital.

Mr. SISSON. Do you receive the same patients here that you do at Garfield, Providence, and Georgetown Hospitals?

Mr. WILSON. Garfield, Providence, Georgetown, and George Washington Hospitals are on a par.

Mr. SISSON. You take indigent patients to those hospitals, irrespective of what the trouble may be, unless it is a contagious disease.

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; unless it is a contagious disease.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking the same appropriation for the Tuberculosis Hospital?

Mr. BUCHANAN. We had something under discussion yesterday in reference to the Tuberculosis Hospital.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Back under the "Health department" we asked for a small fund to assist persons of moderate means to secure care and treatment.

Dr. KOBER. I would like to emphasize the importance of that recommendation.

Mr. DAVIS. On page 166 you ask \$3,000 to aid persons of moderate means who are suffering from tuberculosis to obtain adequate sanitarium and hospital care. On yesterday something was said about taking up that item when we reached the item for the Tuberculosis Hospital.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The statement was made then that the Tuberculosis Hospital, where we admit indigent patients suffering from tuberculosis, was not sufficient, or that the accommodations of the existing hospital were not sufficient to meet the requirements, and that there was a waiting list of persons who, because of suffering from the disease and because of their indigency, were entitled to admission.

In other words, the statement was made that our present facilities were not sufficient.

Mr. DAVIS. Are there any other hospitals in the city that will admit these patients?

Mr. BROWNLOW. There are no other hospitals in the city that are designed for the care and treatment of tuberculosis patients?

Mr. DAVIS. They will not take them?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They will not receive them.

Mr. BUCHANAN. There should be provided hospital accommodations for every person in the District of Columbia who is suffering from tuberculosis.

Dr. KOBER. I might state on that subject, that some of the hospitals are willing to take patients into private rooms, but that will only meet the needs of wealthy people. We are dealing here with a class of patients who are too proud to admit indigency by being admitted as an indigent in the city hospital. This class of people is able to defray a part of the expense, and I believe that such a provision as this would go a great ways in preserving their self-respect. In other words, in our present hospital we can only admit indigent persons. Now, if a man has a salary of \$100 per month or \$150 per month, he can not afford to pay the full expense of hospital treatment for his wife, we will say, but he can afford to pay a part of the actual cost of the hospital care.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is the actual cost at the Tuberculosis Hospital?

Mr. WILSON. It was \$1.83 per day in 1919.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It would be almost as cheap to keep his wife in the hospital as to keep her at home.

Mr. WILSON. I think the commissioner stated yesterday that the purpose was to aid people who could pay something.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Could you make any reasonable estimate of the number of tuberculosis patients in the District of Columbia?

Dr. KOBER. Do you mean the number of those applying for treatment?

Mr. BUCHANAN. All of them that are to be treated?

Mr. DAVIS. What would be the objection to placing this item to aid persons who are suffering from tuberculosis under the health department, strictly?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is under the health department as submitted. The Tuberculosis Hospital is, of course, under the administration of the Board of Charities. The item that we ask for is simply a fund to aid persons suffering from tuberculosis, and the item is under the health department in the bill.

Mr. WILSON. Those persons would not go to the Tuberculosis Hospital for indigents, but, presumably, would go to some private institutions.

Mr. DAVIS. Is there anything further you desire to say on this subject?

Mr. WILSON. There is no change asked in this item.

PROVISIONS, FUEL, ETC.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for maintenance, for which you ask \$55,000.

Mr. WILSON. For maintenance we have estimated an increase of \$5,000. You will notice that in 1919 we had \$52,000, and we used nearly all of it. We are coming out at about the same place this year. The numbers will certainly not decrease there, because our capacity is not up to the needs of the city, but is far below them.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do I understand that this hospital is always full?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; practically so.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Have you applications over and above the capacity of the institution?

Mr. WILSON. We have, but it is not very serious at the present time. There are just five names on the waiting list to-day, but sometimes there have been as many as 20.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the capacity of the hospital?

Mr. WILSON. It is a little elastic, with a maximum of about 130. This building was designed by Dr. Kober, and it is absolutely unique in some respects. The top story of the building is a series of open wards for the accommodation of the less advanced cases. These wards are protected by windows only on the north, and there is no difficulty about ventilation or the limit of air space as in an inclosed ward. If a sufficient number of the patients were strong enough to benefit by the outdoor treatment in these open wards the hospital would accommodate about 130 patients.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How many of these hospitals exclude tuberculosis patients?

Mr. WILSON. Dr. Kober has just stated that they exclude them unless they take private rooms.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do you mean that the charitable hospitals do that?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. They exclude them?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That being the case, what could you do with this appropriation to aid persons of moderate means?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We would use that to send them to outside hospitals or sanitariums in the mountains of Maryland or West Virginia, where there are several such institutions, and very excellent ones. We would aid persons who are able to pay a portion of the expense, but not all of it. In that way we would aid them to obtain hospital treatment in hospitals and sanitariums outside of the District of Columbia, since there is none of that character here.

NUMBER OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Has the health department made any census showing the number of persons suffering from tuberculosis in the District of Columbia?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Of course, there are reports on that subject.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I would like to know how many there are altogether in the District?

Mr. Sisson. That is, the number of people in the District of Columbia suffering from tuberculosis.

Mr. KOBER. The Health Department can give accurate information as to the number of cases actually under treatment. Of that I feel sure, because we have a compulsory registration system, and they must know how many patients there are actually under medical care in the city of Washington. I am sure that they could give the exact facts as to that.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is it alarming?

Dr. KOBER. No, sir. We have made most commendable progress in the matter of tuberculosis in the city of Washington, and have practically cut the mortality rate by more than one-half since 1880. The mortality rate among the colored people was simply frightful, namely 696 per 100,000 of the colored population died from tuberculosis in 1880. It was so bad, in fact, that at one time Washington was regarded as one of the most dangerous cities in the world in that respect. This rate has been reduced from 696 in 1880 to 312 in 1917. The mortality rate from tuberculosis among the white people in the city of Washington has been reduced from 317 in 1880 to 93 in 1917.

Mr. DAVIS. Did you say the rate was 10 per cent?

Dr. KOBER. Out of 100,000 of the white population in the city of Washington in 1917, only 93 died from tuberculosis, while in 1880 the rate was 317 per 100,000 of the white population.

Mr. BUCHANAN. From your experience, observation, studies, and investigations, would you say that every unconfined or untreated tuberculosis patient communicates the disease to from one to three other persons?

Dr. KOBER. We believe in isolation of tuberculosis patients, the danger of communicating the disease depends, of course, upon the home environment. If a case develops it should be treated promptly, preferably in a hospital. In the far-advanced cases there is little hope for recovery, but there is a good percentage of recovery in the moderately advanced cases, and a large percentage of recoveries in incipient cases.

Mr. DAVIS. Do they permanently recover?

Dr. KOBER. The disease is at least arrested. Naturally, the economic conditions and home environment have a great deal to do with the question of whether or not that person remains well.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You are discussing the question of cure, and I asked you whether or not the average tubercular patient who is not segregated in some way, and who is permitted to associate and sleep with other people, does communicate the disease to from one to three other people.

Dr. KOBER. There is certainly great danger of contracting the disease from contact with a person suffering from it, and if such a person belongs to a family of five or six, and no precaution is exercised in regard to disposition of the sputum of that person, the patient is a constant menace to every other member of the family.

Mr. BROWNLOW. In answering the question about the number of cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, I would like to read the figures since 1911. These figures represent the cases that have been reported, and, of course, there are other unrecognized cases. Many persons suffering from the disease have not been treated by a physician, and, therefore, no report is made of them under the compulsory registration law. These figures show a slight decrease in the number of cases, in spite of the increase in population. The figures are as follows: For 1910, 1,086; for 1911, 1,155; 1912, 1,127; 1913, 1,108; 1914, 986; 1915, 1,052; 1916, 1,001; 1917, 1,000, and 1918, 1,126. That is a slight increase, but the increase is very much less in proportion than the increase in population, which was 30 per cent.

Mr. DAVIS. In other words, you have at least stemmed the tide?

Dr. KOBER. Yes, sir; and all this in the face of the fact that they have increased one-third in population since 1910.

Mr. Sisson. Do your figures show how the cases are divided as to races?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. Here is a statement of the cases: For 1910 there were 537 white and 549 colored; 1911, 538 white and 617 colored; 1912, 545 white and 582 colored; for 1913, 561 white and 547 colored; for 1914, 504 white and 482 colored; for 1915, 455 white and 517 colored; for 1916, 507 white and 275 colored; for 1917, 548 white and 452 colored, and for 1918, 675 white and 451 colored.

I will now give you a statement of the deaths: In 1910, 299 white and 386 colored; in 1911, 329 white and 397 colored; 1912, 305 white and 420 colored; in 1913, 309 white and 351 colored; 1914, 260 white and 351 colored; in 1915, 296 white and 402 colored; 1916, 494 white and 371 colored; for 1917, 274 white and 320 colored, and for 1918, 301 white and 346 colored.

Mr. DAVIS. About what proportion of the population colored?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is now about 27 to 73.

Mr. DAVIS. The reduction has been more marked among the colored than the whites.

Mr. Sisson. I imagine the increasing population has been more marked among the whites than colored.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the amount of your appropriation under this item?

Mr. BROWNLOW. For the first seven months of this fiscal year we expended \$34,255.48, leaving a balance of \$14,744.52.

Mr. DAVIS. How much of that has been expended for supplies for the whole year that you have laid up in advance?

Mr. WILSON. We are about a month better off than the figures of the auditor would indicate, the requisitions being a month in ad-

vance. We will come, I think, within about \$2,000 of our appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS. You will come within \$2,000 of \$50,000?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. We had \$52,000 last year, and we will come pretty nearly to that.

Mr. BROWNLOW. In other words, we will probably have a deficiency of \$2,000 this year.

Mr. DAVIS. \$50,000 will doubtless be ample.

Mr. WILSON. The last report we got on these food costs, and food is the large item here, indicates a continued increase. We are not getting any recession yet, and we do not feel justified in reducing this.

Mr. DAVIS. The highest authority we have on that subject in this country, the Attorney General, intimates that food costs will decrease right off, and my judgment is that there will be a decrease. Butter, for instance, has gone down.

Mr. TINKHAM. But if railroad rates are going to be advanced from 25 to 50 per cent, there can not be much reduction in the cost of living.

Mr. SISSON. And as the price of farm products is reduced, the intense desire to produce them will decrease, and then the price of food will go back to where it was. It will avail nothing to demagogues to resolute on this subject. This is the age of "Be-it-resolved" and "Be-it-enacted," but that sort of proceeding has never yet produced a bushel of corn nor a bushel of wheat. The only way to reduce the cost of living is to induce more people to leave the white lights of the city and become producers on the farms.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Mr. WILSON. The increase in the next item from \$2,500 to \$3,000, for repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, is, I think, a very moderate increase, when you take into consideration the increased cost of labor and materials.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is the condition of your present appropriation?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have spent \$1,221.09 and have \$1,278.91.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the value of these buildings?

Mr. WILSON. The original cost was about \$120,000 for all the buildings there. They were built at a very low cost. I think the Engineer Department felt that probably the contractor was bankrupted in that contract. But they are very substantial buildings.

Mr. DAVIS. How long ago were these buildings erected?

Mr. WILSON. In 1908 the buildings were opened.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you think they have increased in value since that time?

Mr. WILSON. They could not be duplicated, I am sure, for \$200,000 to-day. Is not that true, Col. Kutz?

Col. KUTZ. I think that is very true.

Dr. KOBER. I want to say that there is no institution in this city more carefully looked after than the Tuberculosis Hospital under the auspices of our present superintendent. He is a man full of human sympathy and he is a man of national reputation.

Mr. DAVIS. How long has he been there?

Dr. KOBER. Probably six years or more.

He went to Virginia to become superintendent of a sanitarium in Virginia, but he was so much attached to this institution, because it was his first service, that he came back, and he has made a national reputation as an expert in tuberculosis.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I am sure, however, that we can not retain his services at a salary of \$1,800 a year; in fact, we know he is going to leave us.

GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

INCREASE IN LIMIT OF COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item relates to the Gallinger Municipal Hospital.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It has been impossible, under the limit of cost, to proceed with the construction of that hospital. Col. Kutz, I am sure, will explain the situation to the committee.

Col. KUTZ. A number of years ago Congress directed the preparation of plans for a municipal hospital to be located at Fourteenth and Upshur Streets. The hospital that the commissioners were authorized and directed to plan was to have a capacity of 300 beds, so arranged as to permit its easy extension to a capacity of 600 beds. The first authorization, made for the fiscal year 1918—

Mr. DAVIS (interposing). What was that?

Col. KUTZ. An appropriation of \$150,000.

Mr. DAVIS. What was the limit of cost at that time?

Col. KUTZ. Five hundred thousand dollars, and the legislation also directed that the hospital be placed on reservation 13 instead of at Fourteenth and Upshur Streets. That necessitated some rearrangement of the buildings in order to adapt them to the new site, but none of the \$150,000 was expended on account of the rapidly increasing prices of labor and material. A year or two later the original plan, upon the suggestion of the board of charities, was modified so as to increase the capacity for psychopathic patients, owing to the increased number of cases of that character. The original plans contemplated a single building for the treatment of psychopathic patients, with a capacity of 40 beds; the new plan provided for a psychopathic group, made up of four buildings, with a combined capacity of 200 beds, an increase of 160. That plan was duly presented to Congress, and judging from the transcript of the testimony before the committee the modifications in the original plan met with approval on the part of the committee, but authorization was not changed; that is, an additional appropriation of \$353,000 was made and the limit of cost was increased from \$500,000 to \$603,000, but the language of the law was unchanged. In other words, the item still referred to the original plan. At the present time the situation is this: The modified hospital, that is, with the enlarged psychopathic group, will cost about \$1,500,000, and will have a greater capacity than 300 beds, greater by the increased capacity of the psychopathic group.

Mr. Sisson. Tell me about that psychopathic group. We had quite a lot of hearings on that psychopathic group.

Col. KUTZ. I will ask Mr. Wilson to tell the committee as to the need for the enlargement of the psychopathic group. As far as the Engineer Department is concerned we merely prepared the plans in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Charities.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We now take care of the psychopathic patients at the Washington Asylum Hospital and the number that we are forced to take care of has increased; they are taken care of in what was the old almshouse.

Mr. Sisson. That may be true, but it seems to me that up until you get your buildings it would be inadvisable to change the plans, and it would be infinitely better to get them before any change was suggested, because by the time this psychopathic group is finished you will have some other psychopathic group to suggest.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I do not think so, because from the very beginning it was the intention to have this hospital substituted for the Washington Asylum Hospital, and also to take care of the charity patients which were being sent to other hospitals.

Mr. Sisson. What Congress had in mind was to try to establish an institution here to take the place of these private institutions and sever our connection with all kinds of religious organizations, and do as other cities usually do, namely, take care of their own patients in their own hospitals. Your psychopathic proposition is already being taken care of at the Washington Asylum Hospital.

Mr. WILSON. The same place; it is all in the same place.

Mr. Sisson. I know it is, but what I am complaining of is that about the time we get things arranged so that we may be sure Congress is about to put its hands to the plow, you give Congress a chance to take its hands away from the plow. This subcommittee has a proposition to deal with that is a rather difficult one.

Mr. BROWNLOW. When the increase from \$500,000 to \$603,000 was made, it was made upon representations to Congress by the commissioners and by the board of charities that they had made a mistake.

Mr. Sisson. That must have been done in the last two years?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; that they had made an error in their calculation as to the number of—

Mr. Sisson (interposing). I was not on the subcommittee at that time, but when I was on the subcommittee I objected very strenuously to anything new being injected into this. Now, since I left the subcommittee, evidently, this addition has been put on for this purpose, and you are going to find it is going to give trouble when you get on the floor with it. The original purpose of providing for this project was to take care of all the charity patients, if possible, in this hospital. I have no objection to the \$1,500,000, except that you are enlarging the proposed hospital.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No.

Mr. Sisson. You already have, in the asylum and jail, a place where you can take care of your psychopathic cases, in a measure?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The hospital plans, as originally drawn and originally approved, contemplated one psychopathic ward with accommodations for 50 patients which, at that time, was believed to be sufficient. It was always designed to have one psychopathic ward, but when there was an increased number of patients to be taken care of the facilities had to be increased.

Mr. Sisson. I have no doubt that is true, but it seems to me it would have been better if we could have gotten a hospital for the purpose for which our subcommittee put it in, and then later get these additions if they are necessary.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We came to both committees, here and in the Senate, and told them the situation had changed with respect to this

and the purpose of the increase from \$500,000 to \$603,000 was to take care of the additional number of patients we had in sight. Of course, there is nothing in the language of the bill that indicates any change in the purpose and there has been no departure from the purpose, because even on the original plans one of the buildings was designed as a psychopathic building.

Mr. Sisson. I understand that as an original proposition we knew the amount of money appropriated would not take care of all of the patients in the city, charity patients, but it was beginning, and as understood it we were trying to take care of those people first who were taken care of under contracts with these various institutions.

Mr. BROWNLOW. First, Mr. Sisson, it was to take the place of the Washington Asylum Hospital or else we would have on the same ground two staffs, two establishments, and two entirely different staffs; they might have the same superintendent but it would be very much more expensive. That was the first thing we were going to take care of, of course, and the hospital was designed to be large enough to take care of those patients which were being treated at the old Washington Asylum Hospital. The argument was made before the committee and on the floor——

Mr. Sisson (interposing). This building is not to be on that site?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. On the present site?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. It involves the complete destruction of the present Washington Asylum, and that site was selected and retained by Congress, and we must make provision for the people that we are now taking care of at that place, and for that reason the only modification in the original plan was to correct an error we had made in estimating the number of psychopathic patients to be cared for.

Mr. Sisson. I was, perhaps, in error, because I did not understand that feature of the thing.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The growth in the number of psychopathic patients in 10 years and the change in the law which requires all of them to be taken there has made it absolutely necessary, when we erect this building, to have more facilities for the psychopathic patients than were considered necessary 10 years ago. The change was made while you were not on the subcommittee, I believe, although I am not quite sure, and that is why I wanted you to fully understand about this thing. As I have said, Congress changed the site and required the commissioners to construct this hospital on the site of the present Washington Asylum Hospital; it involves the destruction of those buildings and we absolutely must take care of them.

Mr. Sisson. That is a change of policy that I knew absolutely nothing about.

Col. KURTZ. We feel that the change was really sanctioned by Congress when the limit of cost was increased from \$500,000 to \$603,000, but, of course, those estimates were based on prewar figures and do not hold to-day.

Mr. Sisson. I understand that.

Col. KURTZ. While Congress increased the limit of cost it did not change the phraseology of the appropriation. The current bill provides:

For continuing the construction of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital in accordance with the provision for that purpose in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1918.

Mr. Sisson. What is the trouble with that language?

Col. KUTZ. It refers back to the plan that was prepared originally, which contemplated one psychopathic building with a capacity of 40 beds.

Mr. Sisson. And since that you have changed the policy and you must have a larger building?

Col. KUTZ. Since then plans have been prepared for a larger psychopathic group, which plans were presented to Congress and Congress at that time increased the limit of cost but did not change the phraseology, apparently through an oversight, but I think from a reading of the hearings it is fair to assume that the change was regarded by the committee at that time as a reasonable one.

Mr. DAVIS. The original appropriation for this Gallinger Municipal Hospital was \$500,000?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. When was that made?

Col. KUTZ. 1917.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Not \$500,000, Col. Kutz?

Col. KUTZ. The original appropriation was \$150,000 toward the construction of a hospital to cost \$500,000.

Mr. DAVIS. I want the record to show what you have done under the various appropriations, because I do not think the record anywhere shows what you have done. The original appropriation, you say, was \$150,000. What was that for?

Col. KUTZ. That was toward the construction of a municipal hospital in accordance with the plans that had been prepared by direction of Congress under an appropriation made in 1914.

Mr. DAVIS. Those plans were prepared, were they?

Col. KUTZ. The original appropriation for plans was made in 1914 and there was an appropriation of \$15,000.

Mr. DAVIS. I want to start from the beginning.

Col. KUTZ. The plans, after completion, were presented to Congress and the project was adopted by an initial appropriation, made in 1917, for the fiscal year 1918, of \$150,000 for use toward the construction of a municipal hospital with a capacity of 300 beds.

Mr. DAVIS. Under a limit of cost of \$500,000?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Then subsequently, the year following or last year, the limit of cost was increased to \$603,590?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. The only thing the record shows you have done is simply to prepare plans?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. And have you prepared any plans subsequent to that?

Col. KUTZ. Subsequent to the preparation of the original plan, and upon representation made to the commissioners by the Board of Charities, the original plans were enlarged by the substitution for a single psychopathic building, with a capacity of 40 beds, of a group of four buildings, known as the psychopathic group, which was to have a capacity of 200 beds.

Mr. DAVIS. Was that change made after the increased limit of cost was made of \$603,590 or before?

Col. KUTZ. The preliminary studies were prepared prior to the increase in cost; the detail plans have been prepared within the last year.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you started as yet to construct any buildings under any plans?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; not a single building.

Mr. DAVIS. There has not been a foundation laid?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Or anything of the kind?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. So from the time of the initial appropriation of \$15,000 up to the present time there has been nothing done toward the construction of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital except the arrangement and rearrangement of the plans?

Col. KUTZ. And the preparation of complete working plans and specifications.

Mr. DAVIS. I mean plans of all kinds?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. So at the present time there has not been a spade put into the ground, any turf removed, any foundation laid, or anything done toward the erection of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital, except the making of plans and changing the same; that is all that has been done up to date?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

INCREASE IN LIMIT OF COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

Mr. DAVIS. And now you ask for an increase in that limit of cost from \$603,590 to \$1,500,000?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. That is what is before the committee now and a change of conduct on the part of the Commissioners?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the present status?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. BROWNLOW. A change of conduct?

Mr. DAVIS. I mean a change authorizing you to do something else. The language reads as follows:

And the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into contract or contracts for the construction of said hospital in accordance with approved plans at a limit of cost not to exceed \$1,500,000.

That would give you complete authority, as I understand, to construct a hospital to cost \$1,500,000?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that in accordance with plans that you now have prepared?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Then that is the matter for the committee to discuss. What you propose doing with this hospital under this increased cost and completing it as you desire to have it, has been fully gone over by my friend, Mr. Sisson, that is, as to the different things you intend to do there. My object was to ascertain what, if anything, had been

done toward the construction of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital up to this time.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Nothing could be done, for the reason that it was impossible to construct the hospital in accordance with the plans within the limit of cost.

Mr. DAVIS. As originally authorized and as subsequently modified or changed?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is right.

Mr. DAVIS. And you have been changing from year to year and asked for an increased limit of cost but have been doing nothing toward the actual construction of the hospital?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is true, because we could not do it.

Mr. DAVIS. The stumbling block now in your way is the amount of money at your disposal?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We only ask for \$100,000 this year because we have sufficient money to proceed, but the appropriation is tied to those plans and the ultimate cost will be greatly in excess of our present authorization.

Col. KUTZ. It is tied not only to the original plans but to the limit of cost of \$603,000. Even if we set aside for the moment all consideration of enlarging the psychopathic group we can not carry out the original intent of Congress with \$603,000 to-day; that, to-day, will cost \$1,100,000.

PSYCHOPATHIC CASES.

Mr. TINKHAM. I want to ask one or two questions in relation to the increase in the number of psychopathic cases. What has been the percentage of increase in the number of psychopathic cases during the past one or two years?

Mr. WILSON. There has been no very marked increase in the number of cases handled in the city; the increase at this institution is very largely due to the change in the method of handling these patients. Heretofore persons arrested and charged with being insane would be taken to a police station and detained practically as prisoners; later they would be examined and if found to be insane, they would be sent to the insane asylum. The law was changed and it now provides that no person shall be taken to a police station and detained because he is believed to be mentally disturbed, if there is no crime charged; hence practically every person that now goes to St. Elizabeths—that is persons from the District of Columbia—must be sent to this hospital for observation; the detention there may be a day or two or sometimes as much as several months.

Mr. DAVIS. You are talking about the fundamental reason why we want to build this larger Gallinger Memorial Hospital?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. In order to take care of them properly?

Mr. WILSON. One part of the work is the care of these insane patients and the other is the care of the sick poor.

Mr. DAVIS. And another reason is, as Mr. Sisson has well drawn out, that we have not the proper accommodations now and have not had for quite a number of years in private hospitals to properly care for all of the indigent patients.

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the fundamental reason why there is this need for the Gallinger Memorial Hospital, namely, that you have not had for years sufficient capacity at these private hospitals to properly care for all such patients?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. The demand for the care of this class of patients has become extremely urgent by reason of the change in law to which I have referred, and this particular class of patients is not received at all by the private hospitals.

Mr. DAVIS. And that is a further reason why we should expedite the building of the Gallinger Memorial Hospital?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. And conditions have become, if possible, even worse than they were described years ago, particularly at the old almshouse, where we have white men and colored men and white women and colored women.

Mr. DAVIS. All of those things being reasons why we should hasten the building of this Gallinger Memorial Hospital?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. A certain proportion of them being necessarily noisy and often violent with no provision to properly segregate them, the white and colored people having access to the same hall. That applies not only to the wholly indigent but to people of moderate means, and we have had numerous complaints.

Mr. DAVIS. How many insane patients have you under treatment in the Washington Asylum?

Mr. WILSON. We do not treat them at the Washington Asylum or hospital.

Mr. DAVIS. How many did you receive?

Mr. WILSON. Last year we received 702, and of that number we transferred later 394 to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Mr. DAVIS. All of that could be done under the care of the Gallinger Hospital, if we could get the buildings constructed, could it not?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. Persons alleged to be insane must be sent to this place for confinement pending legal process to get them into St. Elizabeths.

Mr. DAVIS. I do not think it is necessary to impress upon Congress or this committee the necessity for providing the psychopathic wards and the rest of the Gallinger Hospital. I do not think there is anything before you that is more essential than the building of the Gallinger Hospital, and the thing that Congress wants to know is why it can not be done.

Mr. WILSON. Members of Congress have visited this institution, and we have never heard from them anything but denunciation of the institution so far as the physical conditions there are concerned.

Mr. DAVIS. I think that is the universal opinion, but the question is, How can we get the hospital?

Mr. TINKHAM. You say that there is no general increase of psychopathic cases in the city, but still there is some increase?

Mr. WILSON. I should say, without having the actual statistics of the current year, that there has been no marked increase, or an increase beyond what would be reflected by the increase of population. The average number at the Government Hospital for the Insane from the District for the last few years was as follows: In 1915 the number was 1,591; in 1916, 1,643; in 1917, 1,682; in 1918, 1,669, and in 1919, 1,637, showing a slight decrease in the total number.

Mr. TINKHAM. Has there been any change in the character of the psychopathic cases as to the diseases? In other words, has there been an increase in the number of drug addicts?

Dr. KOBER. There has been.

Mr. TINKHAM. Has that been marked?

Dr. KOBER. A great many mental and nervous cases are sent to the Washington Asylum Hospital, last year there were 702 such cases out of 2,700 patients, showing that probably one-fourth of all the patients treated at the Washington Asylum Hospital are mental or nervous cases. The best known causes of insanity are the alcohol habit, the drug habit, and syphilis. The great achievement of a psychopathic ward is this: Of those people who are sent to the Washington Asylum Hospital for observation as to their sanity, practically one-half are returned to society as cured.

Mr. TINKHAM. There has been a decrease in the alcoholic cases and an increase in the drug cases?

Dr. KOBER. Of that I am not so sure, and the statistics are not available, but the general tendency may be in that direction. I would not like to testify as to that. I simply know that heretofore a large number of those patients were alcohol and drug fiends, or addicts.

Mr. TINKHAM. I want to say to you that I happen to be the president of an institution in Boston that heretofore, or before prohibition went into effect, cared for temporarily a larger number of alcoholic cases than any other institution, public or private, in New England, and I have been recently informed that the institution is now as full as ever before, but that they are nearly all drug cases. I was wondering if your experience down here was the same.

Dr. KOBER. I would not like to answer that.

Mr. TINKHAM. Or whether the general tendency was in the same direction?

Dr. KOBER. I can not give the actual figures as to drug addicts.

INCREASED COST OF HOSPITAL—INCREASE IN NUMBER OF BUILDINGS, COST OF LABOR, MATERIALS, ETC.

Mr. DAVIS. Now, we have arrived at the purpose for which this hospital was intended, and now we want to know what has been done. I would like to have the record show some good reason why you want to more than double the cost of this hospital. Is it because of the increased number of patients, and, if so, state whether they can be disposed of by sending more of them to St. Elizabeths? We want you to show some reason why this appropriation should be raised from \$600,000 to \$1,500,000.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I will answer as to the increase in the number of patients. The only increase in the accommodations proposed is due to the increase heretofore described with respect to psychopathic patients, the number of which has increased because of two factors, that is, the increase in the population in the last 10 years, and the change in the law which compels patients who were formerly taken to police stations and other places to be taken to this institution. In all other respects, the number of patients to be accommodated at the hospital remains the same as it was when the original plans were tentatively laid down some 10 years ago. As to the increase in the cost of material, labor, etc., Col. Kutz will testify.

Mr. DAVIS. I want to know some reason, Colonel, why you want to double up on the appropriation.

Col. KUTZ. A part of the increase, about \$400,000 of it, is due to developments since the original plans were prepared, but the greater part of the increase is due to the increased cost of labor and materials. The original estimate, when put on the cubic-foot basis, amounted to about 15 cents per cubic foot.

Mr. DAVIS. How many beds would that \$500,000 provide for?

Col. KUTZ. Three hundred beds.

Mr. DAVIS. I think that was your former testimony in 1916.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir. The present cost per cubic foot is estimated to be 32 cents, or slightly more than double the former estimated cost. That is based on the present cost of building materials and the cost of labor.

Mr. DAVIS. The cost has jumped from what?

Col. KUTZ. From 15 cents to 32 cents per cubic foot.

Mr. DAVIS. It has more than doubled?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking for considerably more than double the appropriation.

Col. KUTZ. As I said, a few moments ago, to carry out the original plan and build the number of buildings of the size contemplated by the original plan will now cost \$1,100,000, as against \$500,000.

Mr. DAVIS. You have changed the plans?

Col. KUTZ. The plans have since been changed by the addition of a psychopathic group of buildings, consisting of four buildings, in lieu of one building, and that increased the cubical capacity by 1,445,000 cubic feet.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, perhaps, intelligible to experts, but I would like to have it stated in terms of beds. How many additional beds will that provide for, or how many additional are contemplated?

Col. KUTZ. That will provide for about 150 additional beds.

Mr. DAVIS. Three hundred were provided for in the original plans, and now you contemplate 450?

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PSYCHOPATHIC GROUP OF BUILDINGS.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir. The psychopathic group will have an ultimate capacity of 200 patients, whereas the original psychopathic building had a capacity of 40 patients. I can give you a comparison of the cost in another way: The original group which was estimated to cost \$500,000, represents a cost per bed of about \$1,600, while the present cost per bed will be about \$3,000.

Mr. DAVIS. Is there any danger of having the plans changed again next year?

Col. KUTZ. I think not, sir. So important is the psychopathic work in the eyes of the Board of Charities and in the eyes of the commissioners that they feel that the first work that is done should be the construction of the psychopathic group. As the plan is prepared, the psychopathic group can be erected without disturbing single one of the existing buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean by that the existing contemplated buildings?

Col. KURTZ. No, sir; I mean the buildings now existing. As you know, the new hospital is to occupy the ground now occupied by the existing asylum hospital.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, you would take care of the patients in the old buildings while erecting these?

Col. KURTZ. Yes, sir; we can build the psychopathic group and temporarily use it as a general hospital while we tear down the existing buildings, so that, from a construction standpoint, that is the wise thing to do, and it meshes in exactly with the desires of the Board of Charities. If Congress approves the construction of the psychopathic group, it would be our intention to advertise that work as early a date as possible.

Mr. DAVIS. Ordinarily, in the construction of large institutions like insane asylums in the various States, the first appropriation is for the main building, and then they put in the additional buildings afterwards. In this instance, however, you are proposing to build the side buildings comprising the psychopathic group in preference to building the main building first.

Col. KURTZ. Yes, sir; and I think that would be the wise thing to do. A part of the first construction would be the power plant, which would supply power eventually to the whole group. The original authorization of Congress provided that the buildings should be so located on reservation No. 13 as not to interfere with the extension of Massachusetts Avenue. We have kept that in mind, and it so happens that the psychopathic group lies south of Massachusetts Avenue, while the hospital proper, as well as all the buildings of the present hospital, lie north of Massachusetts Avenue.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you not think that it would be a pretty good plan, in case we do not increase this appropriation to make the perfect and completely rounded out whole as it may be eventually, to go on and construct those psychopathic side buildings with the appropriation you already have?

Col. KURTZ. It would be a wise thing to do if Congress does not wish to embark upon the big project at this time nor appropriate any additional money. If it will authorize the expenditure of the fund heretofore appropriated for the construction of the psychopathic group, it will be a big step toward bettering the conditions.

Mr. DAVIS. And one that would have to be ultimately taken?

Col. KURTZ. It would not interfere in the slightest degree with carrying out the ultimate project.

Mr. DAVIS. Does it not seem from past experience, as we have been going along from year to year with the plans susceptible to change, that unless we actually begin on it and do something there may be other changes? The other buildings may drag on for 5 or 10 years, owing to changes in the plans.

Mr. BROWNLOW. There must be a change in the legislative authority to permit us to go ahead.

Mr. DAVIS. Did the original legislative authority say that you must build the whole—

Mr. BROWNLOW (interposing). It provided that the whole thing must be constructed within a certain limit of cost, and we could not expend any part of the appropriation for any part of the hospital, because the total authorization is not sufficient for all of it.

Mr. DAVIS. This \$500,000 limitation is as follows:

Toward the construction of the Gallinger Memorial Hospital, including grading of the site, to be located on reservation numbered thirteen in the District of Columbia in accordance with plans and specifications prepared under the authority contained in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, \$150,000, and the limit of cost of the construction of said hospital and accessory buildings is hereby fixed at \$500,000. Said hospital shall be constructed with a view to making such future additions as the exigencies may require, and the work herein authorized shall be so executed as not to interfere in any way with the future extension of Massachusetts Avenue.

It seems from that that the idea was that you would not complete it, but that you expected to build it so that it would be subject to future extensions, and that is my idea of the way it should be constructed.

Col. KUTZ. The present psychopathic group is no part of the original plan. It was suggested to the commissioners last year by members of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia that they go ahead with the money in hand and construct the psychopathic group, but when the matter was presented to the auditor he decided that the law bound us from proceeding with the construction of the psychopathic group without some additional authorization, because that forms no part of the original plan, and all funds appropriated have been towards carrying out the original plan.

Mr. DAVIS. I think this is good doctrine on page 274 of these hearings, where Commissioner Brownlow makes the following observation:

Mr. BROWNLOW. The commissioners had hoped to have under way the construction of this hospital, but the conditions with respect to material and labor were such that it was impossible. It was of no avail to advertise for construction under the limit of cost of \$500,000, and the restrictions upon the use of steel and other material were such that we could not get them at all. Now we have estimated for an additional \$100,000, which would increase the limit of cost as fixed. The appropriations that have been made thus far amount to \$503,590. The limit of cost was fixed at \$500,000, and \$150,000 was appropriated for 1918 and \$350,590 for 1919, which appropriations slightly exceeded the limit of cost.

Mr. Sisson. When the detailed plans and specifications are completed and adopted you will have the work ready for advertisement?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. You want money in hand to complete how many units of the buildings?

Mr. BROWNLOW. As many as we can with that money. That is something that it is absolutely impossible for us to say until the bids come in. The first things that must be built are the power house and the administration building and the different wings or pavilions immediately adjoining the administration building. It must be begun in that way, and of course we must build a power house that will serve the entire hospital, because it would be false economy to build a little one and then provide more when you build another wing.

Mr. Sisson. We adopted the unit system of construction because each complete unit would become a part of the permanent hospital.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; and it can be used without waiting for the rest.

Do you still agree to that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Subsequent to that the auditor held that we could not proceed unless the limit of cost was such as to enable us to construct the entire hospital as planned. Now, it is true that the plan does provide for additions in the future in order to take care of the exigencies of the future, but the plan was drawn for a certain number of buildings, and the auditor held that we could not proceed unless we could construct or make contracts providing for the construction of the buildings planned within the limit of cost. For that reason we did not advertise and did not go ahead. Now, a release from that tying-in to the authority would permit us to go ahead and build as much as we could with the money on hand.

FOR AUTHORIZATION FIXING LIMIT OF COST OF BUILDINGS.

Mr. DAVIS. If we gave you \$1,500,000, then you would go ahead and construct the buildings?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We do not even ask for an appropriation of \$1,500,000.

Mr. DAVIS. But for that authorization in fixing the limit of cost?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; we would immediately proceed.

Mr. DAVIS. Why not proceed under this other authorization?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Because we can not proceed under the \$600,000.

Mr. DAVIS. The auditor turned you down?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; he said we could not. We know that we can not complete the buildings as planned with that amount of money.

Mr. DAVIS. Still that is all you asked for the last time, when the limit of cost was increased to \$600,000.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; in the last bill we asked for an increase of the limit of cost in the Senate. After we found out that we were tied to this limit of cost we asked for an increase in the ultimate limit of cost before the Senate committee. It was reported to the Senate and passed both Houses, but the bill failed because the conferees did not agree. The limit of cost was increased in that bill in the Sixty-fifth Congress, but in the bill which passed in the Sixty-sixth Congress the limit of cost was not increased.

Mr. DAVIS. What was the amount to which the limit of cost was increased in the Sixty-fifth Congress—in the bill that failed?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I think it was \$1,000,000.

Mr. DAVIS. Would everything be cured if we gave you this appropriation of \$100,000 and fixed the limit of cost at \$1,500,000, and do you think you would then proceed with the construction?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We would, and we would not change the plans without coming to Congress.

Mr. Sisson. Have you any plans now from which you could show what you contemplate doing?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; we have some small plans here.

Mr. Sisson. Have you larger plans at your office?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; we have complete plans of the various structures. This shows in a small way the locations.

Mr. Sisson. I see that you have the same character of units that we agreed on at first.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; we have not changed the character of the hospital.

Mr. Sisson. Suppose you bring up a set of your larger plans for the use of the committee.

Col. KUTZ. I will do so.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Let me make this suggestion: This is a rather sharp increase in the appropriation, and we should have as complete information as it is possible to obtain. Suppose you attach to your hearings a precise statement covering your original plan, showing the limitation on the cost fixed by Congress, and then in parallel column a statement showing the change in the plan, with the number of buildings provided for in each plan, and also the additional cost of the additional accommodations provided by the new plan. I would like to have those statements in parallel columns in the hearings, so that Members of Congress may see just what is proposed. You might also enlarge upon your statement as to the necessity at

this time to spend this amount of money when labor and material are so high.

Mr. DAVIS. And while the number of patients is decreasing to a certain extent.

Mr. BUCHANAN. All of us know that the price of labor and material is abnormally high. How long it will continue so, we do not know, but a great many think that it will decrease. The question is whether or not a building of this character, involving this amount of expenditure, might be constructed more cheaply in a year or two years from now. That is one of the questions that we will have to go up against in the House.

Col. KURTZ. We will be glad to furnish the information asked for in the form requested.

Comparative estimates for Gallinger Hospital on old site and on new.

Appropriation act for year ending June 30, 1915, approved July 21, 1914, for plans and specifications for erection of hospital buildings, etc., at Fourteenth and Upshur Streets NW. \$15,000.00

Appropriation act for year ending June 30, 1918, approved Mar. 3, 1917, toward the construction of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital, on Reservation 13, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared under the authority contained in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915. 150,000.00

And the limit of cost of the construction of said hospital and accessory buildings is fixed at \$500,000.

Appropriation act for year ending June 30, 1919, approved Aug. 31, 1918, for continuing the construction of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital, in accordance with the provision for that purpose in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1918. 353,590.00

Appropriation act for year ending June 30, 1920, approved July 11, 1919, for continuing the construction of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital, in accordance with the provision for that purpose in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1918. 100,000.00

And the limit of cost of said hospital and accessory buildings is increased from \$500,000 to \$603,590.

Original plans, Fourteenth and Upshur Streets, prepared 1914-15.	Cubic contents.	Number of beds.	Estimated cost, July, 1915, at 17 cents per cubic foot.	Revised plans for reservation 13.	Cubic contents.	Number of beds.	Estimated cost, at 32 cents per cubic foot, September, 1919.
Administration.....	350,784	.....	\$59,633.28	Administration.....	340,010	.....	\$108,803.20
Receiving wards.....	377,704	36	64,209.68	Receiving.....	377,704	36	120,865.28
Surgical building.....	392,000	.....	66,640.00	Surgical.....	440,725	.....	141,032.00
Pathological.....	121,016	.....	20,572.72	Pathological.....	149,951	.....	47,984.32
Laundry and garage.....	119,100	.....	20,247.00	Laundry and garage.....	119,100	.....	38,112.00
Power house, etc.....	193,500	.....	15,865.00	Power house, etc.....	187,278	.....	59,928.96
Servants' dormitory.....	184,000	.....	14,280.00	Servants' dormitory.....	184,000	.....	58,880.00
Domestic building.....	129,480	.....	50,571.60	Domestic building.....	129,480	.....	95,193.60
Four wards, 299,610.....	279,020	216	166,433.40	Wards.....	979,020	216	313,286.40
Psychopathic ward.....	335,160	48	56,977.20	Psychopathic group, 4 buildings instead of 1.....	1,873,900	198	599,648.00
Nurses' home.....	305,600	.....	51,952.00	Nurses' home, work-house remodeled.....	1,108,000	.....	354,560.00
Total.....	3,455,364	300	587,411.88		4,967,168	450	1,582,293.76
Excess size of psychopathic group in new plan of four buildings instead of one.....					1,638,700		
					3,418,468		
Conduits and tunnels.....	95,644	.....	6,696.08		119,448	.....	37,355.36
Total cost.....			\$594,106.96				\$1,623,649.12

1 Original plans provided for partial completion of these buildings for a 300-bed hospital.

2 Excess size of the buildings due to change in site and increase in excavation, foundation, and basements.

3 Mistake in original estimate of 1915, which gave the cubic contents of one ward only at 299,610 cubic feet, instead of four.

4 Reduction in Nurses' Home on account of remodeling building now on site.

5 Old plans.

6 New plans.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item relates to the Board of Children's Guardians. Will you explain anything you care to explain about that item?

Mr. WILSON. I think there are no changes in the first item, no change until we come down to salaries.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you think you will need \$4,000 this year for administrative expenses?

Mr. WILSON. We will undoubtedly need that much; yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. What is that composed of—salaries?

Mr. WILSON. No; no salaries at all. It relates to furniture, printing, telegrams and travel and transportation, that being the largest item, amounting to something over \$3,000. They place the children in the country around Washington, and these visiting and placing officers are, the major portion of the time, traveling on those visitation trips.

Mr. Sisson. I can understand about your printing and stationery items, but not about furniture.

Mr. WILSON. The furniture does not amount to much; it is mostly for printing and stationery. Last year there were two additional employees authorized and we had to get two new desks. But it is mostly for printing and stationery.

ASSISTANT AGENT—INVESTIGATING OFFICERS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is salary. I see you are asking for a new position, assistant agent at \$1,500, and three, instead of two, investigating officers, at \$1,200 each.

Mr. WILSON. At present there is no deputy to the first executive officer and when he or she is absent one of the inspectors or clerks must be left in charge. We feel the service is important enough to require a deputy, especially in view of the fact that the principal officer, if he is going to keep in touch with his workers, ought to be able to make some of these trips of investigation and inspection, so that there should be a deputy in the office to represent him when he is making such trips, to say nothing of the times when there happens to be sickness among the force.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

Mr. DAVIS. How many children have you?

Mr. WILSON. We had 2,121 last year on the average.

Mr. DAVIS. How does that compare with previous years?

Mr. WILSON. We had 2,110 the preceeding year and 2,009 two years ago. It has gradually come up in 20 years from 1,300 to over 2,000.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Are these orphans or abandoned children?

Mr. WILSON. Some are orphan children and some are abandoned children, but all are found by the juvenile court to be destitute of suitable homes. Many of them have one, and occasionally, both parents living but not in condition to take care of them.

Mr. DAVIS. You say that when the agent is absent there should be an assistant agent. Why should the agent be absent from the office?

Mr. WILSON. The agent should be out in the field in order to supervise wisely the work of his force and he should make visits occasionally. We have many of these children placed in free homes in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, the only cost being the cost of visitation. They should be visited at least three or four times a year.

Mr. DAVIS. Is there not a clerk who could be put in charge of the office in his absence?

Mr. WILSON. There is a clerk at the present time who is put in charge of the office when he is absent.

Mr. DAVIS. Is this simply for the purpose of increasing the salary of someone now in the office?

Mr. WILSON. No; it is a new position.

Mr. DAVIS. And a new employee to be appointed?

Mr. WILSON. Yes. As far as I know the present force, there would not be anyone to promote. Within a year the one who was his clerk and who was assigned to this duty in his absence has left and at present they would not be able to fill that place.

Mr. DAVIS. I see you have two investigating officers. What are their duties?

Mr. WILSON. There are quite a number of investigating officers, 12 in all; two at \$1,200, one at \$1,000 and nine at \$900. We recommend an additional investigating officer at \$1,200.

Mr. DAVIS. Can they not perform the duties in the field of investigating the condition of the children?

Mr. WILSON. That is what they do.

Mr. DAVIS. Then what is the use of the head agent going out?

Mr. WILSON. He is the responsible and legal guardian of all these children, and how would he know how wisely his 12 inspectors and placing officers were doing the work if he never saw the work they did.

Mr. DAVIS. He only goes out occasionally?

Mr. WILSON. Oh, yes; while they are out nearly all the time.

Mr. DAVIS. And for that reason you want an assistant agent to remain in the office when he is not there?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BROWNLOW. As a matter of fact, the investigating staff is not large enough to give the supervision that should be given to the home in which these children are placed; they can not make visits with sufficient frequency and they can not give as much care as should be given to the supervision of homes into which they place the children. In my opinion, the granting of these two new places, at fairly reasonable salaries, is one of the most necessary things that we have asked for in the bill. We could not ask for increases in salaries, for reasons that are familiar to you, and the character of people we are able to get to-day to do this work at \$900 a year is nothing like as good as the character of people we used to get.

INVESTIGATION OF HOMES WHERE CHILDREN ARE PLACED.

Mr. DAVIS. How many homes have to be investigated now?

Mr. WILSON. There are more than 1,000. We have placed 1,800 children altogether, some being in homes and some in institutions.

Mr. BROWNLOW. And these homes have to be visited. I know from my personal knowledge that the work is extremely onerous on these people.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you believe that much good results from a cursory examination by one of these investigators of an hour or two?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No.

Mr. DAVIS. Does an investigator remain at a home longer than that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the object in going there?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They have to be investigated, and with the small staff we have that is all the time they can give to it.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you mean by investigating—going and asking the parents about the children?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No. A person applies to the Board of Children's Guardians for a ward, or the Board of Children's Guardians has a ward they want to place in a suitable home, and they seek a family to take the child. Before the child is placed in that home there is an investigation; the family must furnish references and the Board of Children's Guardians writes to these references, the correspondence being confidential, and every endeavor is made, by correspondence, to determine the character of the family.

Mr. DAVIS. Then they investigate whether the home is a proper one in which to put the child?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Then you send the investigating officer there six months or a year afterwards to see whether that family is carrying out its pledges?

Mr. BROWNLOW. More than that; we send as frequently as possible and usually much more frequently than six months or a year in the cases of some children, because some are more difficult than others. A personal inspection is made of the home in which the child is placed to determine its condition from a sanitary point of view and whether or not it looks like a good home.

Mr. DAVIS. Of course, that is a cursory examination of an hour and a half a day?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. Then on these inspection visits, after the child has been placed, the agent sees the child alone, away from the foster parents, and in that way gets a story from the child as to whether it has had enough food, whether it is treated humanely or cruelly. Of course, sometimes a child will tell a story of cruel treatment which does not stand up, but if there is a story of that kind then that involves a much more complete investigation, but it is a cursory examination in a perfectly nice home where the child is evidently satisfied and the child itself reports that things are going along well and the child is happy. Under such circumstances a cursory examination of an hour or two is all that is necessary. On the other hand, where there are difficulties, it takes much more time. Then these investigating officers, in addition to investigating conditions at the homes after the children have been placed, in making these periodical visits to see that the children have proper food, proper clothing, and are properly taken care of, are all the time on the lookout for homes which are suitable for other children. The agent at the present time is a woman, who consented to take the position temporarily. It is difficult to get anyone to take this position on account of the fact that the salary is less than half that paid for similar work in cities of this size; I do not mean public charity,

because in a great many cities the child-caring agencies of this character may be privately conducted, and in cities of that kind they pay \$3,000 or \$5,000 a year.

Mr. DAVIS. Is this agent a woman?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. When the man who had the position resigned a woman who lives here, and who has been much interested in the work and much interested in civic work as a citizen, accepted the position temporarily. At the time she promised to keep it only for two or three months but she has stayed there for some six or eight months and is still in the work. She rarely leaves the District Building before 7 or 8 o'clock at night. Her work is such that she works all business days every day and practically every night, and she really ought to have a competent assistant, because it is too much work for one person to do.

Mr. DAVIS. Are any of these investigating officers women?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Oh, yes.

Mr. DAVIS. All of them?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; some are men and some are women. The Board of Children's Guardians asked for an even greater increase in staff than appears here and, of course, asked for increases in salaries, but the Board of Charities, in revising their estimates, reduced the number of new places to these that are asked here; the commissioners approved the estimates as they were passed on from the Board of Charities but, of course, under the circumstances we did not ask for any of the increases in salaries. You take the position of messenger and laborer in that office at \$500 a year. The turnover there is about 24 a year. We can keep somebody on that job as messenger for about two weeks although sometimes it has been three weeks.

Mr. DAVIS. Of course he gets the bonus?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; but it is an extremely difficult thing to maintain the important work of this office on these salaries. We believe we have—and I have gone into this with very great care—been very modest in asking for only two new employees, and that number does not represent the actual requirements if we are going to give these children, who are public wards, the care the community should give them.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you not think it would be a good plan to cut down the number of these employees and raise the salaries of the others? Would not that be just as efficient?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have not nearly enough.

Mr. DAVIS. Regardless of salary?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; because the hours in the day are not long enough.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the occasion, then, for the increased number?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. The laborer is now used to drive the automobile, and the only chauffeur we can get at \$500 a year has been a girl and she does not stay long. The automobile is used to take the children from the juvenile court to the various institutions and homes. The automobile is extremely busy in hauling children around. I can not too earnestly urge the necessity of these two new positions.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do you ever have a great number of these children on hand and keep them for any length of time in any given place?

Mr. BROWNLOW. You mean before placing them in homes?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Yes.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir. However, we sometimes have to keep them in the present House of Detention. One of the reasons I advanced for the extension of the House of Detention staff and organization was that it would give an opportunity, in a separate part of the building, to keep these children away from the delinquent children; we could keep them there for a few days until they could be cleaned up and until a thorough search could be made to find suitable homes for them. You understand there are a great many matters involved in finding suitable homes; in fact, child placing is a very intricate branch of social science. You have religious questions involved; you have, of course, the color question involved; naturally you have the question of sex, and then the age of the child is involved. For instance, you must have a home where you can place little children, the ones we pay for, very small children. We sometimes find a woman who is most excellent in the care of very small infants.

Mr. DAVIS. Do any of the people who take these children ultimately adopt them?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, indeed.

Mr. DAVIS. In all cases?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir. The Board of Children's Guardians is constantly engaged in correspondence and interviews with persons who are seeking to adopt children, and a great deal of care is exercised there. You have to seek different types of homes for a 2-months-old infant, a 2-years-old child, a 4-years-old child, an 8-years-old child, and a 12-years-old child, and the amount we pay decreases with the age of the child, because after they become a certain age they are of help around the house. However, we always have to pay for the infants unless they are adopted. When they come into the care of the board they must be placed in a boarding home until adopted parents can be found.

Mr. Sisson. How long have you had this system of caring for children?

Mr. WILSON. Since 1892.

Mr. Sisson. That is 28 years?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Do you follow up these children, after they become 21 years of age, to see how they turn out?

Mr. WILSON. The board has a good many records in that connection.

Mr. Sisson. Have you any record as to whether they have accomplished anything or made good citizens, men and women?

Mr. WILSON. They have; yes.

Mr. Sisson. It would be interesting if we could have a little history of some few of these children; not the exceptions, but the rule.

Mr. WILSON. Well, we could very readily get you a number of them. Of course, we would be unable to say what happened to those who have gone away, because they get out of our sight. But recently we looked into child-caring work and we had a number of boys between 18 and 25, and we found four or five young men who had been in the service and had risen from the rank of privates to officers, two as captains and one or two lieutenants, showing pretty good records.

Mr. Sisson. Starting out, as I believe you said, with 1,300 and now having something like 2,000 children, in the course of 28 years you would handle 4,000 or 5,000 children?

Mr. Wilson. Yes; more than that.

Mr. Sisson. If these agents, as long as they are looking after the smaller children in these homes and visiting the homes, would also make some inquiry about what becomes of the older children we would be able to find out how these children have succeeded in life. I would like to know myself and it would be interesting to know what the results are.

Mr. Wilson. It would be a worth-while study, but we have never been able to take it up because of lack of force.

Mr. Davis. I can hardly imagine a family that would want to take a three, four, five, or six months old child—anything under a year—simply for the purpose of getting pay for taking care of it; it seems to me they would not take a child under those conditions unless they intended ultimately to adopt it.

Mr. Buchanan. I can imagine them taking them to get service out of them.

CHILDREN PLACED IN BOARDING HOMES.

Mr. Davis. I am talking about a child three or four months old. It would seem to me that the primary object in taking a child of that age would be to ultimately adopt it. Have you many that you have to put out simply as a paid consideration?

Mr. Brownlow. Yes, sir; we have women who are specially adapted to that work and who, because of their love for children, take three, four, or five of these children and have boarding homes in which many of these small children are placed.

Mr. Davis. In other words, they make a business of that?

Mr. Brownlow. Yes, sir. As rapidly as possible adopted homes are found for these little children, and they are then removed from the nursing home. I happened to be in the third floor corridor one day two or three weeks ago and heard an extensive lot of screaming and weeping; I thought I would look into it, and walking there I found a large motherly woman, apparently about 55 years old, giving up a baby about 9 or 10 months old, which she had had for three or four months in one of these nursing homes; they had found adopted parents for it, people of considerable means and the child was going to have a fine home, and it was a beautiful little baby, and yet this woman, while she carries on this business, and that is her support, was weeping and wailing over the loss of that child, and she always does it.

Mr. Davis. About how much do they charge for an infant of that kind?

Mr. Brownlow. About \$20 a month.

Mr. Wilson. It is much more than it was a few years ago. You understand, of course, that the major portion of our children are not these little children.

Mr. Davis. Do you furnish clothing in addition to the \$20?

Mr. Wilson. Yes, sir; each child is well fitted out when it goes to a boarding home, but when additional clothing is needed it is furnished by the home.

Mr. Brownlow. The clothing is furnished to the children and distributed at the District Building; we have a clothing store; the

clothing is purchased by the purchasing officer on the annual supply contracts and the children are brought to the District Building, where they are fitted out from our store.

Mr. DAVIS. What percentage of these children ultimately go into private homes?

Mr. WILSON. The great majority of them go into private homes but they are not all adopted children. During the first few years they are in boarding homes and the more difficult ones in institutions.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you have any greater difficulty in finding homes for colored children than you have for white ones?

Mr. WILSON. Of course, it is not possible to find as many free homes for colored children among colored people.

Mr. BROWNLOW. A great many of the colored children who are 12 or 14 years of age are placed in white homes, where they assist the families.

MAINTENANCE OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Mr. DAVIS. For the maintenance of feeble-minded children, you are asking \$35,000.

Mr. WILSON. I am sorry to report that that apparently will not be sufficient, but you have granted a deficiency heretofore when it was inadequate. These children are committed to us and we are obliged to care for them.

Mr. BROWNLOW. In the first seven months of this year we expended of this \$35,000, \$20,518.96, leaving a balance for five months of \$14,481.04.

Mr. Sisson. Where the parents are able to care for them do you ever take them at all?

Mr. WILSON. There is seldom a case that comes to us where the parents are reasonably able to care for them. They are not likely to come to us if the parents are able to care for them. Of course, occasionally some people make application who are able to care for them, but their application is denied.

Mr. Sisson. You do make an investigation to see that this fund is not imposed upon?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; in every instance.

BOARD AND CARE OF CHILDREN.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking for \$160,000—

For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, and for temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than \$1,500 to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control, and not more than \$400 for burial of children dying while under charge of the board.

That is an increase of \$10,000?

Mr. WILSON. It has been found absolutely necessary, Mr. Chairman, to increase very greatly these rates to the boarding homes in the last two years. You will notice that last year we spent \$165,392. For the first half of this year we have spent \$88,729, and that would indicate an expenditure of probably a little more than the estimate. We can not tell just what that would be; we can not control the number.

Mr. DAVIS. You had a deficiency of \$39,000 last year. Do you anticipate any deficiency this year?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; there appears to be a deficiency of approximately \$30,000.

Mr. DAVIS. That is why you are asking for an increase in the appropriation?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the present condition of this fund?

Mr. WILSON. We have spent in half the year over \$88,000.

Mr. Sisson. Your total appropriation this year is \$207,200?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; I think there will be a deficiency to be added to that.

Mr. Sisson. There will be a deficiency to be added?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Will that be as much as \$41,000?

Mr. WILSON. The deficiency will not be in excess of \$30,000, I think.

Mr. Sisson. In round figures, it will cost us about \$100 a child, if you have 2,100 children.

Mr. WILSON. Approximately that.

Mr. Sisson. You say this fund is one you can not absolutely control, because you have to make provision for every child committed to your care?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. You have to do the best you can with what you have?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

ADVANCES TO AGENTS OF THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

Mr. BROWNLOW. In the next item a slight increase is asked for in the amount of money to be advanced for traveling expenses. The amount is increased from \$300 to \$400.

Mr. DAVIS. Will that be of material aid?

Mr. Sisson. That is only the amount of money you can advance at one time, however?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. It was formerly \$200?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Then it was increased to \$300?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. And now you are asking for an increase to \$400?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. The rates of transportation of all character have increased.

Mr. DAVIS. About how long will this \$400 last the agent before he would expect another amount?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We are advancing that to 11 different investigators.

Mr. DAVIS. And not to one man?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No. That is the amount that can be advanced to the agent of the board for the use of 11 investigators.

Mr. Sisson. That money is given in a lump sum for the use of these investigators, and when the money is spent a voucher is filed, and after that this fund is repleted, upon a voucher, and therefore you have at your disposal never more than \$300 at one time?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. If it were not for this provision the traveling expenses would have to be paid by the investigating officer, and then reimbursed on vouchers.

Mr. SISSON. I think in some emergency cases that might even be done now?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; it is done sometimes.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for the Industrial Home School for Colored Children, and the total amount of your estimate for this item is \$11,600.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is this for indigent children, too?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

ADDITIONAL COOKS AND LAUNDRESSES.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking for some additional employees, for two cooks at \$240 each instead of one cook at \$240, and for two laundresses at \$240 each instead of one laundress at \$240.

Mr. WILSON. We ask for two cooks there instead of one and for two laundresses instead of one. You will notice, Mr. Chairman, that the cook gets \$240 and the laundress gets \$240, which is the same amount asked for for next year. That is because we are not permitted to transmit increases in pay. The fact is we have not been able to fill the \$240 places. We thought of making an estimate for \$480 for the present cook and laundress, and it was intended that the new places to be provided for would be for assistants. Neither the cook nor the laundress has any assistant now.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do you think you can fill the places with assistants?

Mr. WILSON. No; we had estimated for a cook at \$480, and then we were not able to transmit that estimate. No increase of salary was transmitted.

Mr. BUCHANAN. At what rate of pay can you get a cook?

Mr. WILSON. We hoped we could get one at \$480.

Mr. DAVIS. They get the bonus?

Mr. BUCHANAN. You have two places provided for here, two cooks at \$240 each, and two laundresses at \$240 each.

Mr. WILSON. The estimate we made was one at \$480 and one at \$420, but we were unable to transmit the increase.

Mr. SISSON. How old are the children in this home, on the average?

Mr. WILSON. They would be 8 or 9 years. They are from 12 years down when they go there.

Mr. SISSON. You keep them there until they get to be 16?

Mr. WILSON. I find that the average length of the stay in the school is 16 months. Some stay for several years and some for only a few months.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The daily average during the year was 92. They are all boys. Sometimes it has run up as high as 110, which exceeds the capacity of the institution. It is very much crowded always; in fact, we have had an appropriation for an additional cottage and also for a barn, and we have not been able to build them for the

amount of money appropriated. The institution is a very well managed institution.

Mr. DAVIS. Where is it located?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Near the Home for the Aged and Infirm.

Mr. SISSON. Up on the hill?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Up on the hill; it is heated from the same power plant.

Mr. DAVIS. Do the employees all live in the building and get their board and lodging in the building, in addition to their present salary?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. It has been extremely difficult to keep the staff for the salaries provided. We have had vacancies for many months at a time.

Mr. SISSON. There is a good reason for that, because it is isolated.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is very far removed. The man at the head of the institution seems to be a very capable man.

Mr. DAVIS. Is he a colored man?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; all the staff are colored. He is a very capable man, and since he has been there the time in which each child remains in this institution has been great decreased. If it had not been for that the demand for entrance would have been greater. This man is such a good teacher and has taken these bad boys sent out there, and by his influence and the teaching they have received, he has prepared them to go into the free homes in a much shorter time than used to be the case. While there is a demand for additional accommodations it is not as great as it would be had we not been fortunate in getting a man peculiarly qualified for handling bad boys and training them into a sense of responsibility. The institution has the cottage system, and there is a house mother in each house, or some person who takes care of the boys and teaches them and gives them a considerable degree of training as to how to behave in a house. We get some awfully bad boys in that institution.

Mr. SISSON. What arrangement have you had there in the way of anything to prevent the boys from getting away, such as a stockade, or anything of that kind?

Mr. BROWNLOW. There are no stockades. The boys are under the eye of a teacher or some other attendant throughout the daytime. At night their day clothes are placed in a closet, to which they have no access from the dormitory. So that diminishes the need for guarding in the nighttime, because very few boys will escape in their night clothes. The number of escapes from this institution, or attempted escapes, has been materially reduced since the present superintendent has been there. The boys used to run away from there a great deal. But this man in charge out there now is a man who wins the confidence of these boys, and so the attempts to escape or actual escapes are very much fewer in number than formerly.

Mr. DAVIS. After they escape do you spend much time and money in trying to bring them back?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The investigating officers of the Board of Children's Guardians must endeavor to find them because they are the legal wards of the board and the board is under an obligation to care for and recover them. That is one of the many duties of the investigating officers to which I did not refer.

Mr. SISSON. No obligation rests upon the superintendent of the school or the authorities out there in the way of fine or breach of bond, even if they do get away? It is a mere fiduciary relation?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, if it got to the point where they were getting away too frequently you might get another man to run the institution?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. A more competent man?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, these boys are really prisoners during the time of their sentence?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They are committed; yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. When they escape they are sought for just like other escaped prisoners?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

MAINTENANCE—AUTOMOBILE.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is a maintenance item, "For maintenance, including purchase and care of horses, wagons, and harness, and maintenance of automobile," and you are asking \$20,000 for that item?

Mr. WILSON. There is an item providing for an increase in the amount allowed for temporary labor from \$500 to \$800. They have about 100 acres of land out there and at certain seasons they can accomplish a good deal more if they can hire farm hands. The boys do farm work, but they are not grown and they are not able to do as much work as we sometimes need done in a rush season.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I would like you to see a sample of the clothes the boys wear out there. They are made out of cement sacks and flour sacks; shirts and night shirts are made out of flour sacks and their overalls are made out of cement sacks. The number of patches on their garments is inconceivable. They take old gunny sacks and have horse blankets made from them. The amount of industrial work done at that place in making useful material which in most places goes to waste, is really quite interesting, and when we are on the streets down there I would like you to see some of the clothes.

Mr. DAVIS. Does this item for \$20,000 which you are asking for maintenance, including purchase and care of horses, and so forth, apply to the industrial school exclusively?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; that is the support fund for this institution.

Mr. DAVIS. For food and clothing, and the maintenance of an automobile?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. The whole amount asked for is \$20,000. I notice you had in 1919 \$18,000, and there was a deficiency of \$268.56. For 1920 you had an appropriation of \$20,000. You have already expended how much of that sum?

Mr. BROWNLOW. In the first seven months the expenditures were \$14,293, and we have a balance of \$5,707, so there inevitably will be a deficiency this year.

Mr. DAVIS. Even with the appropriation of \$20,000 this year there will be a deficiency?

Mr. BROWNLOW. There will be a deficiency this year, and I doubt very much whether the \$20,000 will be sufficient for next year.

Mr. DAVIS. But the deficiency committee is always accessible.

Mr. BROWNLOW. There has been a deficiency every year since 1915.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENT TO BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Mr. DAVIS. "For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds," you ask for an increase of \$500. What balance have you on hand now?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have spent in the first seven months of the year \$1,746.56, and have a balance of only \$253.44. The ceilings of the schoolroom fell and it was necessary to spend a great deal of this money to partly restore that ceiling to its proper condition, but there are other conditions there that require more extensive repairs. The only expense in connection with the replacing of these ceilings was the purchase of material, all the work being done by the boys under the direction of the manual training teacher.

Mr. WILSON. Boys of that age necessarily cause a good deal of wear and tear on the buildings.

Mr. DAVIS. But you say some of them are old enough to assist in making repairs?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They do make all the repairs, but if you have 90 or 100 boys from 8 to 14 or 15 years of age, there is some wear and tear inevitable on the building. Of course they were not responsible for the fall of that ceiling.

MANUAL TRAINING EQUIPMENT.

Mr. DAVIS. Your next item is for manual training equipment, for which you are asking \$1,000 for next year. I see you used \$1,000 last year for manual training equipment, and now you are asking for the same amount for next year. Do you have to keep purchasing new equipment every year?

Mr. BUCHANAN. It does not seem to have been used for manual training equipment, but for wood-working machinery, lumber, tools, wagon materials, etc.

Mr. WILSON. This manual training equipment included tools for manual training, and they do the necessary woodwork for the farm in that shop. It says, "wood-working machinery, lumber, tools, wagon materials, etc." Wagon materials means castings.

Mr. DAVIS. That is what you call manual training equipment?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; it is like manual training in the public school. There is a certain amount of material used continuously, and we plan to have the boys make something that is useful on the farm in the building of wagons and implements and the making of harness. It will necessarily continue if we are going to continue that work. And it is very helpful work.

Mr. SISSON. Do you make no distinction between manual training equipment and manual training supplies?

Dr. KOBER. Most of this is material and not equipment, because they do not need new equipment every year.

Mr. SISSON. As I recall this item when it was put into the bill it was for the equipment of a shop, for the purpose of buying tools and lathes and things of that sort.

Mr. WILSON. The fact is, as I recall, that last year the estimates read "For manual training equipment and supplies," but our board took the position that as it had been carried as manual training equipment for a number of years and there seemed to be no question

raised, and because of the fact that sometimes even the changing of a word caused quite a little discussion, if we are able to get the material without raising that sort of a question, we would rather not do it, and so we were permitted to put in the item for manual training equipment.

Mr. Sisson. I think it was in our minds we were giving you money to get equipment. Of course, you have to have a certain amount of supplies. But I do not know that you ought to have \$1,000 worth of supplies every year.

Mr. WILSON. We have to keep the shop up to date and also furnish supplies, and \$1,000 would not be a very large sum for that purpose.

Mr. Sisson. That might be true, but they ought to be separated so we can see just what the money is spent for. I do not mean to make the appropriations separate, but I mean to make a separate accounting and show what goes into permanent equipment.

Mr. DAVIS. The supplies are used to add to the value of the home and everything else around there?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; we would be glad to have that language included, but we did not feel that we would like to divide it into two items.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Make it so that it will read "For manual training equipment and supplies"?

Mr. BUCHANAN. It seems that that item, \$1,000 for manual training equipment and the item for maintenance, on page 217, overlap, because under the item for manual training equipment you include wagon material, and the item on page 217 specifically mentions wagons.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The difference is that in the item on page 217 it is for "Maintenance, including purchase and care of horses, wagons," and so forth, and the item on page 218 includes wagon materials because we can do the woodwork, but it is necessary to get the castings and some other materials from the other appropriations.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The item on page 218 is to purchase the wood out of which to make the wagons?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; we could not make both the iron and the wood materials.

Mr. WILSON. We have a good deal of ironwork there. We are fortunate in having a graduate from the Hampton Institute, who is a good teacher of ironwork.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do you make your own rods?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. They have those things already made?

Mr. WILSON. And they put on the tires.

Mr. BUCHANAN. They are already manufactured. You can not manufacture a tire out there?

Mr. WILSON. But they can place them.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You mean shrink them?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; and they do make some things we could purchase, because you will remember that for manual-training work in all these schools we make something that we could purchase, because of the importance of the training.

Mr. DAVIS. You are not making these things for profit wholly, but it is for the purpose of teaching the boys?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Primarily, even though you could buy a rod as cheaply as you could make it, it would be a good thing for the boy to be able to know how to make it?

Mr. WILSON. Exactly; that is the purpose.

Mr. Sisson. Can you separate the expenditure of this fund to show how much goes into permanent equipment and how much goes for supplies that are consumed in the using?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; we could.

Mr. Sisson. If you can separate those things it will enable us to know how the fund is going. If you can give it this year and put it in the hearings and have them make a separate report to you, I think that would be desirable.

Mr. WILSON. Well, we do do that; we have it in our accounts, which we have at the District Building.

NOTE.—Last year we had an unusually large appropriation (\$1,800), because we wanted to buy necessary additional permanent equipment, and the appropriation was used as follows:

Equipment (lathe, jointer bench, double saw, band saw, and small tools such as files, screw drivers, wrenches, etc.).....	\$1,726.88
Materials.....	73.07
Total.....	1,799.95
Balance.....	.05

For the current year we have expended practically all of the appropriation of \$1,000, which has been used as follows:

Equipment (including vise, gauge, grinder, tools, etc.).....	\$689.29
Materials (iron, lumber, paint, etc.).....	310.27
Total.....	999.56
Balance.....	.44

FOR PURCHASE OF AUTOMOBILE.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking for \$700 for the purchase of an automobile. You have not an automobile out there now?

Mr. WILSON. We have not.

Mr. DAVIS. You desire one?

Mr. WILSON. There ought to be one. It is 8 miles from the city, and there is a good deal of coming and going, and it could be used in connection with the selling of products from the farm; and then, the boys have to be brought to and from the Board of Children's Guardians.

Mr. DAVIS. How are you getting them out there lately?

Mr. WILSON. By the use of a horse and wagon.

Mr. Sisson. I thought you had a big van.

Mr. WILSON. We could not afford to run a van that distance for these boys. Besides, we have not the van.

Mr. Sisson. You are asking for a van?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is for the jail prisoners.

Mr. WILSON. The hauling is getting to be very expensive, and then, too, the time consumed costs a good deal.

Mr. DAVIS. If this item were allowed, would you be enabled to get rid of some of your horses?

Mr. WILSON. We would, from two to four horses, depending on the season of the year. We are hoping, if we can get a cheap little

automobile, that we can build that kind of a body in our shop [exhibits illustration].

Mr. DAVIS. You think you could build that kind of a body out there?

Mr. WILSON. I should think we could, having the chassis and some parts. We will be able to get them for \$700, although I am afraid that this estimate is a little bit low. But I believe we can do it.

Mr. DAVIS. This is a useful proposition, rather than an ornamental one for joy riding?

Mr. WILSON. Yes. All of these \$700 automobiles are the kind that combine passenger and truck facilities, and of course they are necessarily light at that price. They are cheap, but we hope serviceable.

Mr. Sisson. You have completed your roads out there, have you?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. This item "For materials for construction of roads and sidewalks" is to be stricken out?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

FOR ERECTION OF COTTAGE FOR BOYS.

Mr. DAVIS. You ask, "For additional amount for erection of cottage for boys, \$15,000."

Mr. WILSON. The Engineer Commissioner can explain that. As far as I know, the cottage contemplated is the same cottage which was planned when we got the appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS. You have not built any cottage?

Mr. WILSON. No.

Dr. KOBER. We did not have enough money.

Mr. DAVIS. You want \$15,000 more?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. You had an appropriation of \$15,000 and you want \$15,000 more?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. When was the appropriation made?

Col. KUTZ. It was made for the fiscal year 1918, but the estimate was made in the preceding fall, so that it is really a prewar estimate of cost.

Mr. Sisson. \$15,000 would build a pretty good cottage even at this time, would it not?

Col. KUTZ. These cottages have a cubic capacity of 100,000 cubic feet. The cost per cubic foot is about 30 cents. That amount will not produce anything elaborate, but it will be a very good, substantial building.

Mr. Sisson. It will be made of brick?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; it will be made out of brick, with a slate roof. There is no thought of changing the plans or changing the size. It is merely to add an additional unit. We may make some minor changes that are thought to be desirable as a result of our experience, but it will be practically a duplication of the present cottages.

Mr. DAVIS. When you got the \$15,000 appropriation it was for the erection of one cottage to accommodate 25 or more boys?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you mean by "or more," double that number or three times that number?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It should have read, "Not less than 25."

Mr. WILSON. In reference to the language "to accommodate 25 or more," I am quite confident that at the time we interpreted that to mean that we could not build unless we provided for 25 or more.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We could not have used the money under that language for building a cottage which would accommodate 10 boys, but we had out of that appropriation to provide accommodations for at least 25 boys.

Mr. SISSON. I expect if you will look at the hearings you will find that there was a reason for that, too. I do not know how you submitted the estimate.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The present cottages are designed to accommodate from 22 to 25 boys.

Mr. DAVIS. That seems to be the exact language of the estimate.

Col. KUTZ. It was the intention under this item to provide just such a cottage as those we have there now.

Mr. WILSON. We felt that Congress always liked to make a limitation, as far as it was wise to limit it in the law.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The superintendent of this school and his wife and two children live in two rooms in one of the cottages, and the whole condition is extremely crowded.

Col. KUTZ. The bedroom for that family, the man, his wife and two children, is about as big as this table.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Then there is a combination living and dining room.

Mr. DAVIS. All in one room.

Col. KUTZ. Our estimates as we originally considered them included not only an item for the erection of a cottage, but also an item for the erection of a separate building as a home for the superintendent and his family. The latter was eliminated in the curtailment of the estimates which was necessary to keep within twice the estimated revenues.

FOR ERECTION OF BARN.

Mr. DAVIS. In your next item you ask for an additional amount of \$1,500 for the erection of a barn. You have already had an appropriation of \$1,500, and you want \$1,500 more.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; and the circumstances in reference to this item are exactly similar to those in reference to the preceding item. The appropriation for the barn was made at the same time as the appropriation for the cottage, but none of the money has been expended because it was impossible to provide for that sum a building of the size deemed necessary.

Mr. DAVIS. Did you advertise for bids for constructing either the barn or the cottage?

Col. KUTZ. I think not. We advertised some of the buildings authorized at that time; we did not advertise all of them, and our action with respect to the others was determined by the bids received on some of the items, showing that the unit prices were very much in excess of the estimates on which the appropriation was based.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Are you able to accommodate all the boys now assigned to that school with the buildings which are out there?

Mr. WILSON. We are not. There is a long waiting list, and the children are boarded some place else. The Board of Children's Guardians feel that they could use to great advantage another and

perhaps two more cottages. The boys now boarded at public expense are not getting the training we would be able to give them down there.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the comparative expense of boarding them in the way you do and boarding them in the Home School?

Mr. WILSON. The expense last year was \$300 for a year.

Mr. DAVIS. That is for each boy?

Mr. WILSON. That is for each boy; in the boarding home it is nearly that much. Those figures run from \$20 to \$25 a month, and of course in the boarding home we have no school. Those figures for the Home School include the amount for school-teachers in the academic branches besides those in manual training.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I want to call your attention to the fact that, taking into consideration the character of boys sent there, if they stay in these boarding homes, where they do not have a school, they are very liable to keep them longer at the expense of the District than if we sent them through the training school where they are more rapidly prepared for a proper home.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And where they do not have the freedom that they want?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Is there an absolute necessity for this barn there at this time? You are going to dispose of four horses if we give you an automobile. Under those circumstances do you think you will require a new barn?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have work animals there; we have to have them with a farm of 100 acres.

Mr. DAVIS. Is there not a barn there now?

Mr. WILSON. There is an old barn. We have 100 acres there, and we will have considerable produce. We have raised a great deal there, and some of it is sold and some of it is consumed. We have no place to properly handle it. For instance, the cost of food in that institution because of raising these things at the Industrial Home School—that is, the total cost of food—was only 21½ cents a day per person. We had to purchase some, because these are pretty healthy boys who eat a good deal. We raise this stuff on the farm and we have not any place now to properly handle the things we want to keep for use until spring. They have out there a little dairy barn which they built, a galvanized-iron structure.

Mr. DAVIS. How many cows have you there?

Mr. WILSON. About 10 cows there now.

Mr. DAVIS. How many horses have you there altogether?

Mr. WILSON. That I can not tell you exactly, but it is about 12. It is not too many, because of the distance from the city and the work we have to do. I find we have nine horses.

Mr. Sisson. Did you sell the surplus produce from this farm this year?

Mr. WILSON. They sold some of the produce, but not much. It was mostly consumed.

Mr. BROWNLOW. They sold \$265 worth.

Mr. DAVIS. I should think you would need all of the produce there to take care of the people who live there?

Mr. WILSON. We do need most of it. The sales are of the incidental surplus. They have something they can not use; it comes in at a time when they can not use it, and they sell that surplus.

Mr. DAVIS. Ordinarily, a hundred acres does not support a family of more than half a dozen people.

Mr. WILSON. All of that hundred acres is not under cultivation.

Mr. Sisson. If you have 100 acres and use it for nothing except producing corn and things like that, that amount of land will feed a great many people.

Mr. DAVIS. How many acres have you under cultivation?

Mr. WILSON. Probably about 50 or 60 acres.

Mr. Sisson. Take an acre of corn; would you produce 30 bushels out there?

Mr. WILSON. I think we would. But we have little corn planted. We need the land for trucking.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, you will run it up, so far as food is concerned, until you would get enough of that sort of food to feed the 92 boys out there?

Mr. WILSON. We have more than enough of some kinds of food, and that is why we were able to sell some of it.

Mr. Sisson. The milk proposition will more than pay for itself?

Mr. DAVIS. You purchased quite a lot of food outside of that, something over \$7,000 worth?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; the cost of food was about 21 cents per day for each boy.

Mr. BROWNLOW. About \$7,000 was the cost of the food.

Mr. DAVIS. Other than that raised on the farm?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. Does that include the horse feed?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you buy any feed for your horses and cattle?

Mr. WILSON. We have had to buy some hay and other feed.

Mr. DAVIS. You do not raise any hay on that farm?

Mr. WILSON. Practically none. It is not hay land. And then, beside that, we have not enough acreage.

Mr. DAVIS. That is true.

Mr. Sisson. The very trouble about these revolving funds is that we lose sight of them, so would it not be better to put this in the Treasury, so that we can keep up with it and know what you are using?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We always report here the amount received.

Mr. Sisson. Where is that report?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It always appears after the maintenance item. It is on page 217. Every year it is reported in this statement in connection with the estimates and has been so reported ever since the statements have been made.

Mr. Sisson. I do not know whether that is for something you manufactured or whether it is for potatoes or for corn.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I can insert in the record, if you desire, an itemized statement showing just what that is for.

The earnings were board, inmates, \$101; sale of produce, chiefly eggs, \$164.14.

Mr. Sisson. That is the trouble about revolving funds; they always revolve away from and not toward us.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Of course, this is a small institution and only small earnings come from it. But if it was a large institution, and this sum was not required to be paid into the Treasury, there would

be a great deal more room for graft than there would be if you required a report and required it to be paid to the Treasury. The policy of the National Government should be against revolving funds.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for the Industrial Home School, and for salaries and wages you are asking for \$10,740.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Commissioner, will you inform the committee as to the method of the management of the Industrial Home School, and what is the condition of its affairs?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The Industrial Home School is an institution which serves white boys and white girls in the same manner as the colored children are taken care of at the Industrial Home School for Colored Children, which we have just discussed. It differs, however, in its management from the other institutions, since the Industrial Home School for Colored Children and all other District institutions are controlled directly by the Commissioners, the administration being upon the advice of the Board of Charities. The Industrial Home School, however, is controlled by a board of trustees composed of nine persons, three appointed each year for terms of three years. The appointments are made by the Commissioners.

This institution occupies the grounds of the old Georgetown poor farm and a portion of the main building is actually the old Georgetown poor house, which was erected in 1809.

Until the establishment of the Juvenile Court these trustees had charge not only of the administration of the home but also of the placing of the children in the home. In other words, dependent children were examined by the board and those that the board saw fit to admit to the home were received there and cared for there. Some years ago—

Mr. Sisson (interposing). That was before the creation of the Juvenile Court system?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. That was not thought of at the time the board of trustees did what you mentioned?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Some children were rejected? They took the ones they wanted to take.

Mr. DAVIS. It was purely a local institution and had nothing to do with commitments in any court?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is true. When the juvenile court was established the children were brought before the juvenile judge and were committed to the institution, and other children were committed to the Board of Children's Guardians, and the Board of Children's Guardians would place the children in this home.

Mr. Sisson. The act creating the Board of Children's Guardians was passed since the establishment of that home?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. Now, the board of trustees of that home has nothing whatever to do with the children who are admitted. The board of trustees, however, does make the appointments to all the positions provided for in the act, and for some years the commissioners had no control whatever over them. They now have a veto

power, inasmuch as the law requires that the appointments made by the board of trustees be approved by the commissioners, but the commissioners have no power of removal.

Mr. Sisson. Was this board of trustees of this institution, as it is now conducted, in existence at the time the commission form of government in the District of Columbia was established? In other words, was this institution conducted as it is now conducted at the time the commission form of government was established?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It was conducted by a board known as the board of managers at the time the organic act of the District of Columbia was enacted. In 1896 it was provided that the members of the board of trustees be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sisson. You may strike out that question unless you find that the institution was established first.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It seems to the commissioners that there is no need now, since the trustees no longer have any responsibility for the selection of the children received into the home or the placing out of the children who, after having received training at the home, are placed in free homes or private families—it seems to the commissioners that good administration does not require a further extension of this system.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Mr. Sisson. In making the appropriation for this institution we do not have the board of trustees before us, and they seem to assume no responsibility for the expenditure of this public fund. Why should they have anything to do with this institution? The commissioners make the application for the money for the institution, and as in the case of other similar institutions, the Board of Children's Guardians and the juvenile court send the children to the institution, so I can see no real good function performed now by this board of trustees, except that they might interfere with the proper management of the institution out there.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I do not believe that the continuance of the existence of this independent board of trustees is of administrative value. I would like to say, however, in that connection, that the ladies and gentlemen who compose this board of trustees are of very great service in their personal attention to a great many of the needs of the children, and that service, which is a labor of love, would be continued, undoubtedly, even were the official connection terminated.

Mr. Sisson. I do not understand that this committee or you have any desire to criticize the personal management of the institution by these people, but our efforts are simply to harmonize the control of all these institutions into a common system.

Mr. DAVIS. And improve the management if possible.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I think the situation should be changed, so that the management of this institution would be the same as the management of the Industrial Home for Colored Children and the other District institutions.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The board of trustees meet only once a month, I suppose. There might be things coming up which might have to be

decided right away, and the commissioners could decide them, if they had the power?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is undoubtedly true.

Mr. DAVIS. Do they meet once a month?

LOCATION OF HOME.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; they meet the second Wednesday in each month. The institution is very badly housed, and very little money has been expended on keeping up the place, other than for repairs necessary to make it habitable, because it has long been the purpose of everybody concerned to remove this institution to the country, for two reasons: One, that we want to get a greater amount of land to carry on more extensive agricultural work; and another, to decrease the temptation to escape. You understand, of course, this institution is right on Wisconsin Avenue, which is one of the main streets of the city, and is traversed by a car line, and the opportunities for escape are very great, and the temptations to escape are much greater than they would be if the institution were moved out into the country.

Mr. Sisson. This matter was taken up before this committee just before the outbreak of the war, and was at that time very favorably considered by the committee, and there was a certain investigation which you gentlemen made with reference to the value of this property, so that some little tentative idea could be given as to where you might find a suitable location. That deferred the matter until the next session of Congress. In the meantime the war broke out and nothing has been said about it since. Is this the same institution you are talking about now?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Have you made the investigation as to the probable location of the home in the event we gave you this appropriation to build a new home, not specifying any place?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir. We have looked into several possible locations, but not even a tentative decision has been arrived at, and I have not personally consulted the board of trustees with respect to their ideas, except that I know that the board of trustees, the Board of Charities, and the Board of District Commissioners are all agreed that the home should have a rural location.

Mr. Sisson. This is no new proposition.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I do believe, however, when Congress does give us the authority to purchase, although we do not include it in the estimate, it might be wise for Congress to consider the advisability of giving the commissioners authority to locate this institution outside of the District of Columbia, for the reason that we might be able, for a smaller expenditure of money to find a more suitable large tract of arable land in either Virginia or Maryland than the District. Of course the precedent for that is the establishment of the workhouse and reformatory in Virginia.

Mr. Sisson. What about the value of this land, that is, the Georgetown property, as compared with the value of the land which you might purchase?

Mr. BROWNLOW. This land is extremely valuable city property, and we want cheap agricultural acreage property.

Mr. Sisson. Whether or not this appropriation is given to purchase some country land and build a new building on it, do you think you could get enough out of the sale of this property to liquidate that amount?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I do not think there is any doubt but that we could dispose of the land for a sufficient amount to build the new institution.

CONSOLIDATION WITH NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Mr. DAVIS. Would it be possible to consolidate this institution with the National Training School for Boys?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It would be highly undesirable since the character of the children is very different. The children sent to the Industrial Home are younger, they are not charged with such grave offenses, and they are not committed for such long periods of time, and I do not think it would be a good thing.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The association with the older ones would be injurious for the younger boys?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; they are not committed to this institution as delinquents. This is a place where children are sent who have not got proper home care, and they are not technically delinquents and are not committed for any particular offense, although a great many of them are wayward boys and girls; but they have a different status from those sent to the National Training School, both male and female, where the person committed has been convicted in court of a specific offense. Here a child is committed and if he or she so develops under the care of the school that in the judgment of the Board of Children's Guardians he or she can be properly placed in a free home outside, or a private home, that can be done, whereas the commitments to the National Training School is more like a commitment to a penal institution. The commitments at the National Training are during minority, subject to parole by the board of trustees.

Mr. DAVIS. You do not think it would be advisable to consolidate those two institutions?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; I do not.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is the lowest age at which you can send children to this school?

Mr. WILSON. In practice they do not take them under 8.

Mr. BROWNLOW. There is not limit by law. In one or two cases there has been a child sent to the school between 6 and 7 years of age who was sent there because an older sister was sent there.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is the maximum?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The maximum is 17 in law, but in practice it is around 13. These children at this school are from 8 to 13 or 14 years of age.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Another advantage of the country site is that you can get away from the associations and little vices that are easily accessible to them in the city?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is our idea.

Mr. DAVIS. In case Congress gives you the authority to accomplish this purpose by purchasing a home out in the country and also authority to sell the present home, in your judgment could you obtain sufficient funds from the sale of the present home to purchase a site in a new location?

Mr. BROWNLOW. To build the institution?

Mr. DAVIS. To purchase and build.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We could, I believe; but I think it would be very advantageous to give us a direct appropriation for the purchase of a site.

Mr. DAVIS. First?

Mr. BROWNLOW. First; and then provide for the erection of a new building from the proceeds of the sale of this property because we could then sell it in parcels. We could sell the part we now use for gardening and get the money from that to build a part of the new institution, and then sell another block and build another part of the new institution, and in that way transfer from one to the other without being put in the position for two or three years of having no place at all.

Mr. DAVIS. You would no doubt base the present valuation of the present site upon the assessed valuation?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That would be a consideration in arriving at a bargain. It may be we could get more.

Mr. Sisson. You would need to use this institution until you got the other institution ready?

Mr. BROWNLOW. If we can get a new site we can sell a portion of the present property and begin to build the new institution.

Mr. DAVIS. How much land have you in the present institution?

Mr. BROWNLOW. A little over 14 acres.

Mr. DAVIS. You would probably desire to purchase a greater quantity of land in the country?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; we want 300 or 500 acres. We want a real farm for these boys. We would have 150 or 200 boys there, if we had the room for them.

Mr. DAVIS. And probably ultimately make it a self-sustaining institution from the produce you would raise?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Hardly that. It is very difficult to do that sort of thing with boy labor of that kind, but you could greatly reduce the expenditure. At this institution now for two years we took the boys and farmed a piece of land for a man in Maryland. He gave us the use of the land, which he was not using, and we went out there and raised some truck which was used at the institution; and also at this home we have a greenhouse. Last year we had earnings of \$5,055.67 from the greenhouse. We sold the flowers.

Mr. Sisson. That is a very interesting statement as to the earnings you would get from the greenhouse. But I am not much of a flower man so far as boys are concerned. That is the best you could do with your present surroundings, and you are to be congratulated on doing that well. But for myself I rather think it is better for the boys to be engaged in the raising of corn and things of that sort.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That has proved to be quite a useful training for some of the boys, who have been able to get employment with florists who have very large and extensive places, and the boys learn a trade which is very profitable to them.

FARM.

Mr. Sisson. Going back to the proposition of getting a new site for this school, what do you think this land would cost you per acre?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The matter of the value of farm land is such that I would rather consult somebody who knows something about it before expressing an opinion on that.

Mr. Sisson. That was exactly the trouble before. You did not know, nor did we know how much the initial appropriation should be.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We looked the matter up at that time, but data on the price of land at that time would be not very valuable now. We have asked for \$50,000 for the purchase of the land.

Mr. Sisson. I am told that land in Virginia is selling for \$20 to \$200 or \$300 an acre.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We had hoped we could get land from \$125 to \$175 an acre.

Mr. Sisson. You ought to get good land for that. I was discussing that matter a few days ago with a Virginia Congressman and I was amazed at the cheap price of land in proximity to Washington.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We purchased land in Virginia for the workhouse for \$20 an acre. Of course we used prisoners there. We had adult prisoners to clear it. It was wilderness land, and it was not good land for agricultural purposes.

Mr. Sisson. I thought that was an excessive price.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It turned out to be in a good place for the prisoners.

Mr. Sisson. I indorsed that for this reason. You could improve that land. It is a splendid opportunity to demonstrate whether you can or can not improve land profitably.

Mr. Commissioner, do you think that 50 cents a square foot is a reasonable price for this property?

VALUE OF HOME PROPERTY ON WISCONSIN AVENUE.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Mr. Garges is asking the assessor right now over the telephone to find out what his estimate is.

Mr. Sisson. There are 14 acres of this property?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. WILSON. When it was up before the assessor worked out a little plat that involved the dedicating of some of the land for streets, because in order to utilize the 14 acres we necessarily have to introduce some streets. There is a modern public-school building on the grounds, which, if it was bought could be used by the District, if you did not want to sell, for public-school purposes, and then the balance is that one-half going to the Navy; I think we agreed on a price for that about 10 years ago.

Mr. DAVIS. Are there any buildings of any consequence on these 14 acres other than this school?

Mr. WILSON. None of consequence, but the Navy Department did make a considerable allowance for the home school buildings, because they were all used, all the buildings, or nearly all lying within the circle, except the schoolhouse, which happened to be quite a little ways outside of the circle.

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Commissioner, have you got that data now?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The assessor reports that the frontage on Wisconsin Avenue is 670 feet. The whole tract is assessed at 20 cents, on the basis of 30 cents a square foot as the true value. The assessor does not think the front could be sold for more than 60 cents a square foot.

Now, we had better take up the individual items on page 219.

Mr. Sisson. There is only one change there.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is in the amount to be expended for temporary-labor.

Mr. DAVIS. From \$400 to \$600?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. That will give you about the same amount of labor that you heretofore have had?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. In the next item there is a \$1,000 increase submitted.

Mr. Sisson. Is that for automobiles?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Not altogether.

MAINTENANCE—AUTOMOBILE.

Mr. WILSON. For maintenance. You will notice that we spent nearly \$30,000 in 1919. We have estimated \$26,000. We hope to make that up in flowers. This is going to be a bad year for flowers, because for a time we could not make our plans. We were not permitted to order fuel for that purpose.

Mr. BROWNLOW. And there will be a considerable deficiency in this item, since for the first seven months we expended \$20,742.18, and have for the five months remaining, only \$4,257.82.

The insertion of the words, "For the maintenance of automobile," is because we ask for an automobile on the next page.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The item of repairs asked for there is considerable.

Mr. WILSON. The board heard the trustees at very great length in that. We have been reluctant to spend money for repairs, but the plant has been described to you as very old, and in bad condition, and unless we keep up our greenhouses we will lose, of course, our earnings, and they need to be rehabilitated a good deal, and the \$5,000 will not give us so much more than \$2,000 would have given us two years ago. So long as we have to use that old plant, we must endeavor to keep it in a reasonable habitable shape.

Mr. Sisson. If you improve these buildings and grounds very much, would the improvements be such as would be contemplated for your temporary use rather than for permanent use?

Mr. WILSON. Only such—

Mr. Sisson. If what the commissioners and the Board of Charities have in mind can be accomplished, it ought to be accomplished at the earliest possible date. If we are going to transfer this home to a more suitable place, exchanging this property for the new property, we ought to spend, of course, as little on improvements as possible.

Mr. WILSON. That is the purpose.

Mr. Sisson. And not waste any money in improvements other than what is necessary for the present maintenance of the institution.

Mr. WILSON. The estimate is on that basis. The trustees submitted a very large amount including the introduction of electric lights and rather extensive painting and refinishing of walls, etc., all of which will really be quite necessary if we should decide to

remain there many years, but the Board of Charities submitted an estimate and recommendation for only such as would be absolutely necessary. Even if we were authorized now to make arrangements to move as soon as we could—

Mr. Sisson. You would be there how long?

Mr. WILSON. We will be there at least three years from now if you should give this legislation. It would take one year to get the land, and it would take two years, in all probability, to advertise and build.

Mr. Sisson. What is the nature of the improvements you want to make at this home? I notice that you have given the items here—lumber, hardware, paint, and so on—but what is the nature of the improvements?

Mr. WILSON. It is to keep all the buildings in repair; and the large item there for glass, and that sort of thing, is on account of the greenhouses, glass and paint.

Mr. Sisson. Will that be the major portion of your appropriation?

Mr. WILSON. It will be. There are four large greenhouses there.

FOR PURCHASE OF AUTOMOBILE.

Mr. DAVIS. This is the automobile you mentioned on page 220, is it, for which you ask maintenance?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; and the same applies there, Mr. Chairman, as we have said relative to several of these institutions that have no motor vehicles. We have in mind the little combination truck and passenger vehicle such as have been described.

Mr. DAVIS. You now use horses?

Mr. WILSON. We now use horses.

Mr. DAVIS. How many?

Mr. WILSON. We ordinarily use four horses, sometimes five. Of course, we do some little farm work on these 14 acres. It takes two horses to do the work between the city and the school.

Mr. DAVIS. The purchase of this automobile will dispose of two or three horses?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; three horses, anyway.

Mr. DAVIS. Purchase of new site?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is the matter we have been discussing.

Mr. Sisson. You have bought your boiler, have you?

Mr. WILSON. It is not yet installed. The municipal architect has the matter in hand, and it was not thought safe, and it has so turned out, to install it until spring, because we were a little too near the margin of the winter months to undertake to take out the old one and put the new one in.

Mr. Sisson. This boiler will not be lost if you move?

Mr. WILSON. No. There are three boilers there, including this, that are of some value.

Mr. Sisson. I believe you stated in the record what the sale last year was from your flowers.

Mr. WILSON. It is in the record there.

Mr. BROWNLOW. \$5,500.

Mr. Sisson. That is the only thing that you sell there, is it?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE COLORED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is, "For care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Women and Children by the Board of Children's Guardians, not to exceed \$9,900." You have the same amount there.

Mr. Sisson. You did not use that money last year?

Dr. KOBER. The reason it was not used was because the heating apparatus was defective and the sanitary conditions were bad, and necessitated the vacation of the building temporarily, at least.

Mr. DAVIS. Did you use the appropriation for 1919?

Dr. KOBER. Yes; about one-half.

Mr. WILSON. You see, Mr. Chairman, only \$5,179.17.

Mr. DAVIS. This year you have not used any of the \$9,900, have you, for 1920?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They have used none of that thus far.

Mr. DAVIS. It simply went back into the Treasury?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; but we may use some before the end of the fiscal year, if they get the plant back into condition.

WASHINGTON HOME FOR FOUNDLINGS.

Mr. DAVIS. "For care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with the Washington Home for Foundlings by the Board of Children's Guardians." Did you use the appropriation last year of \$6,000?

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, you will notice that a little less than \$5,000 was used last year, but going back a number of years, that appropriation has been used in toto, substantially, since 1915.

Mr. DAVIS. You think you will need this \$6,000?

Mr. WILSON. We think we will. In 1918 it was used completely, and for several years prior thereto substantially all of it was used.

Mr. Sisson. What is your contract for each child?

Mr. WILSON. \$17.50 and \$25 a month. The two rates are because of the difference in age. They pay a little higher rate for what is known in the work as an infant, a child under 2 years of age.

Mr. Sisson. That is \$25?

Mr. WILSON. \$25. Over that age, they are classed as children. Where a woman can care for a larger group, \$17.50 is the rate.

Mr. BROWNLOW. For the first seven months of this year we have spent \$3,680, and now have a balance for the five months of \$2,320.

ST. ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM.

Mr. DAVIS. St. Ann's Infant Asylum. Is that in the same category?

Mr. WILSON. That is in the same category exactly. If you will notice, we have spent the appropriation substantially for that.

Mr. BUCHANAN. If this is the same service, why is it that each institution is set out in this bill. Why can we not make one appropriation for the care and maintenance of children under contract with other institutions?

Mr. WILSON. I think, in a word, Mr. Chairman, I could indicate briefly the history of that. If you will go back some 20 years,

when the Board of Charities was organized, every one of these institutions, and, in addition thereto, some 8 or 10 others, were getting grants in the bill, without any restriction as to the number or character of patients received, or the rate, and all that sort of thing, and gradually the committee cooperated with us in making it over on the contract basis, and trying to eliminate the specific grants.

On one occasion we did recommend a lump sum, for instance, for all the hospitals, and this committee accepted our recommendation and, as I recall, carried it in the House of Representatives, but it was changed in the Senate and divided up again so that the institutions were mentioned by name.

TEMPORARY HOMES.

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is, "Municipal lodging house and wood yard." Have you spent that full amount?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Those are statutory salaries, are they not?

Mr. WILSON. That is a public institution, and statutory salaries.

Mr. DAVIS. And that amount, \$4,190, is all for salaries?

Mr. WILSON. No; that includes the salaries. You will notice, Mr. Chairman, that the salaries are fixed above there.

Mr. BUCHANAN. \$2,000 for maintenance, and the rest is salaries. What is this wood for?

Mr. WILSON. They saw the wood, and the price paid for it is turned into the Treasury.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Who saws the wood?

Mr. WILSON. This is the municipal lodging house. It is our tramp lodging house, and the men saw the wood.

Dr. KOBER. They actually pay for their meals and lodging by sawing a certain amount of wood in the morning?

Mr. WILSON. They do not actually pay it, but they think they pay it.

Dr. KOBER. We have got to give consideration to the moral effect.

Mr. SISSON. Yes; they are able-bodied men. They saw a certain amount of wood, and they get their meals.

Mr. WILSON. Which is a psychological benefit, anyhow.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And it keeps some of them away from there, because they have to work to get it.

Mr. WILSON. Undoubtedly, and that is the idea.

TO COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is: "For additional amount to complete construction of new municipal lodging house, \$30,000." What is the condition of that matter? You have already had an appropriation of \$40,000. Have you done anything?

Col. KUTZ. \$40,000 was appropriated, with the proviso that not more than \$10,000 of it could be expended for a site. A new site has been purchased on Louisiana Avenue near Sixth Street.

Mr. DAVIS. What did you pay for it?

Col. KUTZ. It was approximately \$10,000. No steps have yet been taken toward the erection of the building, because the estimate for

the building was based on prewar prices, and to complete the building we had in mind at that time will now cost \$60,000 instead of \$30,000.

Mr. DAVIS. Has any portion of the amount we have already appropriated gone back into the Treasury?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; it is still available.

Mr. DAVIS. And you add to that the \$30,000 that you ask for now?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Will that be sufficient to complete the construction of this new municipal lodging house?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you any plans made for this building?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; the plans have been prepared.

Mr. DAVIS. How many persons would it accommodate?

Col. KUTZ. I think it has a maximum capacity of about 80. I have not looked at the plans recently.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you think we have need for a place to lodge that many people since prohibition has gone into effect?

Mr. BUCHANAN. No, of course not. I do not think you need a house at all since prohibition has gone into effect.

Col. KUTZ. We do not need a house of that size at the present time, but I do not believe that the house, as planned, is any too large for the needs of a city of this size, under normal conditions. Conditions now are, I think, abnormal.

Mr. DAVIS. Why are conditions abnormal, as regards a lodging house?

Col. KUTZ. The demand for labor is such that there are a very few or comparatively few who find it necessary to seek a municipal lodging house.

Mr. DAVIS. So-called tramps?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. They are not as numerous now. Some of them have really gone to work, have they?

Col. KUTZ. The demand for lodging is very much less now than it was prior to the war. I do not think the change is due to prohibition so much as to the very high prices that are paid for common, unskilled labor.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The capacity of this present house is about 40, but in former years, some five or six years ago, we used to crowd it until we would have 50 in there night after night, and turn away some.

Mr. DAVIS. Then, if the number of people you lodge there is diminishing all the time, you would not need as large a building as this, and so much money appropriated, would you, except that you are anticipating something that is going to happen in the future?

Col. KUTZ. I think it would be a mistake to build a lodging house merely to meet the present needs. I think we ought to anticipate the needs at least 5 or 10 years, if we are going to put up a building. But not only is the present house too small, but it is very old and insanitary.

Mr. DAVIS. Is it too small for the present occupants?

Col. KUTZ. No, not too small.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you think it would cause very much damage to this city if this matter were delayed for a year or two?

Col. KUTZ. No; I think this is of less importance, much less importance, than the proposed municipal hospital. It is less important

than the additional ward of the Industrial School for Colored Children, but it is a project on which Congress embarked a number of years ago, and we present the additional amount that is necessary to carry out the original plan. It is not a new enterprise.

Mr. DAVIS. But you do not think there would be very much damage if this was delayed for a year or two, Mr. Commissioner?

Col. KUTZ. No; I think it is of relatively less importance than most of the other construction projects in the bill.

TEMPORARY HOME FOR EX-UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is "Temporary home for ex-Union soldiers and sailors, Grand Army of the Republic," etc. Do you ask for any additional employees? I see none.

RENT.

Mr. WILSON. None, Mr. Chairman. The additional item of \$800 is for maintenance. There is one item you will probably observe which will probably be increased, and that is rent. This institution is not owned by the District. This includes rent.

Mr. DAVIS. Where is the present home now located?

Mr. WILSON. On the northeast corner of Third and C Streets NW., on rented property.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you pay as rental?

Mr. WILSON. \$100 a month, but there is a request that it be increased to \$150, which has been pending most of the year, the current fiscal year.

Mr. DAVIS. From the owners?

Mr. WILSON. From the owners, and this request has been made so earnestly that they have not accepted any rent yet this year, hoping for a readjustment.

Mr. DAVIS. They are probably waiting for the Rent Commission to operate?

Mr. WILSON. They are, I think, expecting to ask the Rent Commission to consider the matter. I made the suggestion to the commissioners, on the advice of the Board of Charities, or in agreement with them, that I felt that they were not warranted in entering into a lease at an increased rent, pending an opportunity to adjust it.

Mr. DAVIS. Will you be prepared to defend the attempted increase of rent before this Rent Commission? You say you are paying nothing.

Mr. WILSON. We would not. The official papers in the commissioner's office on which the property is assessed indicates that we are probably not paying an equitable rent to-day, but that the \$150 asked is too much, and the owners have not been willing so far to consider a concession, and hence the matter is open, and the rent has not been paid.

Mr. DAVIS. You ask for no increased appropriation there?

Mr. WILSON. \$800, I think, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DAVIS. For maintenance, simply?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The average daily number of persons in this home for the year was 17.

Mr. DAVIS. Has that increased or decreased in the last few years?

Mr. WILSON. That is pretty nearly stationary. Going back as far as 1916, it was 25, and then dropped in 1918 to 17. There is a slight decrease. The immediate future of that home is a little uncertain. As you will notice, it is a home for ex-soldiers and sailors. First it began with the Grand Army of the Republic, and then from time to time Congress elaborated this language to include ex-soldiers, sailors, or marines of the Spanish War, the Philippine Insurrection, or China Relief Expedition, and there is some suggestion now to still further enlarge it to admit soldiers of the World War. This is a temporary home for soldiers not resident in the District of Columbia who come here to seek the adjustment of certain matters in the way of claims, pensions, and that sort of thing.

Mr. DAVIS. Nearly all, if not quite all of them, are not residents of the District of Columbia?

Mr. WILSON. Nearly all are not.

Mr. DAVIS. They are transients?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you any balance on hand from the last year's appropriation?

Mr. WILSON. There is \$200 unexpended.

Mr. DAVIS. You turned back \$218.58.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOPE AND HELP MISSION.

The next item is, "For care and maintenance of women and children under a contract to be made with the Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission by the Board of Charities, maintenance, \$4,000.

Mr. WILSON. We do not recommend any increase there, Mr. Chairman.

Relative to the amount that was expended last year, I want to report that the reason for the small amount was that the War Camp Community Service, which was active in taking care of the zones around about the soldier's camps took care of a great many of the young women of the class that would have come to this institution.

Mr. BUCHANAN. These are private institutions, are they not?

Mr. WILSON. This is a private institution.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And we pay them so much to take care of our women and girls?

Mr. WILSON. We pay them \$4 per week for a woman and \$3 per week for a child.

Mr. DAVIS. You have now raised it to \$5 for women and you leave it at \$3 for children?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Who recommended this?

Mr. WILSON. The Board of Charities. This institution, Mr. Chairman, has been very helpful in caring for an unfortunate class in the community, and has been very successful in rehabilitating them in the way of placing them in employment and to enable them to care for the child, and frequently to have the child with them. We can commend the service, from our experience.

Mr. Sisson. No one will object to this sort of service.

Mr. DAVIS. The item for the National Library for the Blind, you ask to have stricken out?

Mr. WILSON. You will notice, Mr. Chairman, that that item has never been submitted as an estimate by the commissioners.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Nor has the next item.

SOUTHERN RELIEF SOCIETY.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is, "Southern Relief Society." That is approved. We will not question that at all. We will go right along.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How many do you care for now, on an average?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The daily average was 17.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The same as the other?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Seventeen in the Confederate Home and outside aid to 58 other Confederate veterans.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Seventeen in the home?

Mr. BROWNLOW. And outside relief to 58 other persons; 58 other persons outside of the institution received assistance.

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Commissioner, this contract is made by the Board of Charities with the Southern Relief Society, and is handled like all other funds of this kind?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is, "Hospital for the Insane," St. Elizabeths. You are asking for quite an increase, \$365,000. I am informed that you have a deficiency estimate in there for \$350,000.

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is \$15,000 increase over the present year?

Mr. WILSON. In a word, Mr. Chairman, that is explained by the increase in rate for the care of patients. The institution, as you know is a Federal institution conducted under the Secretary of the Interior, and he fixes the rate under the law to be paid for the care of District indigents, which rate was increased last year from 82 cents a day to \$1.45.

Mr. DAVIS. This is based upon the actual increase in the cost of living, I suppose?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you know how many patients they have over there?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; the daily average last year was 1,637 District patients. This includes only District patients.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Of course, the institution had a great many more.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you know how many more they had?

Mr. WILSON. They had approximately double that number; a little more, possibly.

Mr. Sisson. Is not that a right large portion of insane for the population of the District?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is probably somewhat larger here, and has been, Mr. Sisson, for many years, for reasons that are unique to Washington among American cities, but which compares favorably with other capital cities in other countries. A great many persons who become mentally unbalanced with respect to political affairs

come to the District of Columbia and may reside here for a considerable period of time before their mental disturbances become manifest. A great many insane persons are taken from the residence of the President at the White House, and a great many from other governmental institutions.

Mr. SISSON. You mean those people who go to the White House and are discovered to be insane when they get there?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. And not the occupants?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No. And the Patent Office also is a prolific source, and then, of course, a great many are taken in custody in this building.

Mr. BUCHANAN. In the Capitol Building?

Mr. BROWNLOW. In the Capitol Building.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you any control over this amount?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have no control over this appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS. Neither the estimates or anything else?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir. The persons are committed by the courts and we must, under the law, send them to that institution, and we must, under the law, pay the per diem as fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. SISSON. That is the cost of their care?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The cost of their care.

Mr. DAVIS. Hence, this committee of this Congress can hardly cut down the amount asked for.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It would not do it if it could, if it was needed to take care of them.

Mr. DAVIS. Not if this was needed, but this estimate may be padded. I do not say this one is, but it might be padded to a certain extent. Have you any way of ascertaining how many you will have there?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have just asked for \$15,000 more than we will have this year, if our deficiency estimate is granted, and that is based upon the number of patients that we have, and a slight probable increase.

Mr. WILSON. The bills are submitted monthly, and they contain the names of the patients, and they are carefully scrutinized and audited every month.

Mr. SISSON. You check them up?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; and under the law our inspections are exacting, as they must be, in working to keep the population at the minimum by deporting these nonresident insane persons. Last year there were 512 persons admitted into the hospital, and we sent away 132.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That comes on the next page?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; but, as keeping down this population, I want to state it.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS SENT BACK TO STATES.

Mr. SISSON. You sent 132 back to the States?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; and a few of them were deported to foreign countries.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Five hundred and twelve were admitted during the year, and 509 persons were discharged and died.

Mr. DAVIS. How did you arrive at this estimate of \$865,000? Did you take the number of patients?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; we took the number of patients.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the number of patients?

Mr. WILSON. The average last year was 1,637.

Mr. Sisson. You took the daily average and multiplied it—

Mr. WILSON. By the rate, and it is approximately \$865,000. As a matter of fact, it is a little bit more, as I recollect, but we collect from the pensions something between \$3,000 and \$5,000 a year. The law provided some four or five years ago that the superintendent should be allowed to receive pensions from patients there who had them, and under a regulation made by the Secretary of the Interior to deposit at least a part of that pension toward maintenance, and in a few instances it is sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance.

INCREASE IN COST OF FOOD AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES, ETC.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you know why they increased the rate over there? What is the main reason?

Mr. WILSON. Under the law the rate is to cover the actual cost of maintenance only, including the cost of current repairs, and the Secretary of the Interior revises it once a year.

Mr. DAVIS. Was there a large increase in salaries of employees or overhead charges?

Mr. WILSON. Of course, we have only general information, Mr. Chairman. We think there is added compensation, but primarily it is increase in the cost of food and medical supplies.

Mr. DAVIS. I am informed that in the hearings on the sundry civil bill that fact came out, that the increased rate was in consequence of an increase in salaries, etc., and overhead charges at the institution.

Mr. WILSON. In part, but also in the cost of food, undoubtedly. Your record, however, in the hearings on the sundry civil bill covers that.

Mr. DAVIS. And we did make an increase in the sundry civil bill in consequence of that, and that was the basis of it.

Mr. Sisson. They certainly do not take into consideration the fact that all of these employees over there get their board, lodging, laundry, and so on.

Mr. WILSON. Presumably they do, Mr. Chairman. I can speak of the institutions under the direction of the commissioners, that even with board, at the present salary scale, it has been impossible to keep the places filled, and exceedingly difficult to get reasonably satisfactory help.

Mr. Sisson. Then the high cost of living is not the only thing that caused the increase in rate?

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, we can not get only single people in these institutions. We have to employ some people with family responsibilities, and board is only given to one person, except in the case of the higher officials who live with their families at the institutions.

Mr. DAVIS. I think the point you made is good, that the high cost of living is not the real reason for the increase in salaries in all cases.

Mr. BROWNLOW. But the high cost of living is connected not only with food, but these people need it in the shoes that they get, and their clothing.

Mr. Sisson. I understand that clothing cuts some figure, but that does not cut so much of a figure, unless it is a pretty high dresser, as the food does.

Mr. DAVIS. And pays the luxury tax.

Mr. WILSON. Many of these people are married people, or in normal times a good many of them would be. They get no food to take home at night for the wife and children. There is only the food for one member of the family.

Mr. DAVIS. I hardly think that employees there in the wards are mainly single people; I hardly think so.

Mr. WILSON. In this institution we do not know. We do know that many of our attendants and guards, etc., are married people.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, that is a matter over which this committee could have no control.

PATIENTS PAYING.

Mr. DAVIS. Are any of the people that are sent out from the District to this institution paying their own way?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Whenever they have available property, do you make them pay their own way out there?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; there is a law providing for that, and there is a very considerable amount that is turned into the Treasury.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you know what that amount is, about?

Mr. WILSON. I think I do.

Mr. DAVIS. Well, if you can not find it, will you supply it for the record?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We will insert it in the record, if that is satisfactory.

Mr. DAVIS. It is satisfactory to me.

Mr. WILSON. The amount collected last year was \$19,576.84.

DEPORTATION OF NONRESIDENT INSANE PERSONS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is, "For deportation of nonresident insane persons," etc.

Mr. WILSON. There is no change recommended there.

Mr. BUCHANAN. He just said he deported in the last year, 132.

Mr. WILSON. And there is a balance of only \$200 there. The amount is not sufficient to warrant any reduction.

Mr. DAVIS. This language, I presume, should remain in, "In expending the foregoing sum the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the Secretary of the Board of Charities," etc.?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is on page 228, "Relief of the poor."

Mr. WILSON. There is no change recommended there, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DAVIS. Did you spend that \$12,000?

Mr. WILSON. No, we have from last year a balance of \$1,478. We do not think that is sufficient to warrant cutting down the appropriation, because we have had an easy year in all our charities this last year, and that is only a very small balance.

TRANSPORTATION OF PAUPERS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is, "Transportation of paupers." You have not as many paupers now as you used to have?

Mr. WILSON. Not quite so many. We were able to meet the increased railroad rates without increasing the appropriation in the last few years, but we do not feel warranted in cutting it down.

Mr. DAVIS. You have a balance, however, of \$795?

Mr. WILSON. We have, but in these uncertain times inevitably, Mr. Chairman, there are going to be more stranded people in Washington in the next year. We all know that there will be some very sad cases, and we want to be able to send them home. Besides, it is cheaper for the city.

Mr. DAVIS. You want to be on the safe side, anyhow?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

WORKHOUSE AND REFORMATORY.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is, "Workhouse and reformatory." That is Occoquan, is it not?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. There is nothing to be added to your workhouse? The administration, operation, and maintenance are the same. No change there?

Mr. BROWNLOW. There is no change in the whole workhouse and reformatory item except the decrease of \$5,000, because we got the building we wanted, but there is some change of language that I would like to submit.

POPULATION.

Mr. DAVIS. Has the number of persons at Occoquan increased or decreased?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It has decreased.

Mr. DAVIS. How much?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It has both increased and decreased during the last year. At the beginning of this fiscal year we had in July 480, in August 447, in September 394, in October 333, in November 325, and in December 339. That is the first six months of this year. For January and February it has been about the same. For 1915 we had 622; 1916, 634; 1917, 631; 1918, 373; 1919, 433. We can not estimate how many more we will have, or what the courts will do. It has been up and down so much for the last three or four years.

MAINTENANCE.

Mr. DAVIS. Would you advise or suggest that the maintenance item be decreased, just for the maintenance of the institution, owing to that considerable decrease in population?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; for the reason that this maintenance item has not doubled over a period of years as have the items where there has been no decrease in population.

In the matter of salaries we suggest no decrease, it being the purpose of the Commissioners, if possible, not to fill vacancies if they are not needed, but in a personnel of that kind, a farming personnel, the

number of employees does not decrease in proportion to the number of inmates, for the reason that the same number of guards is necessary when the men are in the buildings at night, and the work gangs—

Mr. Sisson. Whether large or small?

Mr. BROWNLOW (continuing). Whether large or small, require the same personnel. In other words, a man that is working with a gang out on the farm, if we have got many prisoners, will have 16 men, and if we have fewer prisoners, he may have only 10 or 12.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The number of guards would not decrease unless the prisoners greatly decreased?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Unless the prisoners greatly decrease. Then, also, we have to carry on the work. We have abandoned one industry down there on account of the decrease of population. That is the quarry. That is not in operation, and during the war the brick plant was not in operation for a period of about 18 months, but it is now in operation. The other industries, the dairy and farm industry and the orchard industry, etc., must be carried on. It is true that they are being carried on with a fewer number of prisoners, but the only way you can reduce the personnel is to eliminate a class of work.

Mr. DAVIS. In 1919 you only had an appropriation of \$95,000, when the number of inmates there was a great deal larger than it is now.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. And it seems to me that the maintenance item ought to be decreased a little, just the maintenance item.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We decreased it \$10,000 from our estimate of last year, but in 1918 we had a deficiency of \$40,000, so in 1918, when we did not have more prisoners, but after the high prices had hit us, we did spend \$110,000, and in the next year we were able to continue at \$95,000 without a deficiency.

Mr. DAVIS. You have less prisoners now than in 1919?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; for a portion of the year. I will tell you the state of this appropriation. We have spent of the \$120,000 this year, for the first seven months, \$70,000, having \$50,000 for the next five months.

SUPPLIES.

Mr. Sisson. What about the supplies on hand?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have some supplies that we bought in quantity, chiefly cloth, and we attempted to buy food in quantity, but were not able to get a very large stock ahead, and the price of supplies increased, especially clothing, shoes, and everything of that character, and there was also an increase in food prices. During a portion of this fiscal year, you see, our population increased over last year.

Mr. Sisson. That is for two months?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; for the first two months of the fiscal year. Now it is decreasing again.

Mr. DAVIS. Pretty rapidly, too?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Pretty rapidly; but we have had these ups and downs for the past four years. It started up again in December.

Mr. DAVIS. It seems to me that if you got along last year with \$95,000, \$100,000 or \$110,000 this year will be sufficient.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have used exactly \$10,000 a month, but we may be able, and we will endeavor to not spend all of the \$120,000 this year. But the time has not yet come, in the opinion of the commissioners, when it is safe to predicate the estimated expenditure upon the permanency of the present decrease in population.

Mr. DAVIS. You asked for \$130,000 last year and you got \$120,000, and that seemed to be sufficient.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; the \$120,000, we trust, will be sufficient.

Mr. DAVIS. The committee will consider that, but it does seem to me that with this decrease in population there, that probably \$10,000 or \$15,000 less might fill the bill.

Mr. BROWNLOW. If the decrease in population continues as it is now, \$110,000 or \$105,000 will be sufficient. We can not be sure that it will.

FUEL FOR MAINTENANCE—CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT BUILDINGS.

In the item for fuel for maintenance we have asked for \$30,000; fuel for manufacturing and construction, dynamite, oils, and repairs to plant, \$50,000; in all, \$80,000. Of that item of \$50,000, the last item after the semicolon, "fuel for manufacturing and construction, dynamite, oils, and repairs to plant," that is the repair and the construction item, and the commissioners considered inserting the language, "Construction of permanent buildings, including wharfs, \$6,000." Some of those old wooden buildings down there are in need of replacement, and one of them especially is in bad condition. We would not need the increased appropriation of that amount so the word "for" was inserted after the word "and." In the same way this fuel is not for construction.

REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS, ROADS, AND WALKS.

Mr. DAVIS. You have another repair item, "For material for repairs to buildings, roads, and walks, \$7,000."

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is for repairs to the plant. That is repairs to power plant, and matters of that kind. But we would like to have an increased appropriation or authority to spend \$6,000 of this \$50,000 for the construction of permanent buildings, to begin the construction of permanent buildings.

Mr. SISSON. Some of those old wooden buildings are giving way very rapidly, and the foundations are going to pieces, as I noticed last year. How do you want it written?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It should read, "Fuel for manufacturing," and then strike out the words "and construction," and then after the words "and repairs to plant" insert the words "and for construction of permanent buildings."

Mr. SISSON. Now, Mr. Commissioner, if we give you that language, you would make your own brick, would you?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. I will fix that very clearly in the record.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BROWNLOW.

The 1921 estimates contain the following relative to the workhouse:

"For fuel for maintenance, \$30,000; fuel for manufacturing and construction, dynamite, oils, and repairs to plant, \$50,000; in all, \$80,000;

"For material for repairs to buildings, roads, and walks, \$7,000";

In accordance with your suggestion, and after consultation with assistant auditor, I recommend substitution for above of following wording:

"For fuel for maintenance and manufacturing, \$42,500;

"For construction, dynamite, oils, repairs to plant, and material for repairs to buildings, roads, and walks, \$44,500."

CAREY H. BROWN,
Captain, Engineers, United States Army,
Assistant to Engineer Commissioner.

Mr. Sisson. Fuel is \$25,000?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Down below there you have fuel?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I would put in the language here. The auditor was not able to be here to-day. He is getting some material for you. But I will have the auditor draw that language in the way we desire it submitted. I thought the insertion of the word "for" would fix it, but that would not do what we desire to do.

Mr. Sisson. "Fuel for manufacturing and construction" would simply limit it to the use of fuel for construction?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. We will try to rearrange that in some way.

FOR MATERIAL FOR REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS, ROADS, AND WALKS.

The next item is "For material for repairs to buildings, roads, and walks."

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is for material for repairs to buildings.

Mr. Sisson. You do the work?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We do the work with our staff and prisoners.

MATERIAL FOR REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS, ETC.

Mr. DAVIS. The item for material for repairs to buildings, etc., has been increased from \$5,000 to \$7,000?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Because of the necessity of repairs and the increased cost of materials. We can not get any more materials for that \$7,000 than we got a number of years ago for \$4,000.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the condition of that fund now? You only had \$5,000 last year. Is there going to be a deficiency?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We spent in the first five months of this year \$2,783 and have on hand \$2,217.

Mr. BUCHANAN. For seven months?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. WILSON. We have got to do the repairs in the spring and fall, and not in the winter, except as an emergency proposition.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Those buildings need repairs quite badly.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1920.

**STATEMENT OF HON. LOUIS BROWNLOW, PRESIDENT BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—
Resumed.****REFORMATORY.**

Mr. DAVIS. On page 233 are the estimates for the Reformatory.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. This is under the supervision and management of the commissioners, I believe?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Now, Mr. Commissioner, will you state what you desire on this item?

Mr. BROWNLOW. This is one of the principal penal institutions that are under the same general superintendency, by order of the commissioners. We have no increase in staff.

Mr. DAVIS. You say this is under the superintendency of one man?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that Mr. Foster?

INCREASE IN POPULATION.

(See p. 355.)

Mr. BROWNLOW. Mr. Foster, yes. This is one of the four institutions under his direction. We ask for no increase in the staff, although the population at this institution is steadily increasing. As you understand, it is still housed in the temporary buildings, and the population has increased until it is now 170.

Mr. DAVIS. What was it last year and the previous year?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Last year it was 130. It has increased 40 during this year, but just as I explained in the case of the workhouse, where the population was decreasing, at a prison like this it requires so many guards and so many officers, and the work gangs, whether they be large or small, can be handled by the same number of men. It is our intention, however, during the year, should the population at the workhouse further decrease, and the population at the reformatory further increase—

Mr. DAVIS. Where is this reformatory located?

Mr. BROWNLOW. At Lorton, Va., immediately adjoining the workhouse. It is our intention to detail men from the workhouse to the reformatory, if that should become necessary, if the population of the reformatory during the year should become so great that this staff could not handle it, although I do not believe that will be the case. Of course, men are now being sent to the reformatory. The law is that the judge sentences a man to so many years in prison.

DESIGNATION OF PRISON BY ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Attorney General then elects whether that man will be sent to the reformatory at Lorton or to the Federal prison at Atlanta.

Mr. DAVIS. Does that rest with the Attorney General?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It rests with the Attorney General.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is this for men?

Mr. BROWNLOW. This is for men.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And called a reformatory?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is it a reformatory, or just a prison?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Well, it is a place where prisoners convicted of felonies and crimes not heinous in their nature, and who are first offenders and who are sentenced for more than one year and not exceeding four years, are sent.

Mr. BUCHANAN. They work out there?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They work out there, yes, sir. It is open treatment.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do any others outside of those convicted in the District go there?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; it is purely a District institution.

Mr. DAVIS. The court sentences for a certain length of time, etc., and then you say the Attorney General of the United States can designate where they are to go?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. How long has that been the law in this District?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Always.

Mr. DAVIS. In this District?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; for the reason that——

Mr. DAVIS. My understanding is that in all the States of the Union the courts decide that, and not the Attorney General or any prosecuting attorney.

Mr. SISSON. The Federal judges outside of the District do it.

Mr. DAVIS. I have never heard of a prosecuting attorney designating the place they are to go to. I think the court is the one.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I was about to explain why that is in this jurisdiction.

Mr. SISSON. You mean the Attorney General of the United States does have certain powers, but he can not in any way suspend or change a sentence?

Mr. BUCHANAN. No. It is the same in my State. The Attorney General designates, say, for Federal district No. 10, Leavenworth, and that will be just a general instruction, and the court will just follow it and sentence them to Leavenworth. I do not think there is any specific place designated for them to go. They sort them out.

Mr. DAVIS. What I was questioning was the idea of the prosecuting attorney, that is the Attorney General, designating where the prisoner should go.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I can explain exactly this system.

Mr. SISSON. It is easy to understand why the Attorney General, before we had Federal prisons, would investigate as to what States would take them, and the Attorney General was called upon to make contracts with the various States, so as to accommodate the prisoners in the county jails, etc. I understand that the law has not been changed, but in the District of Columbia the reformatory was created here. Prior to that the judge would do the sentencing, and the Attorney General would only determine what prison the man would be sent to, but it would be a prison in either event, and no question of reform in it. Here, however, the Attorney General sits in construction of that law and does determine where he shall go, to a

years go on, because it is intended, with the development of the institution, to make it, in fact, the District penitentiary.

Mr. DAVIS. You ask for no change of personnel or increase of expense connected with this reformatory at all?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; there is no change.

Mr. SISSON. The next item stands?

CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT BUILDINGS.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The next item is, "For continuing construction of permanent buildings, including sewers, water mains, roads, and necessary equipment of industrial railroad." We have had, as you see, appropriations for this purpose of \$185,000 during the years 1917, 1918, 1919, and 1920, and that approximately \$90,000 has been expended and the remainder remains available. That has been expended in the necessary underground work, water and sewer work, in the building of roads and the building of a railroad, which is about 3 miles long from the wharf at Occoquan up to this institution, which railroad has been completed as far as the workhouse buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. How far apart are they?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Three miles—not the main buildings of the institution, but the institution is 3 miles from the wharf at Occoquan, where we have water transportation to Washington, up to the site of the permanent buildings of the reformatory. That railroad has been completed for about two and a quarter miles up to the main buildings of the workhouse, and the work is now being prosecuted on the remainder.

INDUSTRIAL RAILROAD.

Mr. SISSON. Why is there any necessity for a railroad? Do you have enough transportation to justify that? Your brick plant is down close to the wharf.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The brick plant is at the wharf, and this institution is 3 miles away.

Mr. SISSON. I do not understand why you should have a railroad because I can not appreciate how much hauling you would have, unless you expect to haul great quantities of fruit.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I was about to explain that we haul all of the supplies except during the few months in the winter, when the river is frozen. We take all of the supplies from Washington by water, thereby saving a great deal of money in freight. Then the railroad will pay for itself in the matter of the hauling of the bricks that are to be used in this large institution, because the bricks that are all to be made at the workhouse.

Mr. DAVIS. What quantity of brick do you make annually?

Mr. SISSON. The brick plant is down at the wharf.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Right at the wharf.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You will bring the brick up to where you are going to put the building?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And all the material for the construction of this building?

Mr. BROWNLOW. All the material for the construction of this building.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is this a steam railway?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We intended it, when it was built, to be an electric railway, but the cost of copper was so great, and the cost of sufficiently large electrical machinery was so great that we found it would be better to get a steam locomotive, and we have bought a small engine.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is this a narrow-gauge railroad?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is the standard street railway gauge, standard gauge light railway.

Mr. DAVIS. How many cars do you use on it?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have not used it.

Mr. DAVIS. You have not used it at all?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. It is not completed, any portion of it?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles have been completed.

Mr. DAVIS. Thus far you have not used it?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir. It will be put in service in the next month or six weeks. We have, I believe, eight cars. They are flat cars that are also used for dump cars.

Mr. DAVIS. These appropriations of 1917, 1918, 1919, and 1920 you say are not all used up yet?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the balance on hand?

Mr. BROWNLOW. \$90,000.

Mr. DAVIS. That is still available?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is still available.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking for \$60,000?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We are asking for \$60,000. The work has progressed to the point where, as I say, the railroad is practically completed, and will be put in service in time for work in the spring. The ground has been laid out, the grading has been done, the sewer and water underground work has been done, the plans have been drawn for the institution, and the material has been gathered, and approximately about a million and a half bricks have been burned and piled, ready to be hauled up to the institution, and we intend beginning the actual work of construction early in the spring.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How long is it, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Three miles.

Mr. DAVIS. What will be the total cost of that plant?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The total cost will be, as nearly as we can calculate, about \$350,000. The plans contemplate provision for 650 male prisoners. The work, of course, is to be done by prison labor, with only a very few necessary supervising mechanics, and it will be prosecuted as rapidly as the economic use of the prison labor will permit. We will not employ hired labor, but we will make all of the bricks at the institution and do the work with prison labor.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is this road going to cost per mile? All of this appropriation is not used for the railroad, is it?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir. I will supply for the record a statement showing how much has been used for the railroad from these several appropriations since 1917.

Statement of expenditures for industrial railroad from appropriations "For continuing construction of permanent buildings, including sewers, water mains, roads, and necessary equipment of industrial railroad," 1917-1920.

Date.	Requisition No.	Article.	Cost.	Purchased of—
July 24, 1916	935	50 barrels cement.....	\$46.50	Cranford.
Apr. 17, 1917	10911	4 track chisels.....	3.88	Carl Koch.
		2 push cars.....	75.90	Collieries Co.
		2 track drills.....	39.00	Do.
		4 drill bits.....	18.00	Do.
		2 track levels.....	7.00	Do.
		2 track gauges.....	5.00	Do.
		2 track jacks.....	22.50	Fairbanks.
		4 lining bars.....	5.40	Do.
		do.....	5.80	Do.
May 3, 1917	11590	6 wheeled scrapers.....	288.00	Western Wheel Scraper Co.
		12 drag scrapers.....	93.00	Do.
May 23, 1917	12224	3 trailers.....	3,421.11	Ohio Trail Co.
June 15, 1917	13043	6 dump cars.....	2,688.00	American Car Co.
July 11, 1917	549	1,000 pounds dynamite.....	257.50	Ofutt.
Aug. 28, 1917	2786	2 road plows.....	39.70	Russell Grader Co.
		10 extra shares.....	37.50	Do.
Oct. 25, 1917	4778	4 railroad mauls.....	5.47	Fairbanks.
		4 track wrenches.....	3.40	Do.
Oct. 27, 1917	4620	1 set freight car trucks.....	175.00	R. F. & P. R. R.
Mar. 5, 1919	8765	2 dozen mattocks.....	23.60	Hartig.
		2 dozen shovels.....	36.60	Barber & Ross.
Mar. 24, 1919	9517	100 barrels cement.....	280.00	Ford.
		400 sacks.....	40.00	Do.
May 29, 1919	11991	10 crow bars.....	16.73	Hartig.
		24 wheelbarrows.....	244.80	Do.
June 2, 1919	12110	2 road plows.....	50.00	Bolgiano.
		20 extra shares.....	20.00	Do.
		20 shares for Russell plow.....	75.00	Russell Grader Co.
June 26, 1919	12974	1 engineer's Y level.....	161.75	Gurley.
		1 leveling rod.....	8.00	Koelisch & Co.
		1 tape-repair outfit.....	3.38	Dietzgen.
Aug. 20, 1919	672	3 reels.....	57.00	Ward & Co.
Sept. 5, 1919	2467	1 jack-hammer drill.....	155.00	Ingersoll-Rand.
		50 feet air hose.....	18.00	Do.
		2 couplings.....	3.50	Do.
		4 pieces drill steel, 24 inches.....	28.80	Lambie.
		4 pieces drill steel, 36 inches.....	36.00	Do.
		4 pieces drill steel, 48 inches.....	42.00	Do.
		2 pieces drill steel, 60 inches.....	22.80	Do.
Oct. 1, 1919	3476	200 exploders.....	18.10	Trenis.
Oct. 6, 1919	3774	277-2321 tons 70-pound rail.....	13,168.51	M. K. Frank.
		2,300 fishplates.....	2,127.50	Do.
		3,200 button-head bolts.....	175.16	Bethlehem Steel Co.
		Freight.....	10.90	
Nov. 5, 1919	4969	1 locomotive.....	13,100.00	American Locomotive Co.
			37,130.72	

Mr. DAVIS. You have had \$190,000 appropriated?

Mr. BROWNLOW. \$185,000.

Mr. DAVIS. And you have spent about \$90,000?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. In a general way let the record show what you have spent that for.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have spent that for water system and for the construction of roads. You see, this was——

Mr. Sisson. A wilderness?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It was a wilderness when we bought it, and the money has been spent for the construction of the railroad, of wagon roads, and for the purpose of building a temporary building which was to house the prisoners who were to do the work, and for the sewer and water mains that have been installed, and for the grading and preparing for the foundations of the permanent buildings, and for the preparation of plans, and a portion of the permanent power house has been erected.

The power house for the temporary buildings is erected on the site that is to be used for the power house for the permanent buildings. The brick stack, which was erected at an expense of some \$6,000 or \$7,000, was paid for out of this appropriation. All the expenditures that have been made out of this fund have been directly connected with the permanent institution, with the exception of the temporary wooden buildings we erected out of this appropriation to house the prisoners who were going to do the work. As it was necessary to use prison labor to build the permanent buildings, there had to be a temporary building to put those prisoners in.

Mr. DAVIS. When did you say you would be ready to occupy this new building?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We calculate it would not take less than six or seven or eight years to complete all of these buildings. We will endeavor to build two or three of the buildings of this group during the next working season, and occupy them at once, and then, as the prison population increases, with the increase of facilities we will be able much more rapidly to prosecute the completion of the other buildings, because we will have more labor there to do it with. At the same time this labor carries on the farm operations and the logging operations.

FARM.

Mr. DAVIS. How much of a farm have you there?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The farm site is about 1,300 acres, is it not?

Col. KUTZ. It is between 1,300 and 1,500 acres, I think.

Mr. DAVIS. What portion of it do you now use?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Well, I do not know, about three or four hundred acres, but a great deal of it is heavily wooded. We will use a great deal of that wood and saw it up and use it for material in these buildings.

Mr. SISSON. You have a sawmill?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We will use our own sawmill, and make the rough lumber that goes into these particular buildings, with the prison labor on the place.

Mr. DAVIS. And the trees and logs that you use up in the sawmill you cut off of these premises?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We cut them off the premises. The buildings at the workhouse were built out of lumber from trees that stood on the site, and the same thing will be true to a large extent of the reformatory.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What sort of lumber is it?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Oak, and some pine and some hickory.

Col. KUTZ. Mostly Virginia pine, I think.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We had a good deal of oak on the workhouse site.

BRICK PLANT.

Mr. SISSON. What is the capacity of that brick plant?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I have forgotten what the capacity is. It depends on the prison population.

Mr. SISSON. I am not speaking of that. I am speaking of the capacity of the plant.

Mr. BROWNLOW. From 500,000 to 600,000 brick per month.

Mr. DAVIS. Thus far you have used all of the brick for your own construction, or have you sold them?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have not sold any brick since we had authority to sell, except a very few thousand that we sold to people who were building in the immediate neighborhood.

Mr. Sisson. There is a law providing that you can not sell convict-made brick to any one except the District of Columbia, is there not?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; but two years ago you put in the statute here a provision permitting us to sell the surplus brick of this institution. Since that time we have not had any surplus brick. We could sell it, but we have not had any surplus brick, because—

Mr. Sisson. What I had in mind in asking you about the capacity of this brick plant was this. There is going to be a good deal of building operations going on in the District of Columbia. It might be very profitable for you to use to its capacity for the next year or two that brick plant so as to supply brick to the District of Columbia.

Col. KUTZ. We will need all the brick we can get from that plant for the school building program, if it is authorized to anything like the extent our estimates contemplate.

Mr. DAVIS. Will you use this brick in the building of these public school buildings?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; and the difficulty, Mr. Chairman, at Occoquan is in securing sufficient labor to operate the plant at its full capacity, and at the same time do the necessary farm and other work.

Mr. Sisson. I had this in mind. If that brick is capacitated to do it, you might supplement the convict labor with some hired labor so as to run that plant at its normal capacity all the time, and make more money for the District than to simply use the plant to the extent necessary to get brick to supply the demands of the District.

Mr. DAVIS. When you use any of this brick for school building purposes of the District of Columbia, at what rate do you sell it, or what do you charge against the appropriation made for that building?

Col. KUTZ. That rate changes from year to year, but it has been our practice to convene a board of our employees, who consider the subject very thoroughly and recommend to the Commissioners rates at which brick shall be disposed of, one for delivery f. o. b. at Occoquan, and another rate for delivery at Washington, and another rate delivered at the school.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you make a profit out of the manufacture of those brick?

Col. KUTZ. No; the idea is to cover the entire cost of the manufacture and transportation, and credit the workhouse with that amount.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you sell those bricks to the school buildings cheaper than outside contractors would furnish them?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. You sell them cheaper?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Much cheaper?

Col. KUTZ. I should say, about \$5 a thousand.

Mr. DAVIS. Does that enter into consideration in making a contract with an individual to build a school building?

Col. KUTZ. When we make a contract we specify that we contemplate the use of Occoquan brick, so that the contractor knows he will not have to consider that as an item of expense.

Mr. DAVIS. Then, in making a contract for the building of one of these public school buildings, that would enter into it as a material ingredient?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; that is understood before the contract is executed. If the supply is adequate we use Occoquan brick. If it is not adequate we call on the contractor to provide bricks.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The present market rate is about \$18.50, that is for brick of this class in the market.

Mr. SISSON. Have you both water and rail transportation at that plant?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. Which do you use?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Water.

Mr. SISSON. That is very much cheaper?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Well, we have our own tug and our own barges, and we bring the brick up to the workhouse wharf which we own. There are only three employees on the tug and only three employees at the wharf, which constitutes the overhead expense in cash outlay and to bring the bricks up by rail would be very expensive.

Mr. SISSON. How long is that haul by water?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is about 23 miles.

Mr. SISSON. Do you make that round trip in a day with a load of brick?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir, not with loaded barges. They go down in a day.

Mr. SISSON. How many brick can you haul?

Mr. BROWNLOW. About 1,000,000 brick per month when all floating plant is assigned to this haul. I wish to say that the present market price of brick here in the District of Columbia is about \$18.50 a thousand, and our present price for brick, and we furnish to a contractor at the present rate, which may increase on account of the cost of fuel and other things, of \$12.00.

Mr. SISSON. And you make a profit at \$12.00?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No sir, that covers all the cost, including the overhead, but it is a saving to the District on any contract for any building that we erect of \$4.50 a thousand brick.

Mr. SISSON. What would you sell your brick for if you were selling it to a private party?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We would sell it at \$18.50 now. We would sell it at the market price.

Mr. SISSON. Is that the delivered price?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, that is the price in Washington.

Mr. SISSON. You do not deliver it at the building, do you?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No sir; we deliver it at the wharf, but we have not sold any brick, as I have said, because we have not had them to sell. During the war the brick plant was closed down for more than a year. It has since been put in full operation.

Mr. DAVIS. The principal part of the labor you get from the prisoners?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. There is a brick maker and an assistant and a few guards. The rest of the work is all done by the prisoners.

MAINTENANCE.

The next item is Maintenance, etc., for which we have not asked any increase.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you got a balance on hand out of that appropriation?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I will give you the balance. We have spent for the first seven months of this year \$34,863.67, and have for the remaining five months, \$25,136.43.

Mr. BUCHANAN. There will be no deficiency there?

Mr. BROWNLOW. There will be no deficiency there, that we can foresee. It is running about \$5,000 a month.

FOR MATERIALS FOR REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS, ROADS, AND WALKS.

For the next item, "For materials for repairs to buildings, roads, and walks," we want \$2,500. That is for materials which are not produced on the site.

Mr. DAVIS. Materials you do not produce yourselves?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It includes iron work, cement, and material of that kind.

Mr. DAVIS. That you have to purchase?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. The total appropriation is increased over last year's appropriation simply by this amount of the item of \$2,500.

Mr. DAVIS. From \$162,000 to \$165,000?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes

AUTHORITY TO SELL SURPLUS SUPPLIES.

In the next item, which gives us the authority to sell the surplus supplies of the workhouse and reformatory, we ask that the legislation may be made permanent by inserting the wording, "hereafter the."

That completes the charities.

Mr. DAVIS. You have nothing to do with the militia?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir. On page 240 is the next item of ours.

REFUND OF ERRONEOUS COLLECTIONS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is on page 240, "Refund of erroneous collections."

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is an appropriation which has been carried for a great many years.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that all used up, all that you had last year?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Of course, this is something we can not determine in advance. One thousand six hundred dollars was sufficient last year. We used \$1,001.

Mr. DAVIS. What becomes of the balance?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It reverts to the Treasury each year.

Mr. DAVIS. Then it is perfectly immaterial what the balance is.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; it reverts to the Treasury. It will be sufficient for this year, as far as we know.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1920.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

**STATEMENTS OF MR. THEODORE W. NOYES, PRESIDENT,
BOARD OF TRUSTEES, AND MR. GEORGE F. BOWERMAN,
LIBRARIAN, FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.**

Mr. DAVIS. For the Free Public Library, including Takoma Park Branch, you ask for no additional appropriation. It was \$68,560 last year and you are asking for the same amount now. Have you any ideas that you want to give this committee along the line of this particular library? If so, you are at liberty to state them.

Mr. NOYES. We appreciate that very much, Mr. Chairman. The little that I shall say concerning the library—

Mr. DAVIS. You are president of this library board?

Mr. NOYES. President of the library trustees. What I say will not be said formally or perfunctorily as president of the board of trustees, but with personal earnestness in an appeal to you for sympathetic consideration of the women and the men who constitute the library's working force. The recent studies in connection with minimum wage, salary reclassification, and high cost of living investigations—

Mr. DAVIS. There are no increases of force apparently in the estimates. Increases in numbers, I mean.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Mr. Noyes wants to ask the committee to consider some of the matters that were submitted by the board of library trustees to the commissioners and which were omitted in the estimates.

Mr. DAVIS. The committee has nothing before it in the form of an estimates for additional employees.

Mr. SISSON. Except what is here.

Mr. BUCHANAN. There is nothing here.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I would like to say to the committee that of course we did not submit any increases of salaries for the library for we were forbidden to do that in any part of the bill, but when the commissioners first prepared their estimates they did allow many new places in the library, the need for which impressed the commissioners. But when we had to again revise our estimates because it was necessary to cut out more than \$3,000,000 of the total amount, after we had struck our total, the new places here and most of them elsewhere were stricken out.

Mr. BUCHANAN. In order to keep the estimate within the law?

Mr. NOYES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. I do not think you have done that. That will raise another question, which will come up later.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Mr. NOYES. Mr. Chairman, if I might be allowed a few minutes for a general statement it would develop what I want to bring out.

Mr. DAVIS. That is just what we want to hear, Mr. Noyes.

SALARY OF LIBRARY EMPLOYEES.

Mr. NOYES. And I want first to get before you the conditions in the library that make me, in spite of these adverse conditions with respect to appropriations, appear before you and make the contention which I am about to make.

From these investigations that have been made recently it has been disclosed, as we all know, that the employees of the National Government in Washington are underpaid; that the employees of our municipal government average even less in income; and that the employees of the Public Library, with very few exceptions, are the most underpaid of all. The census figures in 1918, the latest that are available, teach the same lesson, namely, that the Public Library is our comparatively neglected municipal function.

Mr. DAVIS. I gather from your statement Mr. Noyes, that the employees of the Public Library are the poorest paid in the District of Columbia, either Federal or District employees.

Mr. NOYES. With very few exceptions. These census figures of expenditures, comparing those of our library with those of comparable American cities, show us at a disadvantage in aggregate library appropriations, in the per capita of library expenditures, and in the percentage of total municipal expenditures devoted to library purposes. But figures and statistical tables, especially when submitted by officials in behalf of an institution, are often dry, repellant and unconvincing.

Mr. SISSON. We would have a dry time if these are repellant to us, for that is about all we get.

Mr. NOYES. These statistical dry bones ought to be filled out with the living flesh of human interest. The practical effect in real life on real men and women of this compulsory disparity between income and outgo must be understood and appreciated before wise and sympathetic remedial legislation can be enacted.

The employees of the Public Library have described existing library conditions so simply and forcefully, that I venture to substitute their representations in part for the conventional formal presentation of the library needs by the trustees. They say in a communication addressed to the subcommittee on the District of Columbia [reading]:

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 26, 1920.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL,

Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN: The employees of the Public Library of the District of Columbia wish to present through the president of the library trustees and the librarian a statement of the conditions under which they are at present struggling and from which they must ask speedy relief.

We recognize the unselfish efforts of the board of trustees and the librarian for this institution and for the staff, but we feel that both the commissioners and the appropriation committees in Congress, in considering the institution as such, rather than the individual employee, must have lost sight of the financial conditions under which they are permitting this group to work.

We therefore appeal directly to you as responsible for the financial conditions in the District of Columbia government. An increase of \$5 per month, such as was allowed in the lower grades of the library service last year, with no increases in the higher grades, has little effect on our present salaries, which are much below what were considered living wages in 1914. Should you this year double the salaries in the lower grades you would only bring our compensation up to the rate being paid to untrained clerical workers in the Federal and District of Columbia government service and

would give us barely enough to live on. The upper grade positions in the library, where advanced education, long experience, and highly specialized training are necessary, are now on a par with the beginning salaries for entirely inexperienced employees in the Federal Government.

The following statement, we believe, will prove to you the justice and necessity of this unusual appeal:

Receiving \$1,000 or under (basic), 77 employees (out of a total of 89)—

In other words, 77 out of our 89 employees receive from \$360 to \$1,000 for services that are compensated in the departments by salaries from \$1,000 to \$1,600, for services that require less experience and less training than those which are rendered by the library employees.

Receiving \$1,000 or under (including bonus), 60 employees (out of total of 89).

Professional staff receiving \$900 or under (basic), 41 members of professional staff.

Average salary, \$747, basic (total employees exclusive of librarian and assistant librarian).

Dependents—46 per cent of all employees have dependents.

This salary scale, we believe, and have been advised by a Federal employment agency, is one of the very lowest within the District government, which in turn, as you know, has salary scales well below the average rate of the Federal Government. This rate of pay, so inadequate to meet the cost of living in Washington, living costs which are too well recognized to need argument, has brought us, as individuals who are dependent for a living on our own efforts and are making library work our life work, to the following conditions:

1. Debts: Thirty-eight per cent of all employees are now in actual debt.
2. Not self-supporting: In all save a few cases we find upon investigation that those who are not in actual debt are in the humiliating position of having to accept aid.
3. Living conditions: Living conditions which undermine health.
4. Financial strain: Excessive strain due to long-continued financial anxiety over present living costs, and entire lack of provision for emergencies or old age.
5. Arrears of expenditures: The economies of the last few years forced by these meager salaries have resulted in an accumulation of unmet needs as for clothing, dentist's work, etc.
6. Overwork: Extreme fatigue and strain, due to carrying work with a staff constantly changing because of rate of pay.

This turnover in 1918 was 90 per cent of all employees, and in 1919 was 98 per cent. This makes a condition of pressure not difficult to visualize.

The requirements of our professional staff are high, as they must be to carry on such technical work, and for this training and experience we are allowed practically the lowest rate of pay within the Government service. We submit that this borders dangerously on exploitation.

We therefore respectfully urge your very sympathetic consideration of our pressing needs for substantial increases in salaries to relieve the financial strain and for additional assistants to relieve the physical strain.

Very respectfully submitted.

THE EMPLOYEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY,
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Our appeal for the increase of the library pay scale moves on three lines: First, in direct appeal to the appropriation committees in framing the District and deficiency appropriation bills.

Immediate increase of inadequate basic compensation is first asked, and then normal, gradual, and steady increases to correspond to the constant enlargement of the library's useful activities. These things are set forth in our estimates, the trustees' estimates.

Mr. DAVIS. None of which have been submitted to us.

Mr. NOYES. Not as far as the increase of pay is concerned or new positions.

Then, secondly, we hope to keep the library within the scope of the application of the minimum wage bills, and we urge that the Nolan bill be pushed to enactment.

Thirdly, we hope to secure just and sympathetic consideration for our library employees in the findings of the congressional Joint Commission on Reclassification. Our mortal terror in the matter is that we shall be referred from one to another of these sources of relief and in the end find relief nowhere, while the library disintegrates.

Mr. DAVIS. I would suggest that is the same mortal terror that many thousands are troubled with now.

Mr. NOYES. Surely. But of course we feel, for the reasons suggested, that the terror is even stronger with us because it is based on what we consider a greater need and a greater danger. We dread falling to the ground between these three stools, and we ask that the library facts be put on record here, not only as the basis of immediate responsive action by you, but so that, if before the enactment of this bill into law these other sources of relief have failed, something of relief may be agreed upon in conference on this bill, and the library information necessary to wise action will then, in the record of this hearing, be available.

INCREASES OF SALARIES SUBJECT TO POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I think you are asking a good deal of legislation there. Why do you not go before the District Committee on Legislation? This is merely the Appropriation Committee. You are asking us to change the law. You have asked for longevity pay and increase of the library.

Mr. NOYES. Increase of salaries until——

Mr. BUCHANAN. But it is only by the tolerance of the House that we get these through. These are subject to a point of order. We can legally make appropriations only in response to law. If we raise a salary, it would be subject to a point of order.

Mr. NOYES. There has been no substantive legislation fixing library salaries.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You should ask for legislation from the District Committee.

Mr. NOYES. The organic act of the library fixes no salaries. All of the salaries, increasing with the needs of the library, have been fixed by this Committee on Appropriations, or rather by Congress on the recommendation of this committee.

Mr. SISSON. That is true, but it still does not prevent a Member who would be opposed to increasing the salary making a point of order as suggested by Mr. Buchanan, and he might not make it if he finds the salary the same.

Mr. NOYES. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. This committee is constantly charged on the floor with interfering with the jurisdiction of every other committee. If we did not sometimes do it, we would be failing to perform our very positive duty, because if you wait for jurisdiction on every one of these items you will perhaps wait a long time and wait in vain. So in serious cases the Appropriations Committee has assumed to raise salaries.

Mr. DAVIS. Or attempted to raise them.

Mr. SISSON. Or attempted to raise them.

Mr. DAVIS. And frequently accomplished it.

Mr. Sisson. Frequently accomplished it. It was by a truce between the legislative committee and the Appropriations Committee, so that they may support what we put in the bill, and in that way try to withhold the point of order, but, as Mr. Buchanan suggests, we are constantly running that risk.

Mr. BUCHANAN. For instance, we have gone into the school-teachers' salaries. Before we undertook that we called on the District Committee to see whether or not the committee were willing for it to be done, that they would not raise a point of order and charge us with taking that from their jurisdiction. We are continually charged with that on the floor of the House. I wish some of the departments would get before them and impress them with the necessity.

Mr. DAVIS. The policemen and firemen have done that.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And got their bill through.

Mr. DAVIS. The school-teachers have attempted it, but before the legislative committee thus far they have failed. Then they came to us with a similar plea. We are to a certain extent awaiting the result of the Reclassification Commission. God only knows what they will do, what they will accomplish, make a report or anything else. So that the committee at the present time is in a very peculiar condition with regard to raising of salaries. We have not written up the bill at all. We have simply listened to the arguments, and I must say that there are arguments—the one you are making now has a great deal of merit as far as I am concerned—but whether we can accomplish as much as you desire the future alone can tell.

Mr. BUCHANAN. If we undertake to raise salaries for too many departments, we will get points of order against all of them, and the whole thing will go out and our work will be in vain.

Mr. NOYES. In the line of response to your question, I think in regard to the library appropriation increases or the fixing of library salaries, there is a better chance to oppose successfully a point of order than in some other cases on account of the method of legislation pursued in respect to library appropriations. Of course I recognize that the point of order could be made, and I defer to Mr. Sisson as to what would happen after the point was raised.

The law of 1896 creating the District of Columbia Public Library and providing for its maintenance declares "that a free public library * * * is hereby established and shall be maintained"; that * * * the library trustees shall appoint a librarian; that the "librarian shall appoint such assistants as the board shall deem necessary to the proper conduct of the library"; that the trustees shall make an annual report to the Commissioners, etc.

In pursuance of this law the trustees have annually reported to the Commissioners, in their estimates, the number and suggested compensation of "such assistants as the board shall deem necessary to the proper conduct of the library." To the extent that they have approved these estimates, the Commissioners have transmitted them to Congress, to be considered primarily by this subcommittee; and to the extent that these estimates have been approved by Congress, appropriations in conformity with them have been made in pursuance of the direction of the law of 1896 that the library "shall be maintained."

For more than 20 years we have been coming directly to the House Appropriations Committee and primarily to this subcommittee with

our statements of conditions and needs and our estimates of how these needs will most wisely in the public interest be met. The hearings and the appropriations acts of successive years constitute a history of progressive public-library development in Washington. Surely it is not in the library's interest, or the community's interest, or in the national public interest, that guardianship of the Public Library on appropriative lines should be taken from the Appropriations Committee and turned over to any other committee whatsoever.

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Noyes, I think that is largely true, but all the departments of the Government where the salaries have been increased, with the exception of the policemen and firemen, and a few other isolated cases where their salaries have been increased by special bills, I think the Appropriations Committee has been the committee that made the increases. The school teachers' salaries were increased twice while I was chairman of this committee. They were increased twice by the committee, but it was all subject to a point of order.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I want to say this here, and the reason I am saying it is that I find it is the custom for everybody to come to the Appropriations Committee for increasing salaries, and it is not the proper committee, and there ought to be some movement originated or started that they go to the proper committee on this thing. We are the working committee of the House. We continually have hearings on increases of salaries, but we are blamed by other Members of the House by reason of the fact that nearly every branch comes to us for increasing salary and for other legislation. The time has come for somebody to start a movement requiring those who want increases to go before the proper committees. I am saying this now, whatever we do, so that you may start before the District Committee for the reorganization of the library. We are friends of the library. It requires expert preparation to become employees of the library, but I am stating it so that you can go to the proper committee. Somebody must take the stand that that should be done.

Mr. Sisson. We are the most cursed and the most trusted committee of the House.

Mr. NOYES. In regard to the fixing of salary figures, irrespective of what the law is affecting general legislation on appropriation bills, that seems to me to be the recognized function of the committee. It is what you have always been dealing with, certainly in the matter of the Public Library.

Mr. DAVIS. There never was any salary fixed in the organic act of this library?

Mr. NOYES. No.

Mr. BOWERMAN. Not even the chief librarian.

Mr. NOYES. You have done all the fixing and all the increasing that has been done. The first legislation which was passed, with the District Committee taking the initiative, that which created the library, carried no appropriation whatsoever.

Mr. Sisson. Did it carry any authority for making appropriations?

Mr. NOYES. I would like, if I may, to insert in the record at this point the brief organic act of the library.

Mr. DAVIS. We should like to have it.

(The act follows:)

AN ACT To establish and provide for the maintenance of a free public library and reading room in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a free public library and reading room is hereby established and shall be maintained in the District of Columbia, which shall be the property of the said District and a supplement of the public educational system of said District. All actions relating to such library, or for the recovery of any penalties lawfully established in relation thereto, shall be brought in the name of the District of Columbia, and the commissioners of the said District are authorized on behalf of said District to accept and take title to all gifts, bequests, and devises for the purpose of aiding in the maintenance or endowment of said library; and the commissioners of said District are further authorized to receive, as component parts of said library, collections of books and other publications that may be transferred to them.

SEC. 2. That all persons who are permanent or temporary residents of the District of Columbia shall be entitled to the privilege of said library, including the use of the books contained therein, as a lending or circulating library, subject to such rules and regulations as may be lawfully established in relation thereto.

SEC. 3. That the said library shall be in charge of a board of library trustees, who shall purchase the books, magazines, and newspapers and procure the necessary appendages for such library. The said board of trustees shall be composed of nine members, each of whom shall be a taxpayer in the District of Columbia, and shall serve without compensation. They shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and shall hold office for six years: *Provided*, That at the first meeting of the said board the members shall be divided by lot into three classes. The first class, composed of three members, shall hold office for two years; the second class, composed of three members, shall hold office for four years; the third class, composed of three members, shall hold office for six years. Any vacancy occurring in said board shall be filled by the District Commissioners. Said board shall have power to provide such regulations for its organization and government as it may deem necessary.

SEC. 4. That the said board shall have power to provide for the proper care and preservation of said library, to prescribe rules for taking and returning books, to fix, assess, and collect fines and penalties for the loss of or injury to books, and to establish all other needful rules and regulations for the management of the library as the said board shall deem proper. The said board of trustees shall appoint a librarian to have the care and superintendence of said library, who shall be responsible to the board of trustees for the impartial enforcement of all rules and regulations lawfully established in relation to said library. The said librarian shall appoint such assistants as the board shall deem necessary to the proper conduct of the library. The said board of library trustees shall make an annual report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia relative to the management of the said library.

SEC. 5. That the said library shall be located in some convenient place in the city of Washington, to be designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the recommendation of the trustees of said library: *Provided*, That in any municipal building to be hereafter erected in said District suitable provision shall be made for said library and reading room sufficient to accommodate not less than one hundred thousand volumes. (Approved June 3, 1896.)

Mr. NOYES. And it was a year or two later before we got an appropriation through the Appropriations Committee. We did not go back at all to the District Committee. There were words in the act that were treated by the Appropriations Committee as authorizing them to deal with the subject, and from that time to this we have obtained increasing appropriations, including the enlargement of the force, through our estimates submitted to the commissioners and then submitted to you. Now as a result of criticism of general legislation on the appropriation bill, we seem to have come to a point where this committee's usual power of judgment and discretion as to library compensation, based on the traditional handling by the committee of this subject, is brought in question. When we come, as we are accustomed to do, to the Appropriations Committee, as we have done since 1898, then on the most vital features of our appropriation we are referred to a minimum-wage bill or to a salary reclassification that has not yet even been reported, or are told to go with our figures

and our complaints to the District Committee, which has not handled the subject at all, which has not the accumulated information concerning the library, such, for example, as the Appropriations Committee has accumulated by constant dealing with the subject since 1898. If we find ourselves rebuffed entirely here and referred to these other sources of relief, we dread mortally falling to the ground between these three or four stools, if we are sent from one to another, with a prospect of finding relief nowhere.

What I ask is that the facts about the library conditions be put on the record of this hearing, first as the basis of immediately responsive action on your part if we can get it; secondly, in order that if before this bill is enacted into law these other sources of relief have failed, there will be a chance for us to bring up the matter in the Senate and in conference, and see if some relief in addition to that which you are able to give now, may not be agreed upon. When that matter comes up, if you will permit us to make this record now, the library information necessary to wise action will be available.

EMPLOYEES NOT CLASSIFIED.

Mr. DAVIS. I would like to ask you a question. Have you your employees classified under class 1, class 2, class 3, and class 4 like they have the clerks in the other Government departments classified along that line? You know in all the bureaus in Washington there are class 1, class 2, class 3, and class 4 clerks. Have you any classification of that kind among the employees of the library?

Mr. BOWERMAN. No; except by salary, by specific salary.

Mr. DAVIS. The point I am trying to make is this. For instance, take them in any of the bureaus in Washington, they ask for money for class 1 so much, for clerks of class 1 so much money, for clerks of class 2, 3, and 4 so much money, and each year they are adding to the respective classes, chiefly adding to the classes of the higher grade. Then they can secure better pay for the employee by promoting the clerk from class 1 to class 2, class 2 to class 3, and class 3 to class 4, which is \$1,800. Have you any classification of that kind where any employee, by promotion, can have his remuneration increased in that way?

Mr. BOWERMAN. The only opportunity for increase of salary by promotion is by the resignation of somebody above, and that is going on at the rate as indicated here, 90 per cent turnover two years ago, and last year 98 per cent, the salaries are all so small.

Mr. DAVIS. Suppose you lose two or three clerks in a certain room, that are receiving \$1,000 a year. They have resigned. Could you or do you take clerks of a lower grade and promote them and put them into these higher salaries?

Mr. BOWERMAN. Almost invariably. We regard always \$1,000 as such a high salary with us, we have so few of them, that it is a cataclysm to lose a person with a \$1,000 salary. There is one saving thing about it; it gives an opportunity all along the line for somebody who is desperately in need of being promoted.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the only way—I want to understand it—that a clerk in this library, an employee in the library, ever gets a raise of salary, that is, by the death or resignation of some one higher up?

Mr. BOWERMAN. That is exactly it.

Mr. DAVIS. It is not done by the legislative Appropriations Committee or any other branch, increasing the number of clerks in say class 4, which we very frequently do here, increasing the number in the higher grade, and thus give an opportunity for promotion in the lower grades. You have not any classification at all in the library?

Mr. BOWERMAN. No.

Mr. DAVIS. You only get increased salaries by promotion where there is resignation or death in a higher rate?

Mr. BOWERMAN. Yes.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have no such classification of clerks in the District of Columbia.

Mr. SISSON. That is a classification of the civil service of the Federal Government.

Mr. DAVIS. You have nothing of the kind here?

Mr. BOWERMAN. No.

Mr. DAVIS. Proceed, Mr. Noyes.

SALARY INCREASE OMITTED FROM ESTIMATES.

Mr. NOYES. Attention has been called to the fact that the estimates for new positions have been omitted in the original budget of the commissioners on account of the law of 1909, which limits their estimates to twice the amount of expected District revenue. Our suggestion is that the proposals for new positions should be considered by Congress, though on account of the law of 1909 not submitted in the commissioners' formal estimates. The commissioners have in previous years approved the creation of 7 of the 11 new positions asked. They have not refused this year to submit these estimates because they disapprove them, or because they have withdrawn their previous approval. If this committee or the House cuts down the estimates which cover the exact amount to be appropriated under the act of 1878, the spirit and letter of the law require the substitution of some new appropriations deemed wiser by Congress than those omitted. We urge the substitution either in House or Senate of library estimates heretofore approved by the commissioners in the place of the small fraction of any items of estimates cut out by Congress from the commissioners' original budget.

I know Commissioner Brownlow will confirm what I say about the status of these library estimates. If it had been possible under the law of 1909 to send them up this year, as had been done in regard to seven of them in previous years, the commissioners would have done so.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is true.

Mr. NOYES. There has been no withdrawal at all of the commissioners' approval of the doing of the things that we ask to be done.

Mr. DAVIS. Is there any way now that we can get before this subcommittee the estimates that you submitted to the commissioners? Can you get that through the commissioners now as a supplemental estimate, or do you want to put that in the record as your estimate, submitted to the commissioners and neglected to be put in by them for reasons apparent to them?

Mr. NOYES. I am going to ask, if you will permit it, that the trustees' estimates become a part of the record. And in regard to these new positions, our suggestion is that estimates of real District

needs, like those of the library, that would have been sent up by the commissioners but for the law of 1909 should be in such relation to the appropriating committees in the two Houses of Congress that if Congress decides that there must be omitted large items from the estimates that the commissioners have forwarded, either as alternative or supplemental estimates, these estimates could be, and should be, considered by Congress for substitution in the place of those that Congress has omitted.

Mr. DAVIS. In some instances, I am informed, the estimates were submitted to the commissioners by various branches of the Government here, and then instead of submitting the estimates to this committee that were submitted to them, they cut them somewhat and submitted their estimates in place of the other estimates that had been handed to them. Now, in this case, this in the first instance I have known where an estimate has been submitted to the commissioners and they have submitted no estimates to the committee either by cutting them down or not submitting any estimates at all. This is the first that has come to my knowledge. For instance in some bureaus of the Government they would submit estimates for an increase amounting to \$10,000. That was originally submitted to the commissioners there in their estimates, but they would cut that in two, to \$5,000, and submit to this committee \$5,000 instead of \$10,000 which had been submitted to them. But in this particular case, the first I have knowledge of, you submit an estimate—probably others have been submitted to them, but they have not yet submitted any to us at all. So we are in the position of having no estimate whatever from any source. As far as I am concerned, I wish that you would, with the approval of the commissioners, submit an estimate of some kind.

Mr. Sisson. That can not be done under the law unless the commissioners violate the law. As a matter of fact I think they have already violated the law because I can demonstrate now that they have actually submitted estimates that exceed what the law requires. Commissioner Brownlow a moment ago practically admitted that perhaps they had not technically done so, but had done so in fact. In other words they can not submit estimates which in the aggregate would be more than twice as much as the revenue of the District of Columbia for the coming fiscal year.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Mr. Chairman, we submitted the library estimates on the same basis that we submitted others in the current bill. There were many departments of the Government where increases were submitted to us where we transmitted our estimates to the Secretary of the Treasury omitting all of the increases.

Mr. DAVIS. The entire amount?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The entire amount, and we have done it in this case.

Mr. Sisson. It just happens that they come here asking us notwithstanding the statute—under the statute as I say the District Commissioners here are inhibited from submitting estimates that exceed twice the amount of the current revenue.

Mr. DAVIS. I think we understand that, but I think this was the case of an exception where the estimates had not been submitted, no part of them having been submitted to us.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; we have a similar instance in the case of the appropriation for a community center in the school where the board of education submitted an increase. We did not submit an increase, but sent up the same amount. That appeared in the current bill. Of course the law says that the estimates of the board of education, where we can revise them down, they must be sent forward to Congress at the same time as are the estimates as revised by the commissioners.

Mr. Sisson. But in that case the law makes provision for the estimate of the board of education, but it does not in this case.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It only is information. It is not an estimate by the commissioners, and there were many cases throughout the estimates where the increases that were submitted were of necessity stricken from the estimates by the commissioners.

Mr. Sisson. I so understand Mr. Brownlow's original statement to this committee. I think if you will look at the record you will find in the original statement that he stated that many estimates had been wholly omitted that had come to him because of the law which I have just mentioned.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Let me ask of you who have had experience on this committee this question: As I understand, there is no authority of the commissioners to submit directly to us an estimate even though the commission should agree to the estimate. He would have to send his estimate to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Treasury send it to us. Is not that the law?

Mr. Sisson. As a matter of fact, the District Commissioners could not submit under the law any estimate that exceeds a sum which is twice the District revenue.

Mr. DAVIS. That is conceded. That is the law.

Mr. NOYES. In order that my suggestion may be made clear, I would like to set forth certain things which are entirely familiar to the members of this committee.

SUBMISSION OF ESTIMATES PRIOR TO LAW OF 1909.

Before the law of 1909 was enacted, the commissioners submitted estimates without restriction, setting forth the full needs of the District. Then in pursuance of the law of 1878 Congress, to the extent that it approved these estimates, appropriated one-half from the Treasury and one-half from the District tax revenues, the latter in theory being an amount definitely ascertained before the tax levy was made to meet it.

But by fixing a tax rate and a standard of assessment in advance Congress had in effect determined beforehand approximately what the District's tax revenue would be to meet one-half of the amount appropriated by the District's appropriation bill. In the law of 1909 Congress took note of the fact that the amount of District tax revenue to be available to meet the District's half of the appropriation could be approximately anticipated, and it directed that the commissioners should not exceed in their estimates twice the amount of the anticipated tax revenue, or the exact amount which in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law of 1878 should be appropriated. Congress by this act recognized and seemed to emphasize the half-and-half law, and theoretically converted the commissioners'

estimates into a budget, which advised Congress of the wisest disbursement to be made in detail of the exact amount of revenue of all sorts available under the law for that year's appropriations for the Capital's welfare.

But in practice Congress has not treated these estimates as a budget. The House in making the original appropriation has cut down these estimates as if they were made in the old fashion, and neither the House nor the Senate has utilized alternative or supplemental estimates of the commissioners, or exercised its own independent judgment in order to substitute fully other items of appropriation deemed more necessary and wiser in place of the items omitted from the commissioners' estimates. And the habit has begun to form even of declining to consider any estimates except those presented under the restrictions of the law in the commissioners' original budget, even if those estimates have in the stages of appropriation been cut down by millions.

The practice is as if the law forbade appropriations unless contained in the commissioners' original estimates; while the law is to exactly the opposite effect. The law of 1909 restricts the commissioners' estimates to the exact total which the law of 1878 says should be appropriated. It follows that if Congress omits any items from the estimates submitted by the commissioners under the law of 1909 it ought under the law of 1878 to appropriate other new items to meet District needs approximately equivalent to the omitted items and tending to restore the total appropriation to the aggregate of the commissioners' estimates.

LIBRARY TRUSTEES' ESTIMATES SUBMITTED.

In the case of the library we ask permission to put on the record of this hearing the trustees' estimates to meet urgent library needs, including those which either now or in past years have been approved in some shape by the commissioners. The information will thus be available which will enable House, Senate, or conference committee, when it becomes evident that hundreds of thousands of dollars of the commissioners' original estimates are not to be approved, to substitute these library estimates in place of a small fraction of those omitted, and thus to do justice in meeting the library's pressing needs and prevent its disintegration, and at the same time to approximate meeting the requirements of the letter and spirit of the law of 1878, with its half-and-half appropriation provision.

In other words, the library estimates are among what we may call the commissioners' second-choice estimates, or alternative estimates. They are forbidden by the law to submit estimates exceeding a certain amount that ought to be appropriated.

Mr. Sisson. Let me see if I understand you. In other words, if we should determine that we will not give the first-choice estimates, we will call it, that have been submitted by the District Commissioners, and will so reduce those estimates that there would be leeway between the amount that they could have submitted if they had treated these first-choice estimates as the committee does, it would leave there an opportunity for this committee to consider your library estimate?

Mr. NOYES. Yes; simply to consider them, that is all. The thought is that it was not intended by the law of 1909 that it should be rendered impossible—

Mr. SISSON. For the Congress to consider these other estimates, and for Congress to appropriate up to the full amount of the District revenues.

Mr. DAVIS. I think I can make that plain. I am informed that the commissioners in submitting their estimates through legal channels made an estimate consuming all the revenues of the District of Columbia, when doubled according to the half-and-half plan. They submitted estimates consuming it up to less than \$100.

Mr. BROWNLOW. \$79.

Mr. DAVIS. That is what I understand. They submitted estimates, I say, that complied with the law, consuming all of the funds that under the law they were entitled to under the half and half?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Now, your theory, assuming that these respective committees cut down their estimates on some branch this year \$100,000 or \$500,000, then your theory is that in a case like the library here they could submit supplemental estimates, or we could legally utilize a portion of that for the branch of the Government like the library that was not submitted for at all by the commissioners.

Mr. NOYES. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Could use that money that we struck out from the previous estimates for other departments of the Government?

Mr. NOYES. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. You may be correct.

Mr. NOYES. The commissioners say in their report, Mr. Chairman, that the law of 1909 this year prevents them from presenting to you for consideration over four millions of dollars of absolute District needs which they would submit in their estimates if they could. Under the law it is impossible for them to bring before you over four millions that were absolute District needs, that they would send up to you but for the law of 1909.

INCREASES OVER ESTIMATES OF COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. SISSON. In order that we may not get far afield, let us see what condition we are in now. The hearings before this committee up to date will increase the commissioners' estimates on school teachers' salaries over and above what they submitted, if we increase the school teachers' salaries \$1,551,440. I may not be accurate as to the last figures. The increase on the janitors and the other school functionaries not in the teaching force will amount to several hundred thousand dollars, say \$200,000, a rough guess. And you must add to that about \$400,000 of bonus; so that is \$2,150,000.

Mr. DAVIS. Also the policemen's salary and the firemen's salary.

Mr. SISSON. Then add to that \$350,000 for the policemen's salary.

Mr. DAVIS. Fixed by law.

Mr. SISSON. And three hundred thousand odd dollars, just the amount I do not recall, for the firemen. So the commissioners would find themselves now in the attitude, if these hearings are considered by the committee, of absorbing \$3,000,000 of that in these items alone. Then take the bonus for the other Government employees

and that will add something over \$3,000,000, and when you go back through the entire bill you will find that this \$4,000,000 they talk about is now being considered by the committee. I think the increase on public buildings and new buildings asked for would be something like \$1,000,000.

Col. KUTZ. Over and above the amount in the estimates?

Mr. SISSON. Yes.

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; I do not mean that; I mean carried in this bill over and above what has heretofore been estimated. You have got some authorizations where the amount of money was totally inadequate.

Mr. DAVIS. They were all estimated for by the commissioners.

Col KUTZ. I do not remember the amount.

Mr. SISSON. Then, with considerable juggling, with great art in the back of this bill, as I want to call to the commissioners' attention later, I think they have actually exceeded their authority, even though they have done considerable juggling—I want to congratulate them on their efforts to meet the needs of the District. So we find ourselves in this peculiar position, that unless there is some method of getting more revenue from the District of Columbia either by the increase of taxation or by the issuance of bonds for them the District could not carry its part of that burden at all. Now, every department in the District is asking for an increased salary. All of the streets cost more money; all of the public buildings cost more money; everything has increased. All the other communities throughout the United States have had to respond to that increased cost—

Mr. DAVIS. By increasing taxation.

Mr. SISSON. By increasing taxation, and yet the very complaint that you make is the complaint now that this appropriation finds itself up against, that the rate of taxation has been fixed by law on District property. Therefore we can not untie the hands except by legislation. The increase in school-teachers' salaries have in most of the communities been taken care of by simply increasing the taxation. Now, you would have to get, if we meet these demands, you would have to be able to get at least a million and a half or two million dollars additional revenue from the District of Columbia under the half-and-half plan. Those are the difficulties, Mr. Noyes, that we are up against, so it is not an easy problem for us.

Mr. NOYES. If it is the purpose of this committee to report out an appropriation which equals twice the amount of the estimated tax revenue, and the difficulty with it is to find means of supplying the needs without an increase of the half which is supplied by the District, what I have said falls to the ground as far as action by this committee is concerned. The library estimates can not be substituted for omitted estimates, if no estimates are omitted.

Mr. DAVIS. That is exactly the position.

Mr. NOYES. But, then, I would say that these library facts should still be on record, the full facts, so that, if the House, for instance, should knock out a million or so from the suggestions of the committee which reports out a bill that in amount, though with variation in items, corresponds to the satisfaction in full of what the commissioners estimated at that time the library estimates, representing real needs, may be considered in place of the estimates of needs approved by this committee but which are not approved by the House. When-

ever any of the original estimates are cut out either in House or Senate and other items of appropriation are to be substituted, I urge that just and sympathetic consideration be given to the appeal of the Public Library.

Mr. DAVIS. Let me make a suggestion right here that comes to my mind. Assume now that the revenues of the District raise \$9,000,000. You propose to raise more than that, I guess. But estimate \$9,000,000, and the Government puts in an equal amount with that, making \$18,000,000. Assume, and we know, that the commissioners have made their estimates upon that basis. That is conceded. Assume now that in consequence of the increase of policemen's salaries and firemen's salaries by act of legislation, and the increase of teachers' salaries, the appropriation in all these appropriation committees here is \$19,000,000 instead of \$18,000,000; where would you get that additional million dollars?

ADVANCES FROM THE TREASURY.

Mr. NOYES. In seven years between 1900 and 1910 that problem was solved by advances from the Treasury which were repaid by the District with interest at 2 per cent, where the needs of the District—the immediate needs of the District—were recognized as being greater than twice the amount of available District tax revenue.

Mr. DAVIS. Bear in mind that the Government is a heavy borrower now. We are not loaning money, but borrowing all the time, and paying 4 and 4½ per cent interest on the amount that we borrow.

Mr. NOYES. I am not confident that the National Government would do it, but I submit that the precedent has been established by which such a situation is met, if the Government is convinced that the amount to be appropriated represents the real needs of the District, and the Government has the money to meet fully those needs.

Mr. Sisson. We have \$3,000,000,000 for which we have no bonds, and no money to pay it. It is carried in the form of short-time certificates. We hope to locate a portion of that from the sale of the property of the Army and Navy. How much we will get in we do not know.

Mr. DAVIS. In answer to the suggestion I made, the only way out of that would be for the Government to advance that and let the District pay interest on it.

Mr. NOYES. As it did in the seven years to which I have referred. Of course, what I have said is based on the suggestion now made that the appropriation bill as it comes out of your committee is going to carry at least \$18,000,000 or double the estimated tax revenue. Even if that is the case I would still urge that these library estimates be put on record for consideration in later stages of appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS. I agree with you absolutely. But suppose this condition would arise this year in which you have to borrow from the Government a million dollars. Then, say next year, the way things are going now, you would have to borrow \$2,000,000, then, and continue on as the population increases in the District, would you through the columns of your paper recommend that the rate of taxation be increased?

Mr. NOYES. I would, if Congress found itself permanently in that sort of appropriative mood, but it has not been in that attitude for years past.

Mr. DAVIS. If we comply with the requests that have been made to this committee alone for the last two or three months, we are in that condition now.

Mr. Sisson. You lack \$2,000,000 now. Let me make this suggestion, Mr. Noyes. All the other communities have had to submit—and submitted themselves, by their vote—to an increase of taxation to meet community needs. I do not think there is any way out of this difficulty at all, even though you continue the half-and-half plan, except by an increase in the rate of taxation in the District of Columbia.

Mr. NOYES. I had assumed that the procedure here to-day would be somewhat along the lines of the precedents of recent years, where there was apparently under the half-and-half law no need of additional taxation, because the committee, instead of appropriating up to the full amount of double the local tax revenue, cut out two or three millions from the commissioners' budget estimates.

Mr. Sisson. We will be most happy if the condition would be so that that could be done and many little items considered without absorbing the money, but there are many great needs, for instance, school buildings.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And streets.

Mr. DAVIS. The streets are in bad shape and the suburban roads.

Mr. Sisson. And there is another matter that I did not call attention to, something like \$200,000 that must be provided in some way for the water company.

Mr. NOYES. As far as adequate increase of the water supply is concerned, that is a matter of appropriating from \$9,000,000 to \$28,000,000, and, if I may be permitted the presumption, I would say that that can not be met out of current revenue.

Mr. DAVIS. You could increase the water rents.

USE OF DISTRICT SURPLUS.

Mr. NOYES. The first thing that I would recommend would be the use of the more than \$4,000,000, the so-called District surplus, already to the credit of the District, an equitable credit of the District in the Treasury, being the amount raised in local taxes in the last few years that has not been appropriated and expended in accordance with the half-and-half law, when we did not have this suggested problem of a deficit, but the problem of a surplus; that this so-called surplus be taken and doubled under the half-and-half law, in accordance with which it was collected, making it \$8,000,000 or \$9,000,000, and, applying this sum to water-supply increase, we have the solution of the water-supply problem. Before taxes are increased the District accumulated tax surplus should be applied to reduce or prevent a prospective District tax deficit.

Mr. DAVIS. Will you put in the record the estimate of your board as to what should be accomplished this year in the way of extra employees and extra salaries.

Mr. NOYES. I would like, if I might, to put in the record the trustees' estimates, with brief explanatory notes, in full.

Mr. DAVIS. When the notes are submitted to you you can put them in.

Mr. NOYES. We have them in shape to submit now.

Mr. DAVIS. You had better submit them when you correct your testimony, then we can use them when we come to write up the bill.

Mr. Sisson. With an explanation of each item.

Mr. NOYES. I appreciate that privilege very much.

(The estimates follow:)

Estimates as recommended to commissioners by library trustees.

Library and building force.	Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.
Librarian, Public Library. As chief administrator of one of the major municipal public libraries of the country, which includes responsibility for a staff of nearly 100, yearly expenditure of more than \$100,000, and a book collection of 217,813 volumes, and establishment of policies to make the collection as useful as possible to the community, this position is comparable with those of administrators of other large libraries whose salaries are equal to the one asked or higher.	\$4,000	\$6,000
Assistant librarian. The experience of the past years has proved that the salary will not keep an assistant librarian long enough to become familiar with the community and the work of this library and hence become of real value to the institution. The assistant librarian is the administrative officer in the absence of the librarian. The commissioners recommended \$2,000 in 1919.	1,800	2,400
Chief, circulation department. Administration of department, with 29 assistants, which circulates 457,047 volumes and about 70,000 pictures. Supervision of branch, high schools, stations, and general information work with public. Requires wide knowledge of books and library resources. Requires exceptional administrative ability.	1,500	2,100
Director of children's work. This person is responsible for the administration (staff, 15; circulation, 325,000 volumes) and development of all library work with schools, in central and branch children's rooms, and through extension activities. She is responsible for the approval of all books purchased and must be an expert in children's books and reading tastes. She acts in an advisory capacity to parents, teachers, and welfare workers.	1,500	2,100
Director of reference work. The administration of all reference work of library, supervision of reference room, industrial division, etc. Includes much bibliographical work asked for by Government departments, business men, institutions, and the general public. Must be a highly trained specialist and an executive as well.	1,500	2,100
Director of library training class (new). This position requires special ability to judge character and culture, and to develop necessary qualities in students, knowledge of teaching methods, long library experience and familiarity with the best thought and practice in public library work, since it is in large measure responsible for the professional standards of the junior grades; includes continued training of staff. It bears the same relation to the public library that the principalship of the normal school does to the school system. The commissioners recommended \$1,500 in 1919 and 1920.		2,100
Children's librarian (central library). Requires highly specialized knowledge of children's books and must have the peculiar qualities which attract and hold children's interest and attention. Must know modern educational methods and must have administrative ability for the conduct of the children's room with its staff of 7 persons.	1,000	1,800
Supervisor of school work. Directs work with public, private, and parochial schools; is an expert in children's books and reading tastes; assists teachers; prepares bibliographic material; selects and issues books to classrooms. (Circulation, 185,000; 5 assistants.)	1,200	1,800
Librarian's secretary.	1,000	
Chief clerk and assistant to librarian. Chief clerk and assistant to chief librarian. Preparation of pay rolls, ordering and accounting of supplies, audit of disbursement of congressional appropriations, accounting of funds controlled by library board; supervision of staff records; in charge stenographic and clerical assistants. Requires exceptional business ability, poise, and accuracy. The commissioners recommended \$1,200 in 1919.		2,100
Takoma Park branch librarian. Administration of branch library. Includes circulation of 39,106 volumes, supervision of 3 persons; responsibility for building and contents. Requires knowledge of books, library methods, the resources of the main library and knowledge of locality.	1,000	1,800
Chief, order and accession division. Responsibility for ordering 20,000 volumes annually, expenditure of \$14,500. Supervision of periodical purchases. Selection of books based on knowledge of library's collections and needs, of publishers and agents and other technical information.	1,200	1,800
Chief, industrial division. Administration of industrial division (3 assistants), circulation, 51,783 volumes. Important technical reference work, including much Government research work.	1,200	1,800

Estimates as recommended to commissioners by library trustees—Continued.

Library and building force.		Appropriation, 1920.	Estimates, 1921.
Chief, fine arts division (new).....	The creation of this position will enable the library to provide better facilities for the use of material on art, music, and literature and the picture collection of 47,000 mounts (annual circulation to schools, clubs, etc., about 100,000 pictures). It will also relieve partially the congestion at the main circulation desk. The commissioners recommended \$1,200 in 1919 and 1920.		\$1,800
Reference librarian.....	Has responsibilities for reference room (central library). Directs service to borrowers ranging from high-school debates to Government research. Much important bibliographic work. Position requires person of wide general information and reading.	\$1,200	1,800
Chief, catalogue department.....	In charge of all cataloguing for library. Supervision of work of 8 assistants. Department catalogues about 20,000 books annually. The commissioners recommended \$1,500 in 1919.	1,200	2,100
Supervisor of binding (new).....	The growth of the library's resources to 217,813 books makes this position necessary. This officer is responsible for maintaining the value of the collection by preservation and elimination. Professional knowledge of the worth of the individual volume, combined with a technical knowledge of binding materials and processes is essential, also business capacity in the management of a bindery where 5 skilled workers are required. The commissioners recommended \$1,000 in 1919 and \$1,200 in 1920.		1,800
3 librarians of school branches at \$1,440 each (new).....	It is highly important that school branches should be maintained at the Powell, Park View, and Birney community centers. Since the librarians in charge will not be under immediate supervision, it is essential that those persons be trained and competent.		4,320
Assistant.....	First assistant, circulation department.	1,000	1,680
	In absence of chief, circulation department, has charge of department with 28 assistants which circulates 457,047 volumes and 70,000 pictures annually. In charge of high schools and stations division. Requires administrative ability. The change in title is deemed to show the responsibilities of the position.		
Assistant in charge of periodicals.....	This assistant is responsible for the ordering, checking, and correspondence involved in a yearly subscription to about 800 periodicals and newspapers.	1,000	1,680
8 assistants, at \$900 each.....		7,200	11,520
8 assistants, at \$1,440 each.....	These assistants are in the first class of the purely professional grade. Requires an excellent general education, special professional training, and long experience. These persons are given heavy responsibility; must have tact in dealing with public and a zeal for constantly increasing their knowledge and helpfulness.		
7 assistants, at \$780 each.....		5,460	9,240
7 assistants, at \$1,320 each.....	These assistants represent high-school education and 8 months' library training with several years' experience. They carry responsibility for important technical detail.		
6 assistants, at \$600 each.....		3,960	7,200
6 assistants, at \$1,200 each.....	Regular general assistants in various departments: requires training of 2 years or more in library work. Must have agreeable personality for dealing with public: speed: accuracy and diligence for routine work.		
Copyist.....	This salary is required to get a competent typist, based on the salaries prevailing elsewhere in Washington.	680	1,200
Classifier.....	First assistant in catalogue division; in charge of department in absence of chief. Classifies all new material which comes into the library. Requires wide information, advanced general education and training in catalogue work.	900	1,680
Shelf lister.....	This position is the second assistant in catalogue division; entirely responsible for the shelf list, an important record.	1,020	1,440
Cataloguer.....	Senior cataloguer. Responsible for important cataloguing records. Has charge of preparation of work for junior cataloguer. Requires good general education, library training course, and special technical knowledge.	840	1,440
Cataloguer.....	Assistant in cataloguing. Requires good general education, library training, and special technical knowledge.	780	1,320
2 cataloguers, at \$660 each.....		1,320	2,400
2 cataloguers, at \$1,200 each.....	Junior positions in catalogue division. Assistants have had high-school education and eight months' training in library methods.		
Stenographer and typewriter.....	This person is in charge of work of chief clerk and assistant to librarian in her absence. Stenographer to librarian. Must have, in addition to experience in stenography and typewriting, business ability of a high degree.	1,000	1,500
Stenographer and typewriter.....	The least salary which will secure a stenographer at the present time.	840	1,200
Attendant.....		780	2,880
2 attendants, at \$1,440 each.....	These assistants represent high-school education and 8 months' library training with several years' experience. They carry responsibility for important technical detail. The commissioners recommended additional attendant at \$1,020 in 1920.		

Estimates as recommended to commissioners by library trustees—Continued:

Library and building force.	Appropriation, 1920.	Estimates, 1921.
6 attendants, at \$660 each.....	\$3,960	
6 attendants, at \$1,320 each.....		\$7,920
General assistants in various departments; requires high-school education, library training course, and adaptability for work with public.		
3 attendants, at \$600 each.....	3,000	
5 attendants, at \$1,200 each.....		6,000
Junior positions in various departments; assistants have had high-school education and an 8-months training in library methods, and represent ability to serve the public.		
Collator.....	660	1,200
Examines books coming into library to detect deficiencies, such as missing pages, plates, maps, etc., mutilations, stains, or other defects; requires high-school education, library training course, accuracy, speed, and industry.		
Shelf curator and head page (new).....		1,200
The head page selects, trains, and supervises 14 pages and is responsible for the shelving of the book collection. The commissioners recommended \$1,020 in 1920.		
4 messengers, at \$600 each.....	2,400	
4 messengers, at \$1,080 each.....		4,320
Increases in these salaries are required to hold responsible messengers. The \$1,080 asked for will meet the Nolan minimum wage bill standards.		
10 pages, at \$420 each.....	4,200	
12 pages, at \$660 each.....		7,920
Shelve and look for books which requires knowledge of classification, location of books, etc. Requires accuracy, speed and industry. The commissioners recommended 12 pages at \$420, in 1920.		
4 janitors, at \$600 each.....	2,400	
4 janitors, at \$1,080 each.....		4,320
It is impossible to secure and hold good janitors at lower salaries. Our turnover in the last 4 years has reduced the efficiency of the force 30 per cent. The men have resigned library positions paying \$50 a month to go to similar positions in the Government and elsewhere at \$100 to \$125 a month; \$1,080 will be required to meet the Nolan minimum wage bill standards.		
Janitor at Takoma Park branch.....	480	960
Cleans the branch; keeps up fires; cleans off snow; \$120 deducted as allowance for quarters from the minimum wage standard.		
Chief engineer.....	1,200	1,620
The local rate for a licensed chief engineer is \$50 weekly. The chief engineer has entire charge of central library, supervision of Takoma Park branch building, the repairs, heating, lighting, and cleaning of same.		
Assistant engineer (new).....		1,200
Since the central building is open 12 hours, an assistant licensed engineer is required to alternate with the chief engineer. Union prices for a licensed engineer are \$35 weekly or \$1,820 yearly.		
Fireman.....	720	1,080
Impossible to hold men of any sort at present salary of \$80 per month. Not economical to change frequently, as firing requires some experience; \$1,080 required to meet Nolan minimum wage standard.		
Workman.....	600	1,080
Impossible to keep man of any ability at present salary, \$50 per month. Salary asked for required to meet Nolan minimum wage standard.		
Library guard.....	720	1,080
\$1,080 is asked for a uniformed guard who patrols the building, looking out for cases of misdemeanor. The salary asked for is the Nolan minimum wage standard.		
2 cloak room attendants, at \$360 each.....	720	
2 cloak room attendants, at \$600 each.....		1,200
In practice these are really junior pages. The increase is required to get competent persons. The suggested rate is simply the present salary plus the present bonus.		
6 charwomen, at \$240 each.....	1,440	
6 charwomen, at \$340 each.....		3,240
This is half-time work at Nolan minimum wage standard.		

SPECIAL SERVICES.

For substitutes and other special and temporary service, including the conducting of stations in public school buildings, at the discretion of the librarian (increase of \$2,500).....	\$5,000
The Nolan minimum wage bill standards will require the fund to be enlarged in order to employ even the same number that has heretofore been employed from the fund. A larger number is needed to meet the demands of rush hours. The commissioners recommended \$4,000 for 1919, \$5,000 for 1920 and 1921.	
For extra services on Sundays, holidays, and Saturday half holidays (increase of \$1,500).....	4,000
It has been necessary to reduce the hours of Sunday and holiday opening in order to increase rates of compensation. Still further increases are necessary to induce competent persons to work. The commissioners recommended \$3,000 for 1920 and \$1,000 for 1921.	

BOOKS, BINDING, CONTINGENT EXPENSES, ETC.

For binding, by contract or otherwise, including necessary personal service (increase of \$4,000).. \$10,000

The commissioners recommended \$7,000 for 1919 and 1920 and \$8,000 this year. We need the full \$10,000 to meet arrears in bookbinding and increases in salaries and in cost of materials. Five thousand and twenty-eight dollars of the \$6,000 now available is required for wages, leaving only \$72 a year for all other expenses. The rate of compensation in the library's bindery is behind that of the Government Printing Office. A bill approved August 2, 1919, raises the compensation of bookbinders employed in the Government Printing Office to 75 cents per hour, plus bonus. The Nolan minimum wage bill standards would also require the increase of the compensation of the two sewers to meet these two standards in the library bindery.

For maintenance, repairs, fuel, lighting, fitting up buildings, lunch-room equipment; purchase, exchange, and maintenance of bicycles and motor delivery vehicles, and other contingent expenses.....

11,000

For maintenance, repairs, fuel, lighting, fitting up buildings, lunch-room equipment; purchase, exchange, and maintenance of bicycles and motor vehicles, including not exceeding one passenger motor vehicle for use in inspection work; also traveling expenses of librarian incidental to the acquisition of books by purchase, gift, or exchange, in studying other library systems, and in attending library association meetings at the discretion of the board of library trustees; and other contingent expenses.....

11,000

NOTE.—It is proposed to transfer the major repairs and improvements of buildings to the special appropriation "for extraordinary repairs and improvements." Inspection work would be improved by providing a passenger vehicle that could be used by the librarian and chief of divisions. The library trustees believe that it would be advantageous from this fund to send the librarian to visit the important book markets, to study the workings of other libraries, and to attend important professional meetings.

For extraordinary repairs and improvements to the buildings of the free public libraries..... 3,000

On May 13, 1919, there was forwarded an estimate for \$6,000 for "extraordinary repairs and improvements." Just half of the sum asked for was granted in the 1920 bill. This bill is to provide for the remainder which will include painting, plumbing, elevator, and general building repairs. All repair work and needed improvements have fallen into arrears and the library buildings are deteriorating.

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES WITH OTHER CITIES.

MR. NOYES. There are just a few words more that I want to add, if I may, concerning Washington library expenditures compared with those of other American cities. At the hearings in 1915 before the Joint Congressional Fiscal Committee (p. 1636) I submitted a table comparing Washington's municipal expenditures in detail with those of the four cities larger and the four cities smaller than it, using the census figures of 1913. In commenting on this table I said (1915):

The italic figures indicate expenses greater than those of Washington. Their scarcity will be noted. As president of the Public Library trustees I venture to call your attention to the italic figures to show that the library is the comparatively neglected municipal function in Washington, and I ask you to remember these italic figures when the library items of the District of Columbia appropriation bill comes before you next winter.

I have caused to be compiled a similar table, based on the census figures of 1918, the latest available, and as in 1915, I "venture to call your attention to the italic figures to show that the library is the comparatively neglected municipal function," and as in 1915 I ask you to note these figures now that you are considering the library items of the District appropriation bill:

Library expenditures, total and per capita, 1918 and 1913.

	Total library expendi- tures, 1918.	Per capita, 1918.	Total expendi- tures, 1913.	Per capita, 1913.
Newark.....	\$156,051	\$0.37	\$129,486	\$0.34
Cincinnati.....	127,990	.31	141,254	.35
New Orleans.....	38,720	.10	36,530	.10
Minneapolis.....	179,110	.48	112,373	.34
Washington.....	83,498	.22	70,060	.20
Seattle.....	158,478	.43	137,328	.47
Jersey City, N. J.....	65,681	.21	54,443	.19
Kansas City, Mo.....	125,882	.41	87,308	.32
Portland, Oreg.....	130,701	.43		

While Washington's total and per capita library expenditures have increased materially between 1913 and 1918, the increase has not been as great as in most of the other cities, and instead of comparative library neglect being remedied in the intervening five years it is intensified. Washington's total and per capita library expenditures (1918) are about one-half those of Minneapolis and Seattle, the cities next larger and next smaller in population. Cincinnati spends nearly 50 per cent more on its library, Newark two-thirds more, Kansas City and Portland nearly twice as much.

I visited last summer the fine, useful library at Minneapolis. It is doing much for the public welfare now and has broad plans for the future. Minneapolis is about the same size as Washington and the two cities are close together in many intercity comparisons. I wish they might be also close together in public library development; but of course that can never be as long as Washington's library expenditure is less than half that of Minneapolis.

Mr. DAVIS. Right there, let me interject this. You have the Congressional Library. That helps out some.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Mr. NOYES. Our contention is that the great national reference library which we have here, which is not of course a popular circulating library at all, does not decrease but increases the need of and demand for a popular circulating library.

Mr. DAVIS. But it does circulate.

Mr. NOYES. It is not for popular circulation.

Mr. DAVIS. I have occasion to get 10 or 15 books. It is not supposed to be.

Mr. NOYES. It is a circulating library for Congress only.

Mr. SISSON. By depositing \$5 and making arrangements there you can take books home.

Mr. NOYES. No; that was done away with long ago.

Mr. SISSON. I did not think so.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. NOYES. We used to do that, Mr. Sisson.

Mr. SISSON. May I ask, also, do you know that the tax rate in Seattle is?

Mr. NOYES. Why, yes; but I haven't the statistics with me.

Mr. SISSON. It happens to be 70.32 mills.

Mr. NOYES. Then the assessment must be something fierce in its lowness.

Mr. BOWERMAN. May I interject on the question of the Library of Congress: We have always contended, and I believe it is sound, that the very fact of the Library of Congress being here creates an atmosphere, a literary atmosphere that makes bigger demands on us than if the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, the Carnegie Institution, and other similar institutions, were not here, because they bring thousands of people here who come here and find that they are not eligible to draw books from the Library of Congress, and they make bigger demands on us and for a service which we can not give with these desperately low salaries.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I would think that is true.

Mr. DAVIS. I think that is true.

Mr. NOYES. It creates an appetite for books, and enlarges the need for the use of books at one's home which can not be satisfied by the Library of Congress.

Washington not only makes a poor showing in comparison with the four cities larger and the four cities smaller than it in population, but also in comparison with all American cities over 30,000 in population, and with the five groups into which these cities are divided.

Washington's library per capita compared with group per capitae.

	1918	1913	Increase between 1913 and 1918.
			<i>Cents.</i>
Washington.....	0.22	0.20	2
All 9 cities, 4 above, 4 below Washington in population.....	.33	.26	5
All cities over 30,000.....	.27	.22	5
Groups of cities:			
(1) Over 500,000.....	.30	.24	6
(2) Between 300,000 and 500,000.....	.31	.27	4
(3) Between 100,000 and 300,000.....	.24	.21	3
(4) Between 50,000 and 100,000.....	.21	.15	6
(5) Between 30,000 and 50,000.....	.21	.16	5

Washington's library per capita must be increased 50 per cent to equal that of the nine cities group. The only groups whose library per capitae approximate it in smallness are those between 30,000 and 100,000 in population. Washington's comparative library per capita is less in 1918 than in 1913.

The specific urgent library needs, the satisfaction of which will raise Washington library expenditures nearer to those of comparable American cities, are set forth in the trustees' library estimates which I have submitted as part of my remarks, and which, following this general preliminary statement by me, I trust you will permit the librarian to explain in detail.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you care to say anything about the Takoma Park library?

Mr. NOYES. I would like Mr. Bowerman to speak about that.

SUBSTITUTES AND TEMPORARY SERVICE.

Mr. DAVIS. "For substitutes and other special and temporary service, including the conducting of stations in public-school buildings, at the discretion of the librarian."

You ask for an increase from \$2,500 to \$5,000. Why is that, Dr. Bowerman?

Mr. BOWERMAN. Mr. Chairman, we have used that fund to make up deficiencies where we have not been able to meet the urgent demands for help. We have employed extra help from that. That is one of the ways which we use to enlarge the force to meet special emergencies.

Mr. DAVIS. To employ substitutes?

Mr. BOWERMAN. Sometimes they are employed for a short time, sometimes for a longer time, and, Mr. Chairman, I will call attention to this, that if the Nolan minimum-wage bill becomes a law, which passed the House almost unanimously, and is now pending in the

Senate, we can not make the number of employments even at the minimum salaries from this fund that we have, even if it is increased up to \$5,000. We can not employ the average number of persons that we have been employing from this fund unless the amount is doubled.

Mr. Sisson. You have \$2,500?

Mr. BOWERMAN. \$2,500.

Mr. Sisson. How many do you employ from this fund?

Mr. BOWERMAN. An average of five or six people.

Mr. Sisson. Will you let the record show what people you employ and the salaries paid.

Mr. BOWERMAN. Yes, I can get that.

Mr. Sisson. And the length of service of each of the temporary employees.

Mr. DAVIS. The bill before me says an average of ten, in your estimate for the year 1921.

Mr. BOWERMAN. It has been some charwomen and messengers, pages, and so on. It would be a very long statement, because people have been employed sometimes a few weeks, and then people have been transferred to the regular roll sometimes for a few days and then transferred back. It would be a complicated statement to give. It would probably be a statement or 100 or more. I shall be glad to give as good a statement as I can of it.

Mr. Sisson. I would be glad to have it.

Mr. BOWERMAN. All right.

Mr. Sisson. Just to show how you spent that lump sum.

Mr. BOWERMAN. I would like to give it for the fiscal year 1919.

Would that be satisfactory?

Mr. Sisson. That is all right.

Mr. BOWERMAN. The detailed statement of the expenditure of the substitute fund 1918-19 follows:

July, 1918:

1 messenger, \$50 per month.....	\$50.00
3 pages, \$30 per month.....	85.50
1 assistant, \$40 per month.....	38.67
3 assistant, \$45 per month.....	90.00
	<hr/>
	264.17

August, 1918:

1 messenger, \$50 per month.....	50.00
3 pages, \$30 per month.....	38.00
1 page, \$35 per month.....	17.50
1 assistant, \$40 per month.....	40.00
2 assistants, \$45 per month.....	45.00
5 assistants, 50 cents per hour—64 hours.....	32.00
	<hr/>
	222.50

September, 1918:

1 messenger, \$50 per month.....	36.67
1 page, \$30 per month.....	4.00
6 pages, \$20 per month (half time).....	42.33
1 janitor, \$30 per month.....	13.00
4 assistants, \$22.50 per month (half time).....	39.00
1 assistant, \$40 per month.....	37.33
7 assistants, 50 cents per hour, 101 hours.....	50.50
	<hr/>
	222.83

October, 1918:

1 messenger, \$50 per month.....	\$3. 33
1 page, \$30 per month.....	3. 00
4 pages, \$20 per month (half time).....	70. 00
1 assistant, \$40 per month.....	33. 33
4 assistants, 50 cents per hour, 25½ hours.....	12. 75
	<hr/>
	122. 41

November, 1918:

5 pages, \$20 per month (half time).....	78. 66
1 page, \$30 per month.....	11. 00
1 charwoman, \$10 per month.....	10. 00
1 assistant engineer, \$75 per month.....	75. 00
1 assistant, \$40 per month.....	40. 00
5 assistants, 50 cents per hour (76½ hours).....	38. 25
	<hr/>
	252. 91

December, 1918:

7 pages, \$20 per month (half time).....	100. 33
1 page, \$30 per month.....	29. 00
1 charwoman, \$10 per month.....	10. 00
1 assistant, \$1.50 per diem.....	3. 00
2 assistants, \$40.....	80. 00
1 assistant, \$100 per month.....	100. 00
5 assistants, 50 cents per hour (63½ hours).....	31. 63
	<hr/>
	333. 96

January, 1919:

4 pages, \$20 per month (half time).....	75. 33
3 pages, \$30 per month.....	65. 00
1 assistant engineer, \$75 per month.....	75. 00
1 charwoman, \$10 per month.....	10. 00
1 assistant, \$40 per month.....	38. 67
3 assistants, \$45 per month.....	103. 50
1 assistant, \$100 per month.....	100. 00
6 assistants, 50 cents per hour; 75 hours.....	37. 50
	<hr/>
	505. 00

February, 1919:

4 pages, \$20 per month (half time).....	80. 00
3 pages, \$30 per month.....	60. 00
1 assistant engineer, \$75 per month.....	75. 00
1 charwoman, \$10 per month.....	10. 00
1 assistant, \$30 per month (half time).....	30. 00
1 assistant, \$40 per month.....	40. 00
1 assistant, \$45 per month.....	45. 00
1 assistant, \$50 per month.....	13. 33
1 assistant, \$60 per month.....	28. 00
1 assistant, \$100 per month.....	100. 00
5 assistants, 50 cents per hour; 69 hours.....	34. 50
	<hr/>
	515. 83

March, 1919: 1 assistant, \$60 per month..... 60. 00

Total..... 2, 499. 61

NOTE.—The fund was exhausted by April 1, 1919. We asked for a deficiency appropriation, but it was denied us. We had very great difficulty in getting through the remainder of the year.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY SERVICE.

Mr. DAVIS. "For extra service on Sundays, holidays, and Saturday half-holidays." You want an increase of \$1,500 from \$2,500.

Mr. BOWERMAN. We used to be open from 2 to 9 on Sundays. We have had to cut down to 3 to 9. In order to get any people to work at all, we had to increase their compensation. The compensation is now so very low that in order to get enough people to keep open on Sundays we had to raise the compensation. With \$1,500 additional we could probably keep open from 3 to 9, but even with this increase could probably not go back to opening at 2 p. m., as we should like to do.

BOOKBINDING.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is "Bookbinding."

Mr. BOWERMAN. The estimates as they come before you do not show any proposal for an increase. The statement that we do wish to get before you is that the Commissioners, in their discretion, sent in under the heading of "bindery appropriation," an increase from \$6,000 to \$8,000. We put our estimate at \$10,000, and we need the whole sum, for this reason: We are paying our bindery force less than does the Government Printing Office. In order to rebind the increasing flood of books that our enlarging circulation brings to us on the one hand, and in order to pay the Government Printing Office scale on the other hand, we need the whole \$10,000.

Mr. DAVIS. How many volumes have you in the Public Library?

Mr. BOWERMAN. In all, about 220,000 volumes.

Mr. DAVIS. Bound volumes?

Mr. BOWERMAN. Bound volumes. Of course the use is quite different from that of the Library of Congress. The hard use is on the part of the children. Our books are constantly out in circulation, and they wear out very rapidly, and then we rebind them, when they are worn out they are then sent to the workhouse and other charitable and correctional institutions for further service.

Mr. DAVIS. About how many volumes do you issue in this Takoma branch?

Mr. BOWERMAN. How many volumes do we have there?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. BOWERMAN. We have a collection of about 5,000 to 8,000 volumes there, but we are constantly having deliveries there, two or three days a week of books drawn from the main library to supplement their work out there.

Mr. DAVIS. I wish to ask about this additional increase of \$2,000 on the subject of binding.

Mr. BOWERMAN. We need \$2,000 additional.

Mr. DAVIS. Your estimate was for \$10,000.

Mr. BOWERMAN. Yes; our estimate to the commissioners. The commissioners put it in at \$8,000. We need the whole \$10,000, Mr. Chairman.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

Mr. DAVIS. On the subject of maintenance, repairs, fuel, lighting and so forth, you ask for the same amount which you did last year, \$11,000?

Mr. BOWERMAN. Yes; and in fact we are coming in for a deficiency; \$11,000 is not enough.

Mr. DAVIS. What is your deficiency?

Mr. BOWERMAN. I say we are going to come in for the next deficiency bill.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the condition of your present appropriation of \$11,000? What have you on hand now?

Mr. BOWERMAN. In order to see us through for electric lighting, etc., we shall want at least \$1,300 more.

Mr. DAVIS. Of deficiency?

Mr. BOWERMAN. Yes; in order to see us through this year.

Mr. DAVIS. You have not submitted that yet?

Mr. BOWERMAN. No; I want to make a little closer estimate on coal, electric lights, and everything else.

FOR PURCHASE OF PASSENGER VEHICLE.

Mr. DAVIS. There is some new language on page 25 that you want in this bill [reading]:

Including not exceeding one passenger vehicle for use in inspection work; also traveling expenses of librarian incidental to the acquisition of books by purchase, gift, or exchange, in studying other library systems, and in attending library association meetings, at the discretion of the board of library trustees.

You would like to be authorized to use this fund of \$11,000 or a portion of it for these purposes?

Mr. BOWERMAN. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you been doing that heretofore?

Mr. BOWERMAN. No; we have no passenger vehicles at present.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you any passenger vehicles?

Mr. BOWERMAN. No passenger vehicle at all. When we come up here, for example I either ride with the president of the board or else he rides with me; but we have no official car thus far, no vehicle for inspection work whatsoever.

Mr. DAVIS. If you only got \$11,000 then, could you supply the wants contained in this new legislation that you want out of that \$11,000?

Mr. BOWERMAN. It would be pretty difficult.

Mr. DAVIS. Including maintenance and repairs, fuel and light.

Mr. BOWERMAN. It would be pretty difficult.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you think you could?

Mr. BOWERMAN. I might probably, Mr. Chairman. The first year I should probably do this: We need, in addition to our two delivery vehicles, which are going all the time, somewhere around 10,000 or 12,000 miles a year apiece, in our delivery work. In addition to that I should probably buy a small vehicle for messenger work, which I could use myself on occasion.

Mr. DAVIS. For inspection work?

Mr. BOWERMAN. For inspection work; yes, sir. I want to get the authorization there because I think it is essential, and I am in need of a vehicle for my own official purposes, and our supervisor of school work needs to go out and see how the books are being used in the schools. We are sending books to every school in the city.

Mr. DAVIS. In attending meetings of the Library Association, do you want that limited to the discretion of the library trustees?

Mr. BOWERMAN. I think it is very appropriate and proper to go before the library trustees and have them authorize me to do so.

Mr. DAVIS. If this law is passed, you will be obliged to use it only on the trustees' discretion?

Mr. BOWERMAN. I am perfectly willing to bring everything of that sort to them. We are in full sympathy. I could convince them.

Mr. DAVIS. You would not use your own discretion, but would have to, under this law, submit it to the board of trustees.

Mr. BOWERMAN. Certainly.

Mr. DAVIS. If they requested it to be done, you could use part of this fund for that purpose.

Mr. BOWERMAN. I think it is a proper thing, for the librarian and library trustees are in close sympathy and harmony.

TAKOMA PARK BRANCH.

FOR MAINTENANCE.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I want to ask one question. What does it cost to maintain the Takoma Park branch?

Mr. BOWERMAN. Including the bonus and the cost of books, binding and everything, it is perhaps more than \$4,000.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Then there is no reason why you should not go before the District committee and ask to have the law changed, which provides that the maintenance shall not be more than 10 per cent of the cost of the building, which was \$40,000.

Mr. BOWERMAN. That would close that branch library building.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Then have the legislation. Some men might force you to go to them. Under the law you can have only \$4,000 for the maintenance of the Takoma Park Library, because the statute has specifically provided for the fund. There can be no misconception of it. I want to see the libraries taken care of, but I want to impress upon you the necessity of going to the District Committee and getting the appropriation. The provision is [reading]:

Provided, That such branch library building shall not be opened for public use until Congress shall hereafter provide for the necessary expenses of maintaining such branch library when the same shall be completed and ready for such use: And provided further, That the appropriation for such expenses shall not exceed in any one year the sum of 10 per centum of the total cost of such building.

There can be no misconception of that. It means exactly what it says, 10 per cent of whatever it cost, which, I understand, was \$40,000. That would limit this Appropriation Committee to \$4,000. Evidently under this appropriation it costs three or four times that.

Mr. BOWERMAN. Not three or four times, but it is exceeded slightly. That final clause was put in against our earnest protest because we foresaw that it would have to be more than that, and it is more than that including the bonus. I have not the figures with me. The salaries of the people there, the amount of the money we spend for that part of our contingent fund that we spend there, the part of our book fund, of our binding fund, plus the bonus, would be more than \$4,000.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Evidently this law ought to be repealed or modified, and when it comes up I shall vote for it. But you see here is a law providing for appropriation for maintenance of certain institutions, which appropriation shall not be over 10 per cent of the \$40,000.

We carry it into a lump sum, one institution with another, so that the cost of maintaining that institution upon which a limitation is placed can not be discovered. We are not dealing frankly with ourselves on that. I believe in perfect frankness.

Mr. NOYES. But it is Congress itself that has done that——

Mr. BUCHANAN. The fault is with this committee.

Mr. NOYES. The condition was this: Mr. Carnegie attached certain conditions to his donations of buildings, that the municipality shall guarantee a maintenance of 10 per cent.

Mr. BOWERMAN. Not less than 10 per cent.

Mr. NOYES. Not less than 10 per cent.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It would have been easy to say "at least 10 per cent," and it could have gone above.

Mr. NOYES. But the mixing was done at the other end of the line in the beginning, by this committee and by Congress itself. When we came before Congress with our first appropriation for the Takoma branch—I remember it more clearly now—our argument was this: The law treats Takoma branch as a separate and distinct proposition from the main library. Under Mr. Carnegie's condition, also, Takoma branch maintenance must be treated separately and must be at least \$4,000. The law says it must not exceed \$4,000. Therefore it is the duty of the Appropriations Committee to appropriate for Takoma branch \$4,000, no more and no less. For three years we proposed in our estimates and urged in the hearings a separate appropriation for Takoma branch of the exact amount.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Yes.

Mr. NOYES. The House Appropriations Committee and the House did not accept this view. The Senate did. But in the end the House view prevailed, which was that Takoma branch became an integral part of the main library and that no separate appropriation of either a minimum or a maximum amount was necessary to be made for it. Congress did not appropriate \$4,000 for this library.

Mr. BUCHANAN. At first.

Mr. NOYES. And Congress did the mixing. It said, "It is true that we have agreed that 10 per cent shall be paid in maintenance of Takoma branch, but we consider the Takoma branch as a part of the main library, and we are appropriating only for the main library and the library as a whole into which this Takoma branch merges. We are appropriating far more than 10 per cent of the cost of the buildings as a whole." So that I appeal to you, Mr. Buchanan, to admit that if any mistake was made it was made by Congress itself.

Mr. SISSON. It is not a mistake by Congress. Congress might not have accepted the proposition with conditions.

Mr. BUCHANAN. If you will read this article carefully, it does not pledge 10 per cent, but not to exceed 10 per cent.

Mr. SISSON. I do not think that is a just criticism of Congress. Congress simply created that particular proposition so that if you wanted to increase the amount of money expended, you would have to increase the amount of money spent on the plant. Therefore, Congress was willing to spend \$4,000 if the building cost \$40,000.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Not to exceed \$4,000. You might spend less.

Mr. NOYES. We would have been prevented from spending less, for it was a condition set by Mr. Carnegie in connection with the donation.

Mr. Sisson. But Congress made that law, and Mr. Carnegie gave the money in the face of the statute. Mr. Carnegie could not actually make law. I expect he did make some law. He was bound by that.

Mr. NOYES. Mr. Carnegie offered us \$40,000 on condition that we furnish a site and on condition that we would guarantee for the maintenance of the library at least 10 per cent of the cost. Congress went through the form, as our legislature, of accepting this donation, and this provision about 10 per cent was intended to be and was accepted by Mr. Carnegie as meaning compliance with the condition of the donation.

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Carnegie made that condition and gave the money. That is all it means.

Mr. DAVIS. Was that law passed at the time Carnegie gave the money; was the law in effect then?

Mr. BOWERMAN. This was the authorization to accept the money; for the commissioners to accept the money for the building.

Mr. NOYES. We started out on the theory that Congress was bound not to appropriate more than \$4,000 under the terms of the law itself and that it was under obligation not to appropriate less than \$4,000 on acceptance of the condition of the donation itself. But Congress did not accept our contention on that point. It would not treat the Takoma branch as a distinct organization in respect to which it was bound to make either a minimum or a maximum appropriation. In the hearings before this subcommittee on the 1913-14 District of Columbia appropriation bill (see report, p. 42) Chairman Burleson announced that "the policy of Congress" indicated by the appropriation law for the current year (1912-13) was "to include Takoma Park branch in the free public library"; and he reproved the commissioners for permitting the trustees' estimates proposing a separate \$4,000 appropriation for Takoma branch to come in that shape to the Appropriations Committee. He said later: "As I construe it (the current appropriation law) you can utilize any part of this appropriation for the support and maintenance of the Takoma Park branch to the extent of \$4,000, or in excess of \$4,000, if the trustees of the library see fit to do so." And again (p. 78) he says: "If I construe the law aright there is more than \$4,000 appropriated, because any part of this appropriation can be utilized by your board for the conduct of Takoma branch." Thus by the appropriation act for 1912-13, as officially construed and enforced by Chairman Burleson, Congress in effect forbade separate appropriation for the Takoma branch library and, indirectly repealing the limitation of the Takoma branch law of 1910 and ignoring the Carnegie maintenance condition, refused to recognize any obligation to make either a minimum or a maximum separate appropriation for Takoma branch library. The library trustees have ever since in their estimates and otherwise obeyed the law of 1912 as thus authoritatively construed by your predecessors of the District of Columbia appropriations subcommittee.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I understand. I want you to understand my position, that the Appropriations Committee should not be hampered by such things as this. If we cut down to \$4,000, it would practically close the library at Takoma Park, and yet to appropriate beyond that we violate the law. I just want to impress on the leading men that guide the destinies of the city the importance of going

to the legislative committee and having these things straightened out, and not subject us to the criticism of the House and to being accused of usurping the province of other committees in the House. Those things do not sit very well on me sometimes.

Mr. BOWERMAN. We protested against that limitation.

Mr. DAVIS. Your protest did not amount to anything.

Mr. BOWERMAN. It did not. There was a year or so when the Takoma expenditure was less than \$4,000, and so the condition of Mr. Carnegie was not met in those years.

Mr. DAVIS. I do not believe this subcommittee is going to cut down on your appropriation.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I just call attention to it.

Mr. DAVIS. That condition exists in hundreds of different things.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I am going to call attention to it three or four times, and then I am going to take steps to make them do it, or cut it down on the floor of the House.

Mr. DAVIS. That is on the theory that we come back to the next Congress.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I am friendly to the library.

Mr. BOWERMAN. I see that you are about ready to adjourn.

INCREASE OF SALARY NECESSARY.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes. I do not think there is much necessity of talking about the necessity for increase of salaries. We have just listened to that. Everybody has got to have them, on account of the cost of living, and everything of that kind. I presume we have heard that detail in the last two or three months from two or three million clerks. I am thoroughly impressed with the high cost of living and that an increase in salary is necessary.

Mr. BOWERMAN. I have prepared this argument. I thought you might have an opportunity to read it in your hearings.

Mr. DAVIS. If you will furnish the opportunity and time to read it. There is no opportunity to read what is sent in. We are here from 10 o'clock until 6. Congressmen from other States have duties to their constituents to perform.

Mr. BOWERMAN. I have some resolutions adopted by various societies. May I submit those?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. BOWERMAN. You do not think it worth while to have my typewritten remarks?

Mr. DAVIS. I do not believe you could add one word that we have not heard.

Mr. Sisson. I will say for your own advantage, if your hearings are reasonably brief, you may get somebody in the House to read them, but not if you have page after page.

Mr. DAVIS. What we have heard to-day will make a thick volume. (The resolutions referred to follow:)

RESOLUTION BY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

On invitation, the librarian of the Public Library appeared before the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs on March 1 to speak on the subject of how the Public Library could aid in Americanization work. The librarian pointed out the appropriateness of such service, but also brought before the federation the crippled condition of the library and the fact that its staff was too small and too much under-

paid. At the close of the librarian's address the federation passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs indorse the appeal of the Public Library for an enlarged staff at living salaries.

RESOLUTION BY NORTH WASHINGTON CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. THEODORE W. NOYES,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: At the last regular meeting of the above association, it was regularly moved and adopted that we petition the House Committee on Appropriations to make more liberal appropriations for our Public Library, and also that plans be made to establish community libraries throughout the District.

I was requested to apprise you of this action

Very respectfully,

C. W. KING, *Secretary*.

RESOLUTION BY COLLEGE WOMEN'S CLUB.

The following resolution was adopted by the College Women's Club on March 8: Whereas the present salary scale of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, whereby 77 employees out of 89 receive \$1,000 and less—in many cases much less—is occasioning the demoralization of the service; and Whereas the staff is numerically inadequate to supply the citizens of the District with proper service to meet legitimate demands; and Whereas this results in undue strain upon the staff; and Whereas the District of Columbia covers extensive territory which makes the central library inaccessible to large groups of residents and the central library building is already overcrowded: Be it

Resolved by the College Women's Club, That the Congress be urged to make immediate provision for the adequate support of the Public Library.

That the salary scale be revised to provide living wages on a par with those paid for trained work in private employment and the Federal service.

That the staff be substantially increased to meet the present demands of the work.

That, as rapidly as possible, provision be made for the expansion of the work through extension agencies and through branch libraries similar to those in general use in other American cities.

JUVENILE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, March 1, 1920.

Dr. GEORGE F. BOWERMAN,
Public Library, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR DR. BOWERMAN: At the meeting of the board of directors of the Juvenile Protective Association held on Friday, February 20, the board unanimously approved the report of the committee on recreation, which requested that a letter be sent to the Public Library suggesting the desirability of that institution remaining open on Wednesday afternoons. The board realizes to the fullest extent that the library is working under very heavy handicap, but is of the opinion that it would be desirable, if possible, that some provision should be made for opening the library every afternoon throughout the year.

Very sincerely, yours,

EDNA K. BUSHEE,
Executive Secretary.

Mr. Louis A. Simon, architect, of the Supervising Architect's Office, has written the librarian as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 11, 1920.*

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, Esq.,
Librarian, Public Library, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. BOWERMAN: I am taking the liberty of calling attention to a situation which I recently observed and which, though it has undoubtedly received your attention, still continues. On calling at the library late in the afternoon, I found long lines of patrons in front of the delivery and receiving desks, awaiting their turn

to obtain and return books. The service was so obviously inadequate that the effect must certainly tend to deter people from attempting to use the books.

At a time like the present, when such stress is being laid on education as the principal means of combating the various disturbing influences that menace our Government it can not fail to strike one as a distressing condition that permits obstacles to be put in the way of the masses of our people broadening their education and their vision by such means as a Public Library should readily afford.

Is it not possible that something may be done to increase the staff of the library so that your organization may be able to more nearly meet the needs of the community?

I write this in no spirit of faultfinding, but to emphasize a public situation that is in need of a remedy.

Very truly, yours.

LOUIS A. SIMON.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1920.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

STATEMENTS OF DR. JOHN VAN SCHAICK, PRESIDENT BOARD OF EDUCATION; MR. ERNEST L. THURSTON, SUPER-INTENDENT OF SCHOOLS; AND MR. STEPHEN ELLIOTT KRAMER, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. DAVIS. Dr. Van Schaick, I wish you would state for the record at this point the names of all the members of the board of education.

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. Dr. John Van Schaick, jr., president; H. B. Learned, vice president; Mrs. Susie Root Rhodes, Mrs. Margarita Spaulding Gerry, J. Hayden Johnson, Fountain Peyton, Mrs. Coralie Franklin Cook, Dr. Charles P. Neill, and Dr. Abram Simon.

OFFICERS.

BUSINESS MANAGER.

Mr. DAVIS. The committee print of the bill shows that the first thing you suggest is a new position, apparently, of business manager, with the rank as assistant superintendent, at \$5,000. Do you desire to be heard in connection with that?

DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. Chairman, I should like to say this, that the superintendent of schools of Washington has exceedingly many duties. He is the educational director of two educational systems, one white and one colored, which are handled more or less separately; he is chairman of two boards of examiners, one white and one colored; he has to handle certain work in connection with the child labor service; the attendance office and medical office; must sustain relations with the District Commissioners; handle questions in connection with the janitorial service; work with the director of the community centers; has to attend board meetings and conferences, and has the responsibility for the final preparation of the estimates and their defense. The superintendent has to interview thousands of people, and handle endless correspondence, and on top of that, under the present school organization he is responsible for the business management. That of course, means too many duties for intensive attention to any one of them. On the business side of the

school system, the school appropriations run over \$3,000,000, and the business force that controls the business work of the system is paid about one and one-quarter per cent of the total salaries.

Mr. DAVIS. I did not understand that statement.

Mr. THURSTON. The business force that handles that side of the school work receives in salaries only one and one-quarter per cent of the total salary expense of the schools.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the total salary expense?

Mr. THURSTON. The total salary expense under this appropriation for 1920, summing up all the lump sums and the specific appropriations, is \$2,354,000, and out of that the clerical expense is 1.26 per cent. Therefore, we are exceedingly short handed in the clerical force and we have a business that is growing tremendously. It becomes necessary for the superintendent to either take the initial responsibility in connection with all the business matters coming up (for example, there were 24,000 requisitions and vouchers that passed through the business office last year), or he must turn over much of that work to educational officers. The result is that the educational officers have been more or less loaded down with business matters which must be handled, and which they can handle only at the expense of their educational work.

Mr. DAVIS. Are those duties you have enumerated here that the superintendent of schools in Washington has to perform the ordinary duties of superintendents of schools throughout the United States in cities of the size of Washington?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir; in a sense; but in most of the cities the school system is handled as a unit rather than as two separate groups of white and colored. That adds a great deal of administrative work. In most cities there are responsible officers to handle the business side of the school system.

Mr. DAVIS. Does the colored population here add to your duties in that way?

Mr. THURSTON. It adds to them to this extent, that there is a separate school-system organization for colored people, and therefore there are two organizations with which the superintendent has to deal instead of one.

Mr. DAVIS. But the management of the colored school is through the colored superintendent?

Mr. THURSTON. Still, there are questions that have to come up to the superintendent.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is not that the condition that exists in all of the Southern cities?

Mr. THURSTON. I think in some of the cities they have separate organizations.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I know they have separate school systems in all Southern cities.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, they have separate schools.

Mr. BUCHANAN. But I think they have a common board.

Mr. DAVIS. Is this a new position?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you propose to promote somebody now in the service to this position?

Mr. THURSTON. I have not thought at all about the personnel, but I have seriously felt for a long time the absolute need for such a position.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You have two assistants now.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir; one for the white and one for the colored schools.

Mr. DAVIS. You would call this man a business manager?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir. There are officers of that type in quite a number of cities. Some have come to my attention recently.

CITY SCHOOLS HAVING BUSINESS MANAGERS.

Mr. DAVIS. How many city school systems have business managers?

Mr. THURSTON. Just a few have come to my attention recently. Indianapolis has a business director at \$6,000.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How many assistant superintendents do they have?

Mr. THURSTON. I do not know. Of course, ordinarily the superintendent of a city school system is an educational officer and not a business officer. In Boston there is a business agent at \$4,500; at Newark, N. J., they have a business manager at \$9,000, and in New York, where, of course, the work is very extensive, it is divided into separate bureaus, such as the Bureau of Supplies, etc.

Mr. DAVIS. How about Cincinnati?

Mr. THURSTON. I have no information as to that. Omaha has a \$4,200 man to handle the business; Providence has a \$4,100 man handling the business, and St. Louis has a \$6,000 man to handle the business.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you anything from Atlanta, Ga.?

Mr. THURSTON. No, sir; I have nothing from Atlanta. There are quite a number of cities that have high-paid secretaries at \$4,000, \$5,000, and \$6,000, that combine the business work with the functions of that office.

NOTE.—(The information above referred to is as follows:)

Detroit, secretary and business manager at \$5,000.

Cincinnati, business manager at \$4,500.

Atlanta, assistant superintendent and business manager at \$3,600.

Mr. DAVIS. You have a secretary now at \$2,000.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir; that employee is appointed by the board and is responsible to the board.

ADDITIONAL CLERKS.

(See p. 402.)

Mr. DAVIS. You ask for an additional clerk at \$1,600.

Mr. THURSTON. We are asking for a number of clerks.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking for two at \$1,600, and four at \$1,500 each.

Mr. Sisson. Before you go into the details, and referring to the general statement you made, I would like to ask you something relative to your overhead charges. In making your general statement, did you take into consideration the service that is rendered in the office of the District Commissioners in auditing the accounts of the school system?

Mr. THURSTON. No, sir; I did not. That is a fair statement of what we have to do. We have to have a business record and must make out requisitions. I think it is fair to say that the District record is very largely a duplication of ours. For example, the auditor's office keeps records and checks of our pay-roll record, but we have to keep a complete record.

Mr. Sisson. Irrespective of how it is done, there is an additional charge which probably ought to be a charge against this administrative work.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir; it is fair to state that. The purchasing department, for example, does certain work, but our records have to be complete for our own purposes, and we have to make out all requisitions. It is largely a duplication.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, if the public-school work did not fall upon the office of the District Commissioners, we could perhaps reduce the force there some, because you have a considerable pay roll, and there is a considerable number of checks to be issued.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. In addition to that, you have the engineer department to assist you.

Mr. THURSTON. The engineer department, of course, assists in repairs.

Mr. DAVIS. And the municipal architect's office renders you service?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. And also the health department?

INCREASE IN VOLUME OF WORK.

Mr. THURSTON. I am speaking of the direct records that the school system has to keep. To show you something of the volume of the work, and to indicate to you what it really means, we prepared in 1919, 309 pay rolls, as against 116 in 1916.

Mr. Sisson. Why was that increase?

Mr. THURSTON. A part of it is due to the tremendous number of changes in the school system, requiring supplementary rolls, and a part of it is due to the adjustment work under new laws. The number of pay-roll adjustments due to changes in 1916 was 1,247, and in 1919 the number was 3,753.

Mr. Sisson. To what are those changes due?

Mr. THURSTON. It is due to changes in the system, due to the resignation of teachers, etc. There are adjustments growing out of those changes that must be made. The number of requisitions submitted to the purchasing officer grew from 895 in 1916, to 1,359 in 1919, or in that period of 3 years. In the same period of time, the number of requisitions on the stock room increased from 6,681 to 7,720; the number of invoices, schedules of expenditures, etc., increased from 13,000 to 24,600, while the number of ledger accounts increased from 744 to 1,407. Almost every line of business has grown tremendously, due both to the development of the school system along new lines and to the greater difficulty in getting supplies.

INCREASE IN SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Mr. Sisson. What has been the increase in school attendance?

Mr. THURSTON. Since 1916?

Mr. Sisson. Yes; give the attendance for 1916, 1917, and 1918, to show how it has increased.

Mr. THURSTON. The increase at present over last year is running about 4,500. It has run fairly evenly at 4,500 as the increase in the day schools over last year, and in the night schools the attendance has practically doubled.

Mr. DAVIS. What was the total attendance?

Mr. THURSTON. The total attendance or enrollment in the day schools on March 1 was 58,923; in January it was 60,300.

Mr. DAVIS. That was March of this year?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir. Last year it was 54,511.

Mr. DAVIS. What was it the previous year?

Mr. THURSTON. I have not that data right here, but I can give you a tabulation of it for back years.

Mr. DAVIS. Do those figures represent the attendance or the enrollment?

Mr. THURSTON. That is what we call the active enrollment. In other words, a child may be out a few days, but we keep the seat and books.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the actual attendance?

Mr. THURSTON. It is actually over 90 per cent of that enrollment right along.

Mr. DAVIS. What is that enrollment this year?

Mr. THURSTON. The active enrollment at the present moment is 58,922. A good many children are still out due to the epidemic of colds. Before that the enrollment was over 60,000, and it will be that again in a few weeks. It is coming up again by leaps and bounds.

Mr. DAVIS. The report for 1919 indicates an enrollment of 62,239.

Mr. THURSTON. Does not that say "full enrollment" at the top?

Mr. DAVIS. It simply says the total number of pupils enrolled.

Mr. THURSTON. That figure is asked for by a custom throughout the entire country, and it means nothing to me. It means that when a pupil enters the school his name is added to the list of pupils, and even though the pupil may leave the city, the name still remains. Every pupil who has been on the roll during the year is listed there.

Mr. DAVIS. Then it would be a padded roll?

Mr. THURSTON. It is obtained by counting every pupil who is given any instruction at any time during the year.

Mr. Sisson. If a child should die, the name would not be eliminated from that roll?

Mr. THURSTON. No, sir; not until the next year. Those figures represent the shifts and changes, as well as the actual pupils, and that figure is given there because it is asked for by the United States Bureau of Education.

Mr. DAVIS. Can you supply for the record a statement showing what the actual enrollment has been for the last five years?

Mr. THURSTON. I can give that very closely.

Mr. DAVIS. You may supply that for the record.

(The matter above referred to is as follows:)

Statement of enrollments.

	Nov. 15, 1919.	Nov. 15, 1918.	Nov. 16, 1917.	Nov. 14, 1916.	Nov. 12, 1915.
Normal schools.....	194	142	198	327	319
High schools.....	¹ 8,491	6,441	6,583	7,118	6,548
Graded schools.....	² 51,681	48,883	49,104	48,953	48,298
Total day schools.....	³ 60,366	55,466	55,885	56,398	55,165
Night schools.....	⁴ 8,887	4,206	5,327	4,086	3,807
Grand total, all schools.....	⁵ 69,253	59,672	61,212	61,084	58,972

¹ Highest enrollment for the current year, 9,085 Feb. 13, 1920.

² Highest enrollment for the current year, 51,860 Jan. 16, 1920.

³ Highest enrollment for the current year, 60,384 Dec. 5, 1919.

⁴ Highest enrollment for the current year, 12,172 Mar. 1, 1920.

⁵ Highest enrollment for the current year, 71,095 Mar. 1, 1920.

OFFICE FORCE.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the condition of your appropriation for last year?

Mr. THURSTON. In what way?

Mr. DAVIS. You had \$62,520 for the current fiscal year. Is this appropriation for the payment of statutory salaries?

Mr. THURSTON. It is all for statutory salaries for the positions named in that group.

Mr. DAVIS. You have asked for an increase to \$79,920, and I presume that is to meet the proposed increase in your statutory roll?

Mr. THURSTON. We have asked for that increase for a few new positions mentioned above, which are requested in the attempt to get a really experienced office force. We have this situation: In this group, and in the item on another page, we have, all told, 40 positions. That is for the entire system, with over 150 buildings. We have 40 people, and of these 40, 30 are on the basic salary of \$720. Ninety per cent of our entire force is paid a maximum compensation that is less than the minimum paid by the District government and National Government for the same type of work. If you will compare our salaries right straight through with the salaries carried for similar positions in the District service and departmental service, you will find that my statement is correct—that is, that the maximum of compensation for 90 per cent of these people is less than the minimum Government salary paid for the same kind of service.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the basic salary?

Mr. THURSTON. The basic salary plus the longevity, where allowed.

Mr. DAVIS. Including the \$240 bonus?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir; but that goes to the Government employees also, and so that does not enter into the situation. We have not only a very short office force, but the office force is paid so low that it results in our being forced, so far as our business office is concerned, whenever we have vacancies to go out and find people who are willing to come in at \$720 a year plus the bonus.

Mr. Sisson. You are referring to your office force proper, and you are not including the janitor force in that statement?

Mr. THURSTON. No, sir; I am speaking of the business side alone. There is a very serious question on the janitor side. The salaries

paid on the business side are so low that we must take inexperienced people into the office. We have important accounts and records, and we need very seriously to be able to get some people there who are trained experts to handle our accounts and statistical work. As I have said, 30 out of 40 of them are on a basic salary of \$720. They get an increase of \$30 a year for 10 years, and 10 years service gives them \$1.020. Any young girl can go to a business college and work for two or three months and get eleven or twelve hundred dollars straight.

Mr. Sisson. Is not the criticism to be applied rather to the latter system than to the former?

Mr. THURSTON. That is the fact.

Mr. DAVIS. You go upon the theory that if anybody else in the United States Government service receives such salaries your employees should receive the same?

Mr. THURSTON. There is something in the theory, but I do not say that that is my theory. Naturally, however, if you are to employ trained people, you must pay them as much as they get elsewhere in order to get them.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What do these \$720 people do?

Mr. THURSTON. Those are the regular business positions in our office. I have a stenographer and typewriter in the group. Others are in the general clerical group. They are mentioned here. May I submit for the record a detailed statement showing why these clerks are needed? I have a detailed statement showing why we ask for them.

Mr. DAVIS. You might make a general statement in regard to it now.

Mr. THURSTON. If you care for more details in regard to the clerical situation, I might say that in the pay-roll division of our financial office the work is going to be increased by the operation of the retirement law which goes into effect on March 15. Under the present law, the number of salary computations is around 100,000.

Mr. DAVIS. You can insert in the record the detailed statement you have prepared in regard to the proposed increase in the clerical force.

Mr. THURSTON. I will do so.

(The matter above referred to is as follows:)

STATEMENT AS TO ASSIGNMENT OF NEW CLERKS REQUESTED IN THE ESTIMATES FOR 1921.

New positions.—One at \$1,600; four at \$1,500; four at \$1,200; nine, class four, \$720.

Assignment of new clerks to the business force.—Nine distributed as follows: Pay-roll service, 1; personnel, 1; requisitions, 1; audits, 2; property accounting, 4.

The retirement law causes heavy increased demand in the matter of audits and pay roll. Property accounting in so far as the compiling of records and reports for the District government is concerned, is absolutely impossible until additional force is obtained. For several years we have been able to do nothing more than simply keep an initial record of receipts and expenditures, but have been unable to make proper property returns as intended by law. The District authorities have understood the situation and have not pressed the educational authorities. They now ask that a return be made for the current year. It will be impossible to make this return and handle the regular business of the school system unless additional force is granted.

Assignment of remaining clerks.—To the junior high schools, two. These are new high schools, opened this year. They are without any clerical assistance.

Statistics office, one. This office has only one employee at the present time. It is absolutely impossible to properly digest statistics which are coming in and make them really useful to the school system.

To supervisory officers, six. Last year through the help of Congress, it was possible to assign half-time or less of a clerk to each of the supervising principals. These general officers handle large divisions of grade schools for administrative purposes. A number of them control 14 or 15 buildings and from 5,000 children up. The administrative responsibility is in many ways extremely heavy and makes larger demands than that of the average high-school principal. High-school principals are supplied with clerks. Supervising principals should be supplied at once in order that these general officers may give their time to their important educational and administrative duties and may be relieved so far as possible for purely routine clerical work. Certain of the general officers at the Franklin School have no regular clerical assistance. These clerks are asked to meet so far as possible the situation thus created.

As detailed explanation of the needs of our business department, which we are earnestly seeking to build into an efficient organization, there is submitted a memorandum addressed to the superintendent of schools by the chief accountant.

STATEMENT SHOWING INCREASE IN ROUTINE WORK OF OFFICE OF FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING FROM JULY 1, 1915, TO JUNE 30, 1919, BY FISCAL YEARS.

The following statements will show need for additional clerks in office of finance and accounting:

PAY ROLL DIVISION.

Work of this division has materially increased over previous year, as shown by following statement of number of pay rolls prepared, audited, and submitted:

From July 1, 1918, to Dec. 31, 1918.....	129
From July 1, 1919, to Dec. 31, 1919.....	164

Work of this division will be further increased by operation of retirement law as shown by following statement of the approximate number of salary computations per annum:

Under present law.....	105,684
Under retirement law.....	126,362

One clerk is now assigned to this division, assisted by part time of clerk assigned to personnel division. The full time of two clerks will be required to keep current the work on pay rolls after the retirement law becomes operative.

PERSONNEL DIVISION.

The number of changes in personnel have increased from 1,247 during the fiscal year 1915-16 to 3,755 during the fiscal year 1918-19. One clerk is assigned to this division. Part time only is given to reporting changes in personnel. Remainder of time is given to auditing substitute service payments, assisting in preparation of pay rolls, adjusting nonresident cases, and performing stenographic work.

With operation of retirement law whole time of one clerk will be required for personnel division, because in order to operate this law individual personnel records must be retained for 2,064 employees. One additional clerk will therefore be required.

REQUISITION DIVISION.

The number of requisitions prepared and submitted to the purchasing officer have increased from 895 during the fiscal year 1915-16 to 1,359 during the fiscal year 1918-19. From July 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919, 755 requisitions have been prepared and submitted. This is a substantial increase over number prepared and submitted during same period of the previous fiscal year.

The number of requisitions examined and submitted to the stock rooms have increased from 6,681 during the fiscal year 1915-16 to 7,720 during the fiscal year 1918-19. From July 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919, 6,414 requisitions have been examined and transmitted. This is almost as large as the entire number handled during the preceding fiscal year.

One clerk is assigned to this division, assisted by part time of a clerk assigned to the record division. The full time of two clerks will be required to keep current the work on requisitions.

RECORD DIVISION.

The number of papers sent to this division for filing has increased from 20,125 during the fiscal year 1915-16 to 47,767 during the fiscal year 1918-19. The work is approximately two years behind. Only part time of one clerk is now available. The entire time of one clerk must be provided in order to keep the records current.

AUDITS AND ACCOUNTS DIVISION.

One clerk is now assigned to this work. He has under his charge approximately 1,400 ledger accounts and is required to audit approximately 3,500 vouchers annually. No additional clerical help will be required in this division unless it should be decided that the individual ledger accounts of teachers required by the retirement law shall be maintained in this office. Should this action be taken it will be necessary to open approximately 2,100 individual accounts which must be posted monthly. This will require the services of two additional clerks.

PROPERTY DIVISION.

One clerk is now assigned to this division whose duty is to verify delivery of material to the public school system and to make preliminary audit of approximately 3,500 vouchers annually.

On December 12, 1919, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia ordered that the public schools submit property returns under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1915, on July 31, 1920, as of June 30, 1920, and that thereafter these returns be submitted annually. Under this order it will be necessary for this office to open and maintain approximately 200 individual property accounts, each account to cover approximately 19,000 different articles. These accounts must be posted daily. Four additional clerks will be required.

Summary.

	Present force.	Additional clerks.
Pay roll division.....	1	1
Personnel division.....	1	1
Requisition division.....	1	1
Record division.....	1	1
Audits and accounts division.....	1	1
Property division.....	1	4
Total personnel.....	6	9

¹ If individual ledger accounts under retirement law are to be maintained.

² If individual ledger accounts under retirement law are to be maintained. Otherwise 7 additional clerks will be required.

The foregoing estimate contemplate an increase from 6 to 13 or 15 clerks.

R. O. WILMARTH, *Chief Accountant.*

Statement showing increase in routine work of Office of Finance and Accounting from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1919, by fiscal years.

	1916	1917	1918	1919
Number of pay rolls prepared, audited, and submitted to the auditor of the District of Columbia.....	116	145	245	309
Number of salary adjustments on pay rolls.....	1,247	1,996	3,426	3,755
Number of requisitions prepared and submitted to the purchasing officer of the District of Columbia.....	895	1,149	1,320	1,359
Number of vouchers audited and approved.....	3,419	3,241	3,383	3,490
Number of requisitions on stockrooms examined and transmitted.....	6,681	6,141	7,328	7,720
Number of invoices and schedules of expenditure received, verified and approved.....	13,514	20,402	22,840	24,600
Number of ledger accounts opened and posted.....	774	1,419	1,405	1,407

ADDITIONAL CLERKS.

(See p. 396.)

Mr. Sisson. How many new clerks do you ask for here?

Mr. THURSTON. These are in two groups. There are nine in this first statutory group, and there are nine in the group on page 100. The first group are at different salaries, and the minor clerks are listed on page 100 as a general basic group like teachers.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you made any special effort to advance the bill that has been introduced and referred to the legislative committee concerning the raising of the salaries of teachers, etc.?

Mr. THURSTON. I have not taken that up, except as I have talked in a general way before civic bodies on the need for increased salaries. I agreed with the board on that bill, and I presume it will come up in some way for general argument. At that time I presume we will take up the details of it.

Mr. DAVIS. I do not think that the bill has progressed very far in the District Committee.

Mr. THURSTON. We have heard nothing from it.

Mr. DAVIS. I question whether it will be taken up for the present at least.

Mr. THURSTON. May I ask whether that bill would have to be handled by the District Committee before it could be taken up here?

Mr. DAVIS. Not necessarily, but I really wish that it had been.

Mr. Sisson. You understand, this committee would be in this attitude: Many of these salaries are now subject to points of order—that is, the raises that have already been made in the bill. For instance, the basic salary fixed by law is very much less than the basic salary fixed in the current appropriation act and estimated for in this bill; so that in the event there is any controversy about it on the floor, and there is no telling what may happen in a body of 435 men, points of order would lie against some of these salaries.

Mr. THURSTON. I am not so much concerned as to which committee shall handle it, so long as it is handled somehow, because the teacher situation is a very vital one in the school system.

ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item relates to the attendance officers. You ask for an increase of five at \$900 each.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes. At present we have nine officers. Five of these are in white schools and four in the colored schools. We are asking for the additional force simply because we find it absolutely impossible to do all the necessary follow-up of absent children with the force we have. The present force is able to investigate only the marked cases of children illegally out of school; they can do very little in following up investigations of violations of the law or in looking into conditions generally in the community.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you a law on the subject of attendance?

Mr. THURSTON. We have. All children must be in school up to the age of 14.

Mr. DAVIS. That is compulsory?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; that is a compulsory law.

Mr. DAVIS. And it is the duty of these attendance officers to see that they are in school?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir; that is about all they can do at present. They are doing a tremendous amount of work. They follow up the extreme cases that the teachers report to them, cases of the habitual truant, and cases of more or less long absences that the teachers are doubtful about. The difficult cases require many visits to the homes of the children. They sometime require the taking of a case to court. The officers are so few in number that they can not become

thoroughly familiar with the districts they attempt to cover. What we are seeking to do is to get a sufficient force to enable us to put a person in each school district of the city and let that person become thoroughly familiar with the neighborhood, families, and so on.

Mr. Sisson. How many districts have you?

Mr. THURSTON. We have approximately 11 districts and then a number of special groups that have to be followed up independently.

Mr. DAVIS. You now have nine officers?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. And you want five more?

Mr. THURSTON. We need five more very much. I think that number would give us an efficient working force. These people last year in the white schools alone, made 4,284 visits. I have a long statement of their work here.

DUTIES OF ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.

Mr. Sisson. Suppose you read a portion of that and let us get some idea about what they do.

Mr. THURSTON. The total number of truant and absentee cases reported to the white attendance officers was 3,774—and, as I say, they report only the serious cases, because those are the only cases to which they can give attention—the number of visits made to parents was 3,089, to schools 447, where they are following up children and making indirect visits, a grand total of 4,284. They had to serve court notices on 48 people; they had to report to other agencies, such as the Associated Charities—they work with all the organizations in town—67 cases; to the child labor office 6; they had to handle in court 20 cases, juvenile cases, and 45 cases before the chief probation officer; they secured the return to school of 2,856 children, and the number of children who never returned, either working, under age, leaving town, and so on, was 918. Those figures have relation to the white schools; the colored figures run very much along the same line, that is, the officers having to do with those schools are busy every minute of the time.

Mr. Sisson. How many of these attendance officers do you assign to white schools and how many to colored schools?

Mr. THURSTON. Five to white schools and four to colored schools at the present time. We believe very positively that these salaries are altogether too low. We have difficulty in getting the type of people who can do the work. It takes a good deal of judgment and tact to handle many of the cases, as you can well understand. That is particularly true in attempting to secure the attendance of a child without going into court. Under all of the circumstances we have asked for an increased number at the highest salary.

Mr. Sisson. Where do they get information as to the names of the children?

Mr. THURSTON. The teachers make reports.

Mr. DAVIS. Are there more of these cases, in proportion, among the colored children than among the white children?

Mr. THURSTON. There were 1,424 in the colored schools as against 3,774 in the white schools. I should say they were running fairly along the same percentage, although I have not looked into that particularly.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is there a punishment prescribed against the parents for the nonattendance of children?

Mr. THURSTON. As I recall, a parent can be punished through the juvenile court for the deliberate withholding of a child, but I do not remember just the details of the statute.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do you say the case goes into the juvenile court as against the parents?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is the punishment in the shape of a fine?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; but I do not recall the details.

Mr. DAVIS. There is a child-labor law in the District of Columbia, is there not?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Prohibiting child labor?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Does that have a tendency to keep the children in school?

Mr. THURSTON. That undoubtedly has a tendency to keep the children in school. There is a protection there from the fact that the employer is in danger if he employs a child under age, which forces the child to the child labor office to get a permit.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The fact that parents can be punished by the juvenile court is not sufficient to compel the attendance of the children, but you have to employ attendance officers to go around and make them come back?

Mr. THURSTON. That is practically the case.

Mr. Sisson. I suppose you often have truant children, so that the parents are really not responsible for their absence from school?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir; and a follow-up on the part of an attendance officer brings that condition to light. We have certain cases that are rather hard to handle, especially where the situation is difficult in the home and a child is kept home to help and the parents do not understand the law. In such cases we have to go in and use persuasive powers to get the child back.

Mr. BUCHANAN. These attendance officers, then, are virtually detectives to ferret out absent children?

Mr. THURSTON. Partly that, yes; though they work in a fine spirit and handle the vast majority of cases without the necessity of going into court.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The question in my mind is whether a visit to the parents would not have the effect of sending a child back to school.

Mr. KRAMER. We get cases very often of parents who believe that they need the services of their children, and in such cases real work has to be done to convince those people of the value of keeping those children in school, so that it is more in the nature of constructive work on the part of the agents than it is a detective proposition.

Mr. Sisson. Suppose a parent has very small means and actually needs the services of the child—the mother is not strong or is a widow. Is there any provision in the law which would permit such a child to stay out of school, especially under those exceptional circumstances?

Mr. THURSTON. There is no exception in the law, as I recall, and those are the hard cases which we have to handle.

Mr. Sisson. I can conceive of cases where it would be absolutely necessary for the parents to keep a child out of school for the purpose of assisting in the home.

Mr. THURSTON. We are able now and then to let a case of that kind go along, that is, where the parents can guide the child. Sometimes we can arrange to have the child study at home for a little while, and in that way we can tide over a few cases. There are other cases which we can help out through the Associated Charities.

Mr. Sisson. Then there is a good deal of common sense to be exercised in the enforcement of this law?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir; an immense amount, and you can not purchase as much as you want for \$600.

Mr. Sisson. Do not some of these attendance officers get a greater salary than that?

Mr. THURSTON. Some get \$600, some \$800, and only one has been getting \$900, but the new ones we are asking for are at \$900. We would have asked more but for the limitation on increases in salaries in the estimates, because we think that is too low a rate.

TEACHERS.

ADDITIONAL NUMBER.

Mr. DAVIS. For how many additional teachers are you asking?

Mr. THURSTON. We are standing by our estimates, plus—

Mr. DAVIS (interposing). How many do you ask for regardless of the number you were allowed in the deficiency bill?

Mr. THURSTON. One hundred and forty-eight, besides those allowed in the deficiency bill. We should change the total figures here, and we are doing it, for the reason that the number allowed in the deficiency bill will be more than absorbed in simply taking care of the overpressure that actually exists.

Mr. Sisson. How many were you given in the deficiency bill?

Mr. THURSTON. Sixty-six.

Mr. DAVIS. Did you not get some principals?

Mr. THURSTON. Two principals, making a total of 68.

Mr. DAVIS. And the amount appropriated for that purpose was how much?

Mr. THURSTON. I do not recall the amount of money. They cut the total considerably because it was for only a small fraction of the year.

Mr. DAVIS. The annual rate, I am informed, was \$69,520, and the deficiency bill allows you \$23,173.33.

Mr. THURSTON. It would mean, of course, next year, if they were continued, a \$69,000 proposition. Those 68 will be absorbed and we could absorb a good many more just to take care of the pressure due to that 4,500 increase.

Mr. DAVIS. In addition to that number you want 148?

Mr. THURSTON. That is the proposition now; yes, sir. Mr. Kramer has worked out that detail quite at length.

Mr. DAVIS. And you have not estimated for the additional 68 allowed in the deficiency bill from March to June?

Mr. THURSTON. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. If you want them to continue hereafter there should be an estimate.

Mr. THURSTON. We feel they must be continued but we did not know quite what the procedure should be to get the matter before you.

Mr. DAVIS. I understand the deficiency bill only allows you those 68 from the 1st of March until June?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. If you want those continued do you not think that this committee ought to have an estimate?

Mr. THURSTON. The committee ought to have these figures changed.

Mr. DAVIS. I think we ought to have a specific estimate as to these 68 if you want to continue them on the roll after that time.

Mr. THURSTON. Sent in as a special estimate?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, I think so.

Mr. THURSTON. We can get that to you promptly.

Mr. Sisson. If you take into consideration the 68 and 148 you ask for now, making 216 places, how much will that increase the total you have in this bill of 2,183? Will it increase that number?

Mr. THURSTON. It will increase that number by 68.

Mr. DAVIS. I am inclined to believe that this estimate ought to come through the Treasury Department?

Mr. Sisson. Yes; it should, but that would be a mere matter of form.

Col. KUTZ. I think the commissioners will, in due course, submit such an estimate but not until the deficiency bill has been signed by the President. We submitted similar estimates in connection with the police and fire departments but we did not do it until the new law had been enacted.

Mr. DAVIS. You ask for 2,183 teachers?

ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL FOR M'KINLEY HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. THURSTON. If I may interrupt, I can explain item by item as we reach the specific paragraphs, if you wish that, but there is an additional item that would properly come in on page 96, and which we are transmitting through the Treasury. It is a single position, the need for which has developed this year in connection with the extreme overcrowding, and we wish to know whether we shall speak of that at this time.

Mr. DAVIS. You may.

Mr. THURSTON. We will submit the exact wording, but we desire to have inserted on page 96 a provision for an assistant principal of the McKinley School. The simplest way to insert it would be to say two assistants for the Central and for the McKinley schools. The statement of Mr. Daniel, the principal of the school, seems to explain clearly why this is necessary, and I would like to read it. The McKinley is our big white manual training school and has had a tremendous increase in enrollment this year. The enrollment of the McKinley last year was 1,060 and the enrollment this year is 1,320. It was rather crowded last year and it is very seriously crowded this year. The statement of Mr. Daniel is as follows:

The administrative work has increased to such an extent that it is impossible for one man and a clerk to do what ought to be done in a school of this size. The amount of routine detail is so great that no time or energy is left for the consideration of the

larger educational problems. The situation has been made most acute by the present overcrowded condition of the school and the heavy programs put upon the teachers. Assistance that was formerly asked of them can no longer be expected, while the administrative work is correspondingly greater. Crowded conditions bring increased difficulties in program making, discipline, supplies, and many other factors of an administrative nature. The enrollment is now 1,300 and the faculty numbers 61. The building has been added to three times, the last addition being as large as the original building, but no addition has been made to the administrative force. The school is now a larger institution than most of the colleges in the United States. It is no longer a one-man job and I am forced to ask for speedy relief to protect the interests of the school. The Central High School, with 2,600 students, has two assistant principals and three clerks. The Dunbar, with no more pupils than McKinley, is to be provided with an assistant principal.

If the Committee agrees.

I feel that I am reasonable and entirely justified in making this request and most sincerely hope that you will give it every possible consideration.

Mr. SISSON. That is not in this bill now?

Mr. THURSTON. No; that is not in this bill.

Mr. SISSON. But will be in the estimate you are submitting?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes. The request, I am sure, is a very reasonable one, because the principal is now being taxed beyond his capacity. The item might be included very properly with the assistant principalship of the Central High School item, I suppose, two assistant principals for Central and McKinley.

Mr. DAVIS. This assistant would follow the provision for an assistant principal at the Central High School?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you suggest in the way of salary?

Mr. THURSTON. It would have to be what it has heretofore been for all of the assistants. Dr. Van Schaick calls attention to the first paragraph in relation to the principal of the Central High School. The present wording is "Provided, that the present principal of the Central High School shall be placed at a basic salary of \$3,000 per annum and shall be entitled to an increase of \$100 per annum for five years." It would seem to us that ought to be standard legislation and that the word "present" should be stricken out.

Mr. DAVIS. Farther down on the page I notice this language:

Provided further, That an employee heretofore transferred from another position in the service of the board of education to the position of assistant principal of the Central High School shall not suffer a decrease of salary by such transfer.

Do you want that language to remain?

Mr. THURSTON. We think that language should remain.

Mr. KRAMER. But the word "heretofore" should be stricken out, and it should apply to all assistant principals. Our situation is that the \$1,800 salary given there is lower than the salary of some of the teachers in the school system, and very often when we are going to select an assistant principal we find that some of the outstanding people who have earned distinction can not be put in the position without a loss of salary.

FOR TRANSFER OF EMPLOYEE TO POSITION OF ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL
WITHOUT DECREASE IN SALARY.

Mr. SISSON. What language do you suggest?

Mr. KRAMER. I suggest that you strike out the word "heretofore."

Mr. DAVIS. Read that as you would like to have it.

Mr. KRAMER (reading):

Provided further, That an employee transferred from another position in the service of the board of education to the position of assistant principal of the Central High School shall not suffer a decrease of salary by such transfer.

It is simply to allow a selection from among the upper grade of teachers without penalizing the teacher. This particular provision was put in because the man who was really carrying on much of the work of the Central High School would have actually lost money in becoming the assistant principal, and of course that is not in your contemplation, I judge, and certainly not in ours.

Mr. SISSON. It would simply give them an assistant principal's salary?

Mr. KRAMER. That is it exactly. The idea is that we would like the privilege of picking out one of those superior teachers and putting him in at the proper salary.

Mr. SISSON. So that his salary would not be reduced?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. So that if he were getting \$2,300 at the time of the transfer he would still get \$2,300?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS, AND NUMBER OF PUPILS PER TEACHER.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Thurston, I have figured that altogether you would have 2,251 teachers, based on what you request in this bill.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How many students do you estimate you will teach?

Mr. THURSTON. That has to be answered in two or three ways. The classroom teacher is the governing factor, and the classroom teacher in the grades ought not, in the common opinion of educators the country over, have more than 40 pupils, that being the number she can teach effectively.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How many of these teachers are classroom teachers or actually teach?

Mr. THURSTON. The total you name includes principals.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It does not include all the principals?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; it is all included in the total at the top of page 96, and that includes special teachers of music, physical training, and so on.

Mr. SISSON. They are not included in this list, are they?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; they are all included.

Mr. SISSON. You mean music teachers too?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; every teacher we have. Every teacher and every principal is listed in that total.

Mr. BUCHANAN. 2,251, figured on the basis of 58,000 students, would give you 25 to the teacher; but what I wanted was to get at general results.

Mr. THURSTON. That is exceedingly difficult to get. If I recall correctly we have 261 special teachers who are not classroom teachers, but music teachers, drawing teachers, physical culture teachers, manual training teachers, and so on. They come right out of that; all the directors come out of that.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You mean principals?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; all the principals, the assistant principals, the directors and the assistant directors.

Mr. BUCHANAN. For the record I wish you would file a statement showing those who do not actually teach and those who do.

Mr. THURSTON. We can give you that.

(The matter above referred to is as follows):

Statement—Pupils per teacher, 1919.

Total number of teachers in current act including 68 allowed in second deficiency; 2,103.

Employees carried under caption "teachers" whose duties are chiefly directive or supervisory, hence not properly chargeable on a basis of pupils per teacher: Grades, 21; high schools, 30.

Teachers who teach in sections the pupils of other teachers. Their work represents supplementary education to the work given by the other teachers, hence they are not properly chargeable on a basis of pupils per teacher: Grades, 266; high schools, 36.

Total number "teachers" high and normal schools	421
Teachers not on "pupils per teacher" basis	66
Teachers on "pupils per teacher" basis	355
Total enrollment high, normal and high school grade in junior high schools ..	9,279
Pupils per teacher high, normal and high school grade in junior high schools ..	26.1
Number "teachers" grade schools	1,682
Teachers not on "pupils per teacher" basis	287
Teachers on "pupils per teacher" basis	1,395
Enrollment graded schools	51,860
Pupils per teacher graded schools	37.1

Mr. BUCHANAN. And then divide it by the number of children. I take it that 58,000 are too many because you have absences nearly every day, and that the 58,000 represents actual enrollment.

Mr. THURSTON. It works that way. I appreciate the fact that there is oftener a desire to work it out on the line that you are discussing. The grade teacher ought to have not more than 40 pupils and the high-school teacher, in the common understanding, ought not to have more than 30. The high-school teacher takes a particular subject, as, for example, English, and she has five classes in English, one group after another. In that way she handles from 150 to 250 personalities. Of course, there is a limit to the number of pupils that she can teach effectively. In the upper years, owing to the distribution of courses and the relatively small student body, classes are necessarily small.

Mr. DAVIS. One teacher goes from one class to another?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir; in that subject.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You know the number of teachers who actually teach. One may teach more than 40 or more than 50, going from class to class. For instance, that teacher of English may teach more than 100 in English, but you can divide the number by the number of teachers, each teaching her respective classes—

Mr. Sisson (interposing), What Mr. Buchanan wants to know is what I am trying to get at, and I made the same calculation before he asked the question. Now, if you eliminate those that do not teach at all—that is, the supervisory teachers—and take those who actually teach, and if my calculation here is correct, it would be about 25½.

Mr. BUCHANAN. A little over 25½.

Mr. Sisson. Some teachers would have 25 and others 24.

Mr. KRAMER. There are certain teachers who teach children but who do not thereby, or because of that teaching, relieve other teach-

ers of responsibility for certain groups. For instance, the manual-training teacher has a shop, and we send to him 4 groups of 15 boys each, and he teaches those 60 boys in manual training.

Mr. BUCHANAN. On one subject?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir; one subject. They are charged to another teacher, but they come out in these groups of 15 and take manual training. Here, for instance, is a teacher in a room with 40 children, and she sends them once a week to this manual-training school, or 15 of those children, and there are 15 of them being taught by 2 teachers. There is a duplication there. If you will eliminate all of those people—

Mr. BUCHANAN (interposing). I do not want to eliminate any teachers if they teach. Now, there is only so much done, whether you divide it up among different teachers of different subjects, because that does not make any difference on the whole.

Mr. KRAMER. It does not make any difference, but in justice to the number of teachers required to operate the system—

Mr. Sisson (interposing). Suppose you reduce it to an absurdity. If you should divide your subjects finely enough, you might get it down to the point where you would have as many teachers as pupils, and that, of course, would be an absurdity. There ought to be a general average of teachers as related to pupils. I agree thoroughly with the proposition that no teacher ought under any circumstances to have more than 40 pupils.

Mr. THURSTON. Yet half of our graded teachers have more than 40.

Mr. Sisson. I think that should be the maximum. I think you have a scientifically arranged corps of teachers, and if the pupils are properly assigned to the classes, with the classes properly divided and the periods properly divided, taking the basis as 40 pupils, you could then increase the number of teachers to do the very character of work that you speak of, and that increase ought to be taken up in the leeway between 30 and 40 pupils, so that you would have an average of about 30 pupils per teacher. I think you have a scientifically arranged corps of teachers, and if your classes were properly arranged and the periods properly arranged, you ought to have about 30 pupils to the teacher. Now, if you will take the reports from the various experts on this subject, you will find that they agree that that is the economical average. If you go above that, you get inefficient work, and if you have less than that number, you get less teaching than you ought to have for your money. That has been the experience of most of the scientific educators who have endeavored to work this problem out. Of course, the taxpayers' side of it should be taken into consideration. If you put the overhead charge against 30 children, you can pay a reasonable salary, but if you multiply your teachers to a greater extent than that, you must reduce the salaries, because the taxpayers could not stand it otherwise. This system here happens to be *suigeneris*, because you have the Federal Treasury to fall back upon.

Mr. DAVIS. There is one question I omitted to ask a while ago. In case you transfer one of your \$1,800 teachers to a \$2,300 position, that would naturally increase the salary of that \$1,800 teacher to \$2,300, and I want to know out of what fund that would be paid.

Mr. THURSTON. Out of the longevity fund that exists now.

USE OF ASSEMBLY HALLS, GYMNASIUMS, ETC.

Mr. DAVIS. Another matter that has been discussed considerably, and I have no doubt it will be raised on the floor of the House, is this: We have some very magnificent school buildings in the city of Washington, and we have some that are not so good, but I am informed that in nearly all of those buildings there are large reception rooms, in some instances the reception rooms being very large. Now, in case of a rush of pupils, or an overflow of pupils, is there any way by which they could be taught in a part of those reception rooms?

Mr. THURSTON. I recall one school where they are using little rooms. There are certainly others also.

Mr. DAVIS. Here are 150 buildings, and it is said nearly all of them have large reception rooms.

Mr. THURSTON. The reception rooms or teachers' rooms are small, as a rule, and not properly lighted and arranged for general instruction. We are using the assembly rooms more and more.

Mr. DAVIS. I am informed that some of those assembly rooms are very large.

Mr. THURSTON. There are not more than 15 of them. There are only about 15 graded buildings that have assembly rooms.

Mr. DAVIS. Take the Central High School, and there you have a large one.

Mr. THURSTON. I am glad you raised that question. The Central High School is so crowded that often as many as 10 different classes or sections are spotted over that assembly hall for study. It is used for a study hall. It ought not to be done, because one can not have ink, proper light, or proper working conditions. We have classes in the Central High School in the galleries of the gymnasium. We have in high schools classes going into the laboratory as their home section room in the morning, where they ought not to go.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How many high-school buildings have you?

Mr. THURSTON. Seven.

Mr. DAVIS. I understood you to say that there are 15 permanent buildings in the District of Columbia that have assembly rooms?

Mr. THURSTON. That is an estimate, but it is practically exact.

Mr. BUCHANAN. From what you say, you must need high-school buildings.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir; we need it desperately, and it is the first thing we have on the building program.

PORTABLE BUILDINGS.

Mr. Sisson. How many portable buildings did you put up?

Mr. THURSTON. I think 79 is the total number.

Mr. Sisson. You had \$200,000 authorized for that purpose, did you not?

Mr. THURSTON. We had \$225,000 authorized.

Mr. Sisson. How many portable buildings did you have before you got that \$225,000?

Mr. THURSTON. I think the old original number was 19 or 20.

Mr. Sisson. How many did you put up out of the \$225,000, or did you use all of the \$225,000?

Col. KUTZ. Practically all of that money has been obligated. They were put up in two groups of 40 and 20, making 60 buildings put up within the last two years.

Mr. Sisson. I was endeavoring to ascertain whether or not you had taken advantage of these portable school buildings to relieve the congestion which is to be later remedied by the erection of permanent buildings.

Mr. THURSTON. I am afraid we will not catch up with it. The pressure is coming so fast that as new buildings are erected these portable buildings will simply be moved to other points where there is extreme stress.

Mr. Sisson. Then we have not squandered any money in building them?

Mr. THURSTON. You have not squandered any money in that way by any manner of means.

Mr. Sisson. You will recall that there was an inhibition imposed upon the school authorities here in the procurement of brick, lumber, lime, cement, and other building materials, because there was a war embargo upon them.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir; all of the items for buildings in here were items authorized by Congress four years ago, but which were tied up because of the embargo and the increased cost of construction.

Mr. DAVIS. There has been no appropriation made for these buildings?

Mr. THURSTON. Appropriations have been made for all of these, but they have been hung up because of war conditions. The buildings were needed two or three years ago.

Mr. Sisson. There has been a good deal of criticism of Congress and of the school authorities because of the conditions that the war brought about. Now, that criticism in regard to the portable buildings was, in my judgment, very unjust and unfair, because we were simply endeavoring to take care of the conditions at that time.

Mr. THURSTON. The school authorities understood that perfectly.

Mr. Sisson. Irrespective of the amount of money that Congress might have appropriated to build those very much needed buildings, you could not have built them because they would not allow you to have the labor and material.

Mr. KRAMER. We had to get a war priority in order to build the first portables. We had to go to the War Industries Board and get a priority in order to build the first portable buildings.

Mr. Sisson. I think the record ought to show the fact that there has been no disposition on the part of Congress to deny the District what was needed in the way of school buildings. It certainly was not the desire of this subcommittee to do so.

Mr. DAVIS. Will you add to that that these portable buildings were provided by this committee virtually at the request of the Board of Education?

Mr. THURSTON. There was a conference on the subject. We came in with a building program and had a conference with Mr. Sisson about it.

Mr. DAVIS. We have been criticized for having provided a lot of shacks and shanties.

Mr. Sisson. In addition to that, we discussed with the members of the board of education the question of whether or not they could

secure labor and materials. Because of the war conditions it was impossible to build anything except portable buildings. It was not due to any desire on our part not to relieve the very much congested condition of the schools, but the buildings were not constructed because of conditions that we could not control. Notwithstanding the fact that we had actually appropriated the money, you could not get the buildings within the appropriation. If we had increased the appropriations—and we discussed that at the time—there was no assurance that we could get the buildings.

Mr. THURSTON. The only thing that we could do during the war period was to construct the portable buildings.

PERMANENT BUILDINGS.

Mr. DAVIS. Going back to these permanent buildings, is there sufficient labor and material at your disposal to go on with that construction?

Col. KUTZ. There is no doubt about it. It could have been done even during the current fiscal year. During the calendar year 1919 the building operations in the District of Columbia aggregated seventeen or eighteen million dollars. We could during that year have been building permanent school buildings, and we can do it this next year. Congress last year not only appropriated for portables, but also authorized some increase in the original appropriations that had been made for some more important buildings, the increase being 50 per cent of the original estimated cost. It gave authority to the commissioners to proceed when they could proceed at not to exceed 50 per cent in excess of the original estimated cost. The expected slump in the price of labor and building materials did not take place, so that while you gave us some additional funds toward these permanent buildings, we have not yet been able to go ahead.

Mr. DAVIS. It was unwise, in your opinion, to go ahead at that time under those conditions?

Col. KUTZ. I do not say that it was unwise. I think if I had realized what the conditions would be, instead of asking an increased authorization of 50 per cent, I would have asked for an increased authorization of 100 per cent.

Mr. Sisson. Our guess at that time and the guess of the District Commissioners was that we ought to be able to construct these buildings at an increased cost of 50 per cent.

Col. KUTZ. It was the expectation of the commissioners that prices would be so reduced with the opening of the spring-building season in 1920 that we would be able to go ahead with the permanent building program.

Mr. DAVIS. The program we mapped out then was satisfactory to everybody.

Col. KUTZ. It seemed to be the wise thing to do at that time.

Mr. Sisson. My idea in developing these facts is to show that the school authorities and Congress, with the best lights before them, were doing what they thought was the right and proper thing.

Mr. THURSTON. The school authorities appreciated the fact that it was the only thing to be done during the war period.

Mr. Sisson. And since that time, the best guess was that the original authorization should be increased 50 per cent in order to take care of the increased cost of labor and materials, but it failed to do it.

Mr. THURSTON. I was no guesser on that.

Mr. Sisson. The committee and the engineer commissioner were doing the best guessing they could.

Mr. DAVIS. And that was with the approval of the board, according to my recollection.

Mr. BUCHANAN. There is some new language at the bottom of the page.

FOR LONGEVITY PAY FOR PRINCIPALS OF NORMAL, HIGH, AND MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOLS.

Mr. DAVIS. You have the following new language at the bottom of page 96:

Provided, That the principals of the Normal, High, and Manual Training High Schools, other than the Central High School, now in the service of the public schools, or hereafter to be appointed, shall be placed at a basic salary of \$2,500 per annum and shall be entitled to an increase of \$100 per annum for five years.

As that seems to be a question of salary, I think that, perhaps, we had better delay it until we can ascertain from the legislative committee what they intend to do about that subject.

Mr. THURSTON. The board has asked that for many years.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that the basic salary now?

Mr. THURSTON. \$2,500 is the basic salary.

Mr. KRAMER. When they received that salary the longevity was taken from them. They are the only people in the service who do not get longevity. This is really an act of justice, and not merely a raise in salary.

Mr. DAVIS. Then, perhaps, the committee could entertain the proposition now without waiting for any authorization from the legislative committee.

Mr. KRAMER. These men were getting a certain fixed salary, with longevity, and the basic salary was changed. The basic pay of all the teachers was changed, but in this specific case the longevity feature was dropped out. Whether it was the intention of Congress to do that, or not, we do not know.

Mr. DAVIS. It was probably because they were getting \$2,500 a year.

Mr. KRAMER. We simply ask to have it put back. It does not mean more money in our appropriation, but it simply means an authorization.

Mr. DAVIS. Ultimately it will mean more money.

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The other principals of the high schools get the same longevity as formerly?

Mr. KRAMER. The principal of Central High School does get longevity.

Mr. BUCHANAN. At the same rate?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Your idea is that this is a discrimination against these principals?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir; they are the only people in the system from whom it was taken away.

Mr. Sisson. There was a considerable increase made from the basic salary. My recollection is that the basic salary was \$2,000, and instead of making the teachers wait for five years to get \$2,500, that salary was given at one jump. In other words, they received the basic salary plus the maximum longevity, which made \$2,500.

Mr. KRAMER. But at the same time the teachers' salaries were increased, and they were allowed to keep their longevity.

Mr. Sisson. At the time there was universal satisfaction with it.

Mr. DAVIS. When we increased the basic salaries, it was the desire of this committee the help out the lower-grade teachers. It was mainly to increase the salaries of the lower-grade teachers in preference to raising the basic salaries of the higher-grade teachers, because the cost of a pound of butter is the same to one as to another. That was the desire of the committee, and I think we succeeded pretty well at that time, and especially in the case of the lower-grade teachers. These people now receive, including the bonus, \$2,740, and if this provision were allowed the longevity would also apply.

Mr. KRAMER. They would simply get their \$100 a year.

Mr. Sisson. That would result in the teachers who were getting \$2,600 not receiving the bonus. Such a teacher would lose the \$240.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How many principals does this apply to?

Mr. THURSTON. Ten would be involved.

Mr. DAVIS. Would not that work an injustice, with the \$2,500 teacher getting more pay, because of the addition of the bonus, than the \$2,600 teacher?

Mr. THURSTON. I do not quite understand that.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, the teacher with the basic salary of \$2,500 would receive, because of the bonus, \$2,740.

Mr. KRAMER. Under the present regulation of the bonus they could never get enough to make \$2,740.

Mr. DAVIS. The \$2,600 teacher could not get it at all.

Mr. KRAMER. He would only get \$140. The \$2,600 man would get \$2,740.

Mr. THURSTON. He would get that proportion of the bonus.

Mr. KRAMER. He would still get \$2,740.

Mr. THURSTON. Our supervising principals get a maximum of \$2,700.

Mr. BUCHANAN. These men would get \$2,800 in three years.

Mr. THURSTON. Our supervising principals receive at the present time a maximum of \$2,700, and they are allowed a bonus of \$40, making \$2,740.

FOR AN ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL FOR DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL—DEAN OF GIRLS.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking for this language:

Two assistant principals, one of whom shall be dean of girls of the Central High school, and one of whom shall be dean of girls of the Dunbar High School, at \$1,800 each.

Mr. THURSTON. One of those positions is now in service and we are asking for a new one for the Dunbar High School, which is the largest colored high school and at present has only the one principal.

Mr. DAVIS. One of these assistant principals is now in existence?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, the one at the Central High School.

Mr. DAVIS. And you are simply asking for another one at the Dunbar High School.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; the Dunbar is the leading colored high school and has an enrollment of 1,347 pupils.

Mr. Sisson. About half as many as the other school?

Mr. THURSTON. But the Central High School has two assistant principals.

Mr. Sisson. But the Dunbar High School is about half as large?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. You are only asking for one assistant principal at the Dunbar High School?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; it has none at present. One of the teachers is assigned as the teacher in charge of the girls and given certain duties in that connection.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the difference in the school attendance?

Mr. THURSTON. The enrollment at the Dunbar High School is 1,347—it is a big composite high school performing a great variety of work—and the enrollment at the Central High School is 2,695, which is just about double.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the enrollment at the Western High School?

Mr. THURSTON. The enrollment there is 752.

Mr. DAVIS. They do not have an assistant principal?

Mr. THURSTON. No. The only one with an assistant principal to-day is the Central High School, which, of course, is double the size of any other.

Mr. DAVIS. You say the Dunbar High School has an enrollment of about 1,300 and the Central High School of 2,600?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir. We are asking for two assistant principals, one at the McKinley and one at the Dunbar.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the enrollment at the McKinley school?

Mr. THURSTON. One thousand three hundred and twenty.

Mr. DAVIS. About the same as at Dunbar?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir. When they get that size and have the variety of work that a modern high school has, the administrative burden is exceedingly heavy and relief of some kind is really needed. The Dunbar prefers it in the form of a dean of girls, while the McKinley, which is largely a boy's school, wants an assistant principal. I think both of those are easily justified on administrative grounds.

CHANGE OF DESIGNATION.

Mr. DAVIS. The next change you make is that of striking out the words "assistant director" and inserting the word "director" and the words "in the colored schools," making the sentence read, "director of primary instruction in the colored schools."

Mr. THURSTON. That is a request we have made several times and it is purely in wording. The assistant directors, so called—and the matter comes up on the next page also—are the directors of that work in the colored school; they are not assistants to the white director, but work independently in an independent organization. It is simply carried this way because the organic act mentioned them

as assistants. They have asked many times that they be given a recognized title in their own school system.

Mr. DAVIS. There is no increase in salary?

Mr. THURSTON. No.

Mr. DAVIS. And no new places are contemplated, the only thing being a change in designation?

Mr. THURSTON. That is all; changing the name to conform to their actual relation to their own system. On page 98 the same factor appears. These assistant directors right through are the colored directors in those schools.

Mr. DAVIS. There is no increase in salary?

Mr. THURSTON. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. It is just simply a change in designation?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. I notice you insert the word "hereafter" after the words "*Provided, That,*" in the first item appearing on page 98. What is the reason for the insertion of that word?

Mr. THURSTON. That is so that after this year that whole paragraph may be dropped. There have been a number of these items carried in the bill and repeated year after year, and this will simply shorten the bill.

Mr. DAVIS. In other words, making it permanent law?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. It very frequently occurs that we are asked to do that thing.

Mr. THURSTON. Step by step paragraphs have been cut out of this bill in that way.

Mr. DAVIS. You ask to change the designation of "assistant supervisor" to "supervisor"?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the same as you have mentioned heretofore?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. There is no change in the amount and no additional employments?

Mr. THURSTON. No.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You say that these assistant directors are provided for in that way in the organic act?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; they are mentioned as assistants in the organic act.

Mr. BUCHANAN. If that is so this paragraph would be subject to a point of order, because there is no such position as director in the organic act, and this would be new legislation.

Mr. DAVIS. On page 96 you ask for 10 instead of 8 principals of normal, high, and manual training high schools. Does the record show why you ask for this increased number?

Mr. THURSTON. No; and that is a fair question. They are for the two junior high schools that we had to organize this year and provided for in the deficiency bill. It is for the purpose of continuing them after June that we ask for this increase of two.

Mr. Sisson. They have been allowed in the deficiency bill?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS IN HIGH AND MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOLS.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking for an increase in the number of heads of departments in normal, high, and manual training high schools, promoted for superior work, group B of class 6. You now have 28 and you are asking for 35.

Mr. THURSTON. The law provides for the advancement of seven people each year into that group. That is a regular statute provision, independent of the appropriation bill, that not exceeding seven may be promoted into superior classes of high-school teachers, and in accordance with that we are granted from year to year an increase in that number.

Mr. Sisson. Why should it be objectionable to any worthy teacher to provide that longevity pay should be dependent upon the certification of good work by the superintendent of the schools?

Mr. THURSTON. I am not quite sure of your question.

Mr. Sisson. We endeavored to do something of that sort once before but the teachers became uneasy about it and somebody made a point of order. We provided in this bill that the longevity pay should be an earned pay; that it should be gotten by virtue of efficiency and not by virtue of simply hanging on.

Mr. THURSTON. You are speaking of the general longevity principle?

Mr. Sisson. Yes. The promotion to which you have just referred is a promotion by virtue of merit, is it not?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Why should not that principle apply to the entire school system? The efficient teacher could have no objection to it, but only the inefficient teacher. I recollect that when Mr. Hamilton and the other members of the school board appeared before this committee at that time there was quite a discussion about it and it was incorporated as an item in the bill.

Mr. THURSTON. I believe the superintendent is on record as being in favor of having the power to withhold longevity in special cases.

Mr. Sisson. As the teachers become more efficient they are entitled to more pay, but in order that the longevity may not appear in a wrong light it should not be given to the inefficient teacher, especially if you fix the basic pay at a reasonable amount. Now, if by virtue of efficient work the teachers get the longevity, it seems to me the desire on the part of every teacher to be efficient would be stimulated.

Mr. THURSTON. The vast majority would go right on.

Mr. Sisson. It would only affect a few?

Mr. THURSTON. Very few.

Mr. Sisson. But it would be a stimulus to the entire system.

Mr. THURSTON. At one time we assumed we had authority to do that—that is, withhold longevity—and we did it once or twice. It had a good moral effect, but it was ruled against by the courts, I believe.

Mr. DONOVAN. It went to the comptroller and the comptroller decided in that case that the board of education was without authority to withhold longevity; that their remedy was to dismiss a teacher if she was inefficient, but that they could not deprive the teacher of the longevity increase.

Mr. THURSTON. I recall an interesting case of a teacher whose longevity pay was stopped. It had the effect of bringing home to that teacher the effect of her inefficiency and resulted in her becoming a very efficient one. It might not always work that way. But I think the vast majority of teachers do go on and improve in their value to the system for a good many years through the experience they get.

Mr. Sisson. After they have reached a certain stage of efficiency their basic salary, plus the longevity, would continue, but in order to reach that efficiency there should be some stimulus along the line.

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. How would you measure that? There is where they disagree among themselves. They do not have any agreement as to the method of measuring efficiency. I agree with you fully in principle, but I heard you ask the question: "Why should any teacher object to a provision of that kind?" And the answer which must be made is that the teachers are not at all in agreement among themselves as to the methods of measuring efficiency. There is no subject in the public-school system that I know of which causes more bitterness.

Mr. Sisson. There is a great deal that could be used in a determination of efficiency; first, as to the temperament of a teacher in handling the children, whether they are studious or not, whether the pupils advance, and whether you have trouble with them. There are various methods of measuring efficiency.

Mr. DAVIS. But who is to determine the efficiency?

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. That is the question; who is to rate them?

Mr. Sisson. That involves administrative action, and an administrative officer could do that if he were at all competent. If it were not difficult to succeed in life tramps would be successful, and the difficulties we overcome are the things which make men great administrative officers.

GROUP A—CLASS 6.

Mr. DAVIS. The next change is in group A of class 6, where you ask for 359 instead of 334.

Mr. THURSTON. I should like to have Mr. Kramer take up the detailed increases, if you will allow him to do so. He has been working on the personnel, while I have been working on other things.

Mr. KRAMER. This provides for 25 additional teachers in the high schools. The normal increase in our high schools runs around about 1,200 children, and this would simply take care of the normal increase which we might expect—that is, when we add the pupils who are coming in and subtract the pupils who are going out we anticipate a sufficient normal increase to fully demand these 25 teachers. In our deficiency estimates we asked for an appropriation to cover 50 teachers in the high schools, but were granted 25.

Mr. Sisson. You are talking about the last item on page 98?

Mr. KRAMER. No; the next to the last item.

Mr. DAVIS. You say you were granted 25 in the deficiency bill?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes; and we asked for 50. We could have used every one of those 50 and could have justified the use of them. The 25 teachers granted us in the deficiency bill will be absorbed within a few days after they are granted, and will be absorbed after having denied the high school principals teachers for which they have asked.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you expect to be able to get these teachers at the salaries proposed?

Mr. KRAMER. We are going to attempt to get these teachers.

Mr. THURSTON. We have a hard time getting teachers, but we do get them after working over a long period. We had the experience last year for four months of having an average of 100 inquiries per day out of which we obtained one teacher.

Mr. DAVIS. Has there been any overtime work at all?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; there has been some.

Mr. DAVIS. Does that overtime devolve on the superintendent?

Mr. THURSTON. The superintendent simply normally works overtime; that is a part of the job. The board of examiners are heavily taxed.

Mr. DAVIS. For eight hours?

Mr. THURSTON. Eight hours off and eight hours on, as a rule.

Mr. DAVIS. This does not add to the total?

Mr. KRAMER. It is included in the total sum. All the increase is carried in the total sum.

Mr. DAVIS. To what schools are these 25 to be distributed?

Mr. KRAMER. To seven high schools and two junior high schools.

Mr. DAVIS. Can you name them?

Mr. KRAMER. The high schools and junior high schools?

Mr. DAVIS. Will you name them.

Mr. KRAMER. Eastern, Western, Central, McKinley, Business, Dunbar, Armstrong, Miner Normal, Wilson Normal, the white Junior High School, and colored Junior high School.

TEACHERS OF CLASS 5.

Mr. DAVIS. In class 5 you have 136 teachers and want 189, at \$1,000 each. Did you get any increase in the deficiency?

Mr. KRAMER. We got an increase of 16.

Mr. DAVIS. Then, you have already obtained them?

Mr. KRAMER. Including what we have already obtained in the deficiency bill, this total item would stand 58 additional instead of 53. It is the only case where there is a duplication between the deficiency bill and the regular bill.

Mr. Sisson. I do not understand you. You had 136 before you got any in the deficiency bill?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir; and there are 53 additional asked here, of which 11 are duplications. That is to say, we shall use in the deficiency bill 11 salaries of class 5 which will obviate the use of 11 salaries here. In other words, in high school salaries we are asking 25, and we got 25 in the deficiency bill, but for next year we shall have to ask for an aggregate of 50 additional—that is, 25 to take up what we used in the deficiency and 25 for next year. As applied to this group, we shall not have to ask you for 16 additional to this number. We are asking 53 here, and we got 16 in the deficiency bill. We shall not ask you for 69 salaries, but shall ask you for 58 salaries.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Three more than you ask in the bill?

Mr. KRAMER. Five more than we ask in this bill.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Including the 16?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir; because 11 of the 16 were obtained in the deficiency bill, and will meet the needs that these 53 were to meet.

Mr. DAVIS. In other words, you will ultimately want, instead of 189, 194.

Mr. KRAMER. If that is a correct subtraction of the 11.

Mr. DAVIS. That would be 58 additional.

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You have raised your sights since this estimate was made.

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir. We came in last year and asked for 129 additional salaries.

Mr. Sisson. I must confess that I do not understand you. I do not know how you arrive at your conclusions. However, if Mr. Davis understands it, I will not press it.

Mr. DAVIS. I do not understand it.

Mr. BUCHANAN. As I understand it, they need five more than they put in when they made their estimate.

Mr. KRAMER. In spite of the fact that we got 16.

Mr. BUCHANAN. When you made these estimates you did not have the 16.

Mr. KRAMER. No, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You thought you would need 189 teachers?

Mr. KRAMER. The number is 53.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Now you find you will need 58?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You think you will need five more?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. THURSTON. There are two factors that enter into this: First, we did not get enough increase last year, and, in the second place, we have an absolutely abnormal increase in the student enrollment.

Mr. DAVIS. Did you not know that when you made the estimates?

Mr. THURSTON. No, sir; we had no conception of the way it would run. We thought that there would be a heavy increase, but we had no idea that the increase would be so marked.

Mr. KRAMER. These estimates were made the week school opened, and were submitted in October.

Mr. DAVIS. It is a question of whether we will allow 55 or 58.

Mr. BUCHANAN. With the 16.

Mr. DAVIS. That will include the 16. The 16 will expire in June.

Mr. KRAMER. If you give us the 58, it will perpetuate the 16 we have in the deficiency bill.

Mr. Sisson. Suppose you take these figures as they appear here.

Mr. KRAMER. We are asking 189 in class 5 instead of 136, and that is a difference of 53. That is the original estimate.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the estimate you made last October?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir. Since then we were given 16 teachers in that class, to be immediately absorbed in the school system.

Mr. DAVIS. That would only last until next June?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir. We are asking you for 53 plus 5, or 58 additional places.

Mr. Sisson. You have now 136 in class 5, plus 16 granted you in the deficiency bill?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. That makes 152. Originally you asked for 189.

Mr. KRAMER. We shall ask for 194.

Mr. Sisson. You have simply changed your mind?

Mr. KRAMER. No, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You have since making the original estimates?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir; since making the original estimates.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It means five more teachers.

Mr. DAVIS. Five more than they asked for in the estimates that were submitted in October.

Mr. Sisson. I was endeavoring to figure it out so as to get at what you formerly asked for.

TEACHERS OF CLASS 4.

Mr. DAVIS. You ask an increase from 498 to 518 teachers of Class 4.

Mr. KRAMER. We shall ask there for 531 because of the deficiency.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You say you ask them because of the deficiency: Allowing you positions in the deficiency bill ought not to make you ask for more here. It is because you need more teachers, is it not?

Mr. KRAMER. The deficiency bill takes care of that only for this year.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I understand that.

Mr. KRAMER. This increase is estimated for the prospective needs next year.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I understand that, but you are not asking it because of the deficiency bill granting you a part of what you now estimate you want, but it is because you need more teachers.

Mr. DAVIS. You want to perpetuate the provision carried in the deficiency bill?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. THURSTON. The increase is asked because of the increased enrollment.

Mr. DAVIS. You have asked for an increase over your October estimates, but that is not asked in consequence of the deficiency bill giving you additional teachers, is it?

Mr. KRAMER. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Is it because of the actual needs that you have ascertained and that you anticipate will arise during the year 1921?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Therefore, the deficiency proposition really has nothing to do with this?

Mr. KRAMER. No, sir.

Mr. Sisson. This bill is to take care of the next fiscal year?

Mr. DAVIS. Since making your original estimates you have ascertained that in addition to what you estimated originally, you will require these places, and that is regardless of what you obtained in the deficiency bill.

Mr. THURSTON. The increase is due to the increased enrollment. The increase was around 1,200, but we are having now an increase of 4,500. That makes an abnormal situation.

Mr. DAVIS. Did you get any additional teachers of class 4 in the deficiency bill?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir; 13, and we are asking for 531 here.

Mr. DAVIS. Instead of 518?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. You had 498 teachers of that class?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And now you want 531, or an increase of 33 in all?

Mr. DAVIS. The total increase is 33.

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. You have changed your October estimate by increasing it by 13?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, you have increased in the deficiency by 20, which makes 33 in all.

Mr. KRAMER. We have increased this estimate by 13. Our deficiency was 13.

Mr. Sisson. You already have 13 in the deficiency, and now you want 20 more, making 33.

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. You perpetuate those obtained in the deficiency bill. In other words, by getting 33 now, you perpetuate the number that was obtained in the deficiency bill?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir.

TEACHERS OF CLASS 3.

We want class 3 to stand as it is. We meet the need in class 3 by the resulting salaries we obtain in class 4.

Mr. DAVIS. They did not give you all that you asked for in these other classes in the deficiency bill.

Mr. KRAMER. Only one-half.

Mr. DAVIS. In class 3 your original estimate was 563, and you want that estimate to stand?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. That is a difference of 20.

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir.

TEACHERS OF CLASS 2.

Mr. Sisson. You want 10 more of class 2.

Mr. KRAMER. We need 384 instead of 374.

Mr. DAVIS. You have increased your original estimate?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir; we have increased it by 10.

Mr. DAVIS. Did you obtain any of this class in the deficiency bill?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir; 10.

Mr. DAVIS. How many additional would that be altogether?

Mr. KRAMER. Twenty altogether.

TEACHERS OF CLASS 1.

Mr. DAVIS. You have 90 of class one and you want 100 of that class?

Mr. KRAMER. We shall ask for 102.

Mr. DAVIS. You obtained two in the deficiency bill?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir. One thing to be borne in mind is that this is more nearly an increase for two years than for one year.

Mr. Sisson. You want eight more in this bill, do you not?

Mr. KRAMER. No, sir; in this group.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You want 12 more altogether?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir; 12 more altogether.

Mr. Sisson. You have secured two in the deficiency bill?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. And you want 10 more?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir.

SPECIAL BEGINNING TEACHER IN NORMAL SCHOOL.

Mr. THURSTON. I think all of us in the school system agree to strike out the next item for a special teacher in the normal schools at \$800. I thought it was stricken out in the estimates. It is a special position and it represents more nuisance than value. It is an odd salary and an odd position, and I think its elimination would be an advantage.

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. The Board of Education struck it out upon the recommendation of the superintendent.

Mr. THURSTON. It was provided for in the organic act and it has been a continual nuisance. It provided a means of putting in the normal schools a teacher with less than the regular requirements for normal school teaching.

Mr. Sisson. You make teachers out of them finally?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir; in part, or to secure a grade teacher capable but without college training. But I think normal school teachers should be teachers at the start.

LIBRARIANS AND CLERKS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is under the head of librarians and clerks at minimum salaries, as follows: Ten librarians in high and normal schools in class 5, at \$900 each.

Mr. THURSTON. There is no change in that item, but there is a change in the number of clerks of class 4, 39 instead of 30. That is the balance of the clerical force we recommend, and I will outline that in my complete statement that was suggested this morning, showing exactly where we want to place each one and the duties. The librarians are unchanged, and this is simply a group of clerks that goes with the rest of the clerical force.

Mr. DAVIS. And you will include that in your statement?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir; I will show the need for each one.

VACATION SCHOOLS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is vacation schools, and there you ask for an increase from \$14,000 to \$25,000. I wish you would give us some reason for this quite extensive increase.

Mr. THURSTON. Fundamentally the reason for it is the fact that we were absolutely unable to meet the demands on the vacation schools last year. The vacation schools are run for a period of six weeks of intensive work under selected teachers. These schools are for pupils who have failed and who want a chance to make up in their work.

Mr. DAVIS. Explain a little more in detail what a vacation school is.

Mr. THURSTON. It is a school which is organized to run during the summer months, open to pupils in the regular public day schools who wish an opportunity to make up failures that have come to them in their regular school work.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you take in others than those who attend the regular schools?

Mr. THURSTON. No; I do not recall any other cases; they are open to public-school pupils.

TEACHERS.

Mr. DAVIS. Who are these teachers?

Mr. THURSTON. The teachers are the teachers in the regular public-school service, selected for the vacation work, and they receive pay for that extra work.

Mr. DAVIS. Additional to their regular salaries?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir. In a way they are in the same status as night-school teachers.

Mr. DAVIS. What salaries do you pay them?

Mr. THURSTON. The high-school teachers are paid \$4.50 a day for the 30 days, which is \$135.

Mr. DAVIS. Of course, they still draw their regular salaries?

Mr. THURSTON. They got their regular salaries in 10 installments during the regular school term from September to June, and this vacation school comes in July and August.

Mr. DAVIS. They do not draw their regular salaries during that time.

Mr. THURSTON. No; they are paid in 10 installments.

Mr. SISSON. Their salaries are divided into 10 payments?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir; under the law.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You say the high-school teachers are paid \$4.50. What are the other teachers paid?

Mr. THURSTON. The grade teachers \$3 a day; the grade principal \$4 a day, and the high-school principal \$6 a day; that would be a maximum of \$180. It is just for the actual days of service.

Mr. DAVIS. I want to understand this. You say the payments are divided into 10 monthly payments?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Suppose a teacher gets \$2,000 a year; you would simply let them work during the regular school term, but they would get the \$2,000 in 10 monthly installments?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir. This work is extra work; it comes during the period when there is no regular school; it is when they have an absolute vacation and is extra pay for extra service. It is, in a sense, overtime pay for overtime service.

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. There is another type of pupil interested in these schools which the superintendent will clearly recognize.

Mr. THURSTON. I was coming to that in a minute.

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. Will you speak of that, Mr. Thurston?

Mr. THURSTON. There are two types of pupils entering into this proposition; first, pupils who have failed and who have a chance to make up the work and, second, pupils who desire to get ahead and complete their training in a shorter number of years.

Mr. SISSON. Suppose you had a boy 14 or 15 years old who, under the law, would not be compelled to go to school and he was at work; would you prohibit that boy from taking advantage of a vacation school?

Mr. THURSTON. No; if he were entitled to be accommodated in a day school he would have the right to come into a vacation school.

Mr. Sisson. Then these vacation schools cover every class of pupil in the regular day schools?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Such a boy would be entitled to attend a vacation school although he did not go to a regular school?

Mr. THURSTON. Certainly, but I do not recall any case of that kind. However, if such a case presented itself it would not be stopped.

NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING VACATION SCHOOLS.

Mr. Sisson. Have you any record as to the number of children who attended these schools?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes. Last year we had two summer high schools, one white and one colored. The white school, which was at the McKinley school, accommodated a total of 942, very nearly the normal enrollment of the school in the daytime; of that number the percentage of boys who passed was 80.6 and the percentage of girls was 83.5, showing a very material number getting through their work and saving repetition. The total of the colored high school was 436, and of that number 71 per cent of the boys passed and 60 per cent of the girls.

Mr. DAVIS. 436 was the daily attendance?

Mr. THURSTON. The total number of pupils carried through the course of six weeks. In addition to the two high schools there were 13 grade centers, 9 white and 4 colored. The total attendance at the white grade centers was 1,573 and 410 colored; at the white centers 254 boys and 275 girls passed successfully to higher classes, which is a pretty heavy number, as you see; in the colored grade centers 45 boys and 108 girls passed, making a total of 682 who were saved from repeating work in the grades.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

(See p. 431.)

Mr. Sisson. How many teachers did you have?

Mr. THURSTON. In the white high school there were 31, including the principal, and at the Dunbar there were 13, including the principal; in the grades there were 54 all told.

Mr. DAVIS. Do the principals superintend this in any way?

Mr. THURSTON. A general officer who receives 12 payments does it without any extra pay. Our supervising principal, in charge of special schools, was assigned by me to the oversight of vacation schools. He is on the 12-payment plan, that is, he gets his pay right through the year. I simply assigned him to that work and he had no extra pay for it.

Mr. DAVIS. The teachers were the only ones who received the extra pay?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you get any voluntary subscriptions outside of this appropriation?

Mr. THURSTON. In the beginning, the vacation schools were started largely with funds collected through gifts, and so on. That was an unsatisfactory way, and an unnecessary strain on the school system, to raise money, and we felt it was very properly a matter for public support, and developed as a public support matter in other cities.

Mr. DAVIS. Would you object to a subscription coming from anybody?

Mr. THURSTON. I do not suppose we would turn it down if it came, but, frankly, I think it is a public school matter.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you had any offers of voluntary subscription lately?

Mr. THURSTON. I do not recall any since we have had any amount of public funds. I think it can be demonstrated that there is not only a saving in students' lives, but that the vacation school prevents pupils from repeating work, and therefore enables them to go through school more quickly; it reduces crowding in the schools, and it is also an actual saving in money. It costs something to educate a graded pupil; I think it is around \$30 a year, aside from the building cost. Here are 700 pupils who are saved repetition of work, and in that way you will save a good part of your appropriation, and as to the high schools, I think it would work out, in actual figures, as actually saving the Government a great deal of expense.

Mr. DAVIS. Why do you strike out the word "playgrounds"?

Mr. THURSTON. That was stricken out through more or less of an understanding with the committee, as you may recall, because there was an overlapping of the work of the municipal playgrounds. We used to have an appropriation which applied to vacation schools and playgrounds, but now there has been a separation.

Mr. DAVIS. You have separated the two?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Can you put in the hearings the amount you paid to the teachers of different grades who taught in the summer schools?

Mr. THURSTON. In 1919?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Yes.

Mr. THURSTON. I do not know what we paid them, but I can find it out and submit it. I will be glad to submit that for the record.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Also include the amount paid per day.

Mr. THURSTON. Very well.

(The matter above referred to is as follows:)

Statement showing amount paid to the employees in the public vacation schools and playgrounds during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, including salary and bonus:

JANITORS.

The following employees are employed during the day in the public schools:

1, at \$1.	\$1. 00	1, at \$7.	\$7. 00
1, at \$1.50.	1. 50	1, at \$8.	8. 00
3, at \$2.	6. 00	1, at \$10.	10. 00
1, at \$2.50.	2. 50	4, at \$12.50.	50. 00
1, at \$4.	4. 00	1, at \$13.	13. 00
9, at \$4.50.	40. 50	4, at \$22.	88. 00
1, at \$5.	5. 00	23, at \$30.	690. 00
1, at \$5.50.	5. 50	1, at \$37.50.	37. 50
1, at \$6.50.	6. 50	Average payment, \$17.74.	

The following employee was not employed during the year by the United States, the District of Columbia, or in the public schools: One, at \$22.

TEACHERS.

The following employee was also employed by the District of Columbia: One, at \$57.50.

The following employees were also employed in the public schools:

1, at \$3.	\$3. 00	1, at \$62.50.	\$62. 50
1, at \$17.50.	17. 50	1, at \$70.	70. 00
1, at \$22.50.	22. 50	1, at \$73.75.	73. 75
1, at \$30.	30. 00	28, at \$75.	2,100. 00
2, at \$52.50.	105. 00	1, at \$84.	84. 00
1, at \$57.50.	57. 50	1, at \$107.50.	107. 50
1, at \$59.	59. 00	3, at \$110.	110. 00
9, at \$60.	540. 00	Average payment, \$69.09.	

The following employees were not employed by the United States, the District of Columbia, or in the public schools:

1, at \$35.....	\$35. 00	1, at \$62.50.....	\$62. 50
1, at \$47.50.....	47. 50	4, at \$75.....	300. 00
1, at \$55.....	55. 00	3, at \$100.....	300. 00
1, at \$57.50.....	57. 50	1, at \$110.....	110. 00
10, at \$60.....	600. 00	Average payment, \$68.15.	

RECAPITULATION OF PAYMENTS.

Janitors also employed in public schools.....	\$976. 00
Janitors not employed in United States, District of Columbia, or in the public schools.....	22. 00
Teachers also employed in the District of Columbia.....	57. 50
Teachers also employed in public schools.....	3, 662. 25
Teachers not employed in United States, District of Columbia, or in the public schools.....	1, 567. 50
Total.....	6, 285. 25

RECAPITULATION OF AVERAGE PAYMENTS.

Janitors also employed in public schools.....	17. 74
Janitors not employed in United States, District of Columbia, or in the public schools.....	22. 00
Teachers also employed in the District of Columbia.....	57. 50
Teachers also employed in the public schools.....	69. 09
Teachers not employed in United States, District of Columbia, or in the public schools.....	68. 15

PER DIEM RATES.

Vacation school principals.....	5. 00
Vacation school teachers.....	(¹)
Supervisor of industrial work.....	4. 00
Playground directors.....	2. 50
Playground assistants.....	2. 00

NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

(See p. 429.)

Mr. Sisson. Did not the figures you gave a few moments ago refer to the teachers employed last year?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; there were 54 grade teachers and 44 high-school teachers, making a total of 98.

Mr. Sisson. Last year?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. They were employed out of this \$14,000?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. If this increase to \$25,000 were allowed you could double your force, could you not?

Mr. THURSTON. We should do so. We have demands from every quarter for the establishment of additional vacation schools.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that the reason you have asked for an increase?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. So that you can double the number of your teachers?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. I merely want to interject one sentence, that there is a remarkable community demand for this sort of thing, and the good that is done by taking hundreds of boys and girls off the streets, boys and girls who are in good physical condition and who can stand the extra work, and give them this amount of education in the summer, is a very great step forward.

Mr. DAVIS. It is voluntary on their part?

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. It is purely voluntary. There has been nothing more striking to me than to visit these vacation schools and ask them why they happen to be there instead of at play; in one case it is a boy who failed and wants to make good, and in another case it is a boy who wants to shorten his course and get to work quicker. I look forward to a very great enlargement of this kind of thing, and the present Board of Education looks forward to using these big school plants during a longer period of the year than we are now using them.

Mr. DAVIS. Is the fact that you have so many in these vacation schools attributable to a lack of school accommodations in the public schools during the year?

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. I do not think so, but Mr. Thurston can answer that.

Mr. THURSTON. It is not because the children are shut out from these schools, but I think the increased number of very large classes increases the number of pupils who are deficient, because there is a maximum which can be safely and effectively taught.

Mr. DAVIS. As a matter of fact, the real basis of this thing is to allow those who are deficient to catch up.

Mr. THURSTON. That is fundamentally one part of it, and the complement of it is the pupil who wishes to get ahead and save a year or so in the time it takes to get through school. The vacation high school has helped many regular pupils to get through high school in three years instead of four.

LONGEVITY PAY.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item relates to longevity pay. In times past the committee has been at a loss to find out the actual working of this longevity.

Mr. SISSON. It has been utterly impossible for the school authorities to tell us exactly how much they needed for longevity pay, and there are many reasons for that. It depends on the number of changes among the teachers, resignations, and how many entrances you have.

Mr. DAVIS. Is it customary for you to apply for a deficiency in connection with longevity?

Mr. THURSTON. We have a deficiency item before the deficiency committee now.

Mr. DONOVAN. Of \$46,000.

Mr. DAVIS. Did you have a deficiency last year?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; we had a deficiency, but I do not recall the amount.

Mr. BUCHANAN. In 1919 there was a deficiency appropriation of \$72,000.

Mr. THURSTON. I know there must be some adjustment of this item most years.

Mr. DAVIS. I see that in 1915 you had a deficiency of \$10,500; in 1916, \$31,864; in 1917 and 1918 you had no deficiency whatever, and in 1919 you had a deficiency of \$72,000.

Mr. THURSTON. That is not actually in the bill.

Mr. DONOVAN. It is before the House committee.

Mr. DAVIS. I wish you would make a precise statement as to the meaning of the longevity pay.

Mr. THURSTON. Longevity pay is the amount granted for service and experience to teachers and certain officers in the school system.

Mr. DAVIS. It works automatically?

Mr. THURSTON. It works automatically for a certain number of years. The number of years for which longevity pay is granted varies in different salary groups.

Mr. DAVIS. What is that variance?

Mr. THURSTON. In classes 1 and 2 the teachers have longevity pay at \$25 a year. Beginning with the third class it is 10 years at \$25; in the fourth class, 10 years at \$30; in class 5, 10 years, \$40; in class 6a, the High School, it is 8 years at \$100; in class 6b it is 3 years at \$100. Then, in addition, certain of the officers receive longevity increments. The supervising principals have \$100 a year for five years, and the directors have \$100 a year for five years. That covers the main groups.

Mr. DAVIS. What does the superintendent get?

Mr. THURSTON. The superintendent has no longevity pay, nor does the assistant superintendent. There is no longevity increase for janitorial service. A longevity increase is allowed to the lowest-paid clerks, the \$720 basic people.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How much?

Mr. THURSTON. \$30 a year for 10 years.

Mr. DAVIS. The janitors are not included?

Mr. THURSTON. The janitors are not included.

Mr. DAVIS. Why were they excluded?

Mr. THURSTON. I do not know.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you think they ought to be included?

Mr. THURSTON. The janitors are not mentioned in the original organic act. They are provided for separately, and the whole longevity proposition has covered only those provided for in the organic act. Ordinarily, upon appointment, the teacher is placed at the lowest salary of her class.

Mr. DAVIS. How about the engineers?

Mr. THURSTON. They have no longevity at all.

Mr. DAVIS. None of the mechanics, the electricians, or employees of that class have longevity?

Mr. THURSTON. No; no one who is performing what might be termed engineering or janitorial duties.

Mr. DAVIS. It is limited to teachers?

Mr. THURSTON. Limited to the educational force and the clerks; I think that is all.

Mr. Sisson. Those engaged in teaching?

Mr. THURSTON. That is, those in regular school work, varying with the teacher's class, and it is automatic. If in the high schools, an appointee may be placed for past experience. A teacher who comes to us from another city, who passes the examination, and is appointed and has had four years' experience in another city is not appointed at the basic salary of \$1,060 but at \$1,460, based on her experience.

Mr. Sisson. I suggest that you put in the record the section of the statute applicable to this question.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Has not that statute been amended?

Mr. THURSTON. There have been certain modifications. I think I can collect all those.

Mr. DAVIS. Would it be much trouble?

Mr. THURSTON. No; we are governed by those.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

AN ACT To fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, approved June 20, 1906, with notation of amendments.

NOTE.—Original act in first column. Amendments in second column.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That on and after July first, nineteen hundred and six, all children of school age being instructed in the schools of the District beyond the second grade shall be given a whole school day's session.

SEC. 2. That the control of the public schools of the District of Columbia is hereby vested in a board of education, to consist of nine members, all of whom shall have been for five years immediately preceding their appointment bona fide residents of the District of Columbia, and three of whom shall be women. The members of the board of education shall be appointed by the Supreme Court judges of the District of Columbia for terms of three years each, except that the original appointments under this act shall be as follows: Three for one year, three for two years, and three for three years, and members shall be eligible for reappointment. The members shall serve without compensation. Vacancies for unexpired terms, caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by the judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The board shall meet for organization within thirty days after appointment. They shall appoint a secretary, who shall not be a member of the board, and they shall hold stated meetings at least once a month during the school year, and such additional meetings as they may from time to time provide for. The organization meeting and all meetings whatsoever thereafter shall be open to the public, except committee meetings dealing with the appointment of teachers.

No appointment, promotion, transfer or dismissal of any director, supervising principal, principal, head of department, teacher or any other subordinate to the superintendent of schools shall be made by the board of education except upon the written recommendation of the superintendent of schools.

The board shall determine all questions of general policy relating to the schools, shall appoint the executive officers hereinafter provided for, de-

fine their duties, and direct expenditures. All expenditures of public funds for such school purposes shall be made and accounted for as now provided for by law, under the direction and control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The board shall appoint all teachers in the manner hereinafter prescribed and all other employees provided for in this act.

The board of education shall annually on the first day of October transmit to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia an estimate in detail of the amount of money required for the public schools for the ensuing year, and said commissioners shall transmit the same in their annual estimates of appropriations for the District of Columbia with such recommendations as they may deem proper.

Hereafter the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall not submit, nor shall the Secretary of the Treasury transmit, to Congress regular annual estimates for expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for any fiscal year that shall exceed in the aggregate a sum equal to twice the amount of the total estimated revenues of the District of Columbia for such fiscal year. Said estimates shall take into consideration and embrace all charges against the said revenues arising under appropriations other than the regular District of Columbia bill. Such annual estimates shall not be published in advance of their submission to Congress at the beginning of each regular session thereof. (Act of March 3, 1909.)

Sec. 3. That the board shall appoint one superintendent for all the public schools in the District of Columbia, who shall hold said office for a term of three years and who shall have the direction of and supervision in all matters pertaining to the instruction in all schools under the board of education. He shall have a seat in the board and the right to speak on all matters before the board, but not the right to vote.

The board shall have power to remove the superintendent at any time for adequate cause affecting his character and efficiency as superintendent.

The board, upon the written recommendation of the superintendent of schools, shall also appoint one white assistant superintendent for the white schools and one colored assistant superintendent for the colored schools. The white assistant superintendent, under the direction of the

superintendent of schools, shall have general supervision over the white schools, and is specifically charged, under the direction of the superintendent, with the unification as far as may be practicable, of the educational work of the white high schools and of all academic and scientific subjects in the McKinley Manual Training School and the Business High School.

The colored assistant superintendent, under the direction of the superintendent of schools, shall have sole charge of all teachers, classes, and schools in which colored children are taught. And he is specifically charged, under the direction of the superintendent, with the unification, so far as may be practicable, of the educational work of the colored high schools, and of all the academic and scientific subjects of the Armstrong Manual Training School. And he also shall be charged specifically, under the direction of the superintendent, with the unification of the educational work of the intermediate grades of the colored schools.

The board, upon the written recommendation of the superintendent of schools, shall appoint a director of intermediate instruction for the white schools who shall have charge under the direction of the superintendent of the unification of educational work of grades five to eight, inclusive.

There shall be appointed by the board a supervisor of manual training who, under the direction of the superintendent, shall have supervision of manual-training instruction.

SEC. 4. That the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the board of education of the District of Columbia shall be as follows:

TEACHERS.

Class 1: \$500, \$525, \$550, \$575, \$600.

Class 2: \$600, \$625, \$650, \$675, \$700.

Class 3: \$650, \$675, \$700, \$725, \$750, \$775, \$800, \$825, \$850, \$875, \$900.

Class 1: \$750, \$775, \$800, \$825, \$850.
(Act of Aug. 31, 1918.)

Class 1: \$860, \$885, \$910, \$935, \$960.
(Act of July 11, 1919.)

Class 2: \$750, \$775, \$800, \$825, \$850.
(Act of Aug. 31, 1918.)

Class 2: \$860, \$885, \$910, \$935, \$960.
(Act of July 11, 1919.)

Class 3: \$750, \$775, \$800, \$825, \$850, \$875, \$900, \$925, \$950, \$975, \$1,000.
(Act of Aug. 31, 1918.)

Class 3: \$860, \$885, \$910, \$935, \$960, \$985, \$1,010, \$1,035, \$1,060, \$1,085, \$1,110. (Act of July 11, 1919.)

Class 4: \$800, \$830, \$860, \$890,
\$920, \$950, \$980, \$1,010, \$1,040, \$1,070,
\$1,100.

Class 5: \$950, \$990, \$1,030, \$1,070,
\$1,110, \$1,150, \$1,190, \$1,230, \$1,270,
\$1,310, \$1,350.

Class 6, group A: \$1,000, \$1,000,
\$1,100, \$1,200, \$1,300, \$1,400, \$1,500,
\$1,600, \$1,700, \$1,800.

Class 6, group B: \$1,900, \$2,000,
\$2,100, \$2,200.

Class 4: \$900, \$930, \$960, \$990,
\$1,020, \$1,050, \$1,080, \$1,110, \$1,140,
\$1,170, \$1,200. (Act of July 11, 1919.)

Special class 4: \$720, \$750, \$780,
\$810, \$840, \$870, \$900, \$930, \$960, \$990,
\$1,020. (Act of Aug. 31, 1918.)

Class 5: \$1,000, \$1,040, \$1,080,
\$1,120, \$1,160, \$1,200, \$1,240, \$1,280,
\$1,320, \$1,360, \$1,400. (Act of July
11, 1919.)

Special class 5: \$840, \$880, \$920,
\$960, \$1,000, \$1,040, \$1,080, \$1,120,
\$1,160, \$1,200, \$1,240. (Act of August
31, 1918.)

Special class 5: \$950, \$990, \$1,030,
\$1,070, \$1,110, \$1,150, \$1,190, \$1,230,
\$1,270, \$1,310, \$1,350. (Act of July
11, 1919.)

Class 6, group A: \$1,060, \$1,060,
\$1,160, \$1,260, \$1,360, \$1,460, \$1,560,
\$1,660, \$1,760, \$1,860. (Act of July
11, 1919.)

Provided, That all teachers and librarians and clerks herein provided for shall be entitled to the full amount of any increased compensation granted for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and nineteen regardless of the increase herein made. (Act of August 31, 1918.)

Provided, That all teachers and librarians and clerks herein provided for shall be entitled to the full amount of any increased compensation granted for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and twenty regardless of the increase herein made. (Act of July 11, 1919.)

Kindergarten assistants, class one.
Model teachers of the first and second grades, and of kindergartens, class four.

Teachers of the first and second grades, class two.

Teachers of the third and fourth grades, and kindergarten principals, class three.

Teachers of the fifth, sixth, and seventh grades, class four.

Teachers of the eighth grades, class five.

Teachers of manual training, drawing, physical culture, music, domestic science, domestic art, in the graded schools, classes three to four, inclusive.

Teachers of manual training, drawing, physical culture, music, domestic science, and domestic art in the normal, high and manual training schools, classes four to five.

Assistants to directors of primary instruction, classes four and five.

Head teachers and teachers of normal, high and manual training schools, group A, class six: *Provided*, That teachers of the normal, high, and manual training schools now receiving less than eight hundred dollars, who have not taught five years or more in graded or high schools, shall receive an annual increase not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars until the minimum salary of class six is reached, when they shall thereafter receive the increase provided in said class: *And provided further*, That special beginning teachers in the normal school may be appointed for a two years' probationary period upon the recommendation of the principal of the normal school at a salary of eight hundred dollars for the first year and nine hundred dollars for the second year, and thereafter, if continued, they shall receive the increase provided for in this class.

Heads of departments in high and manual training schools, group B of class six.

Librarians and clerks, classes one, two, and three.

Librarian of the teachers' library, class four.

Teachers not otherwise provided for, classes one to four.

Teachers, librarians, and clerks eligible to more than one class shall be placed in the lowest class to which they are eligible.

Under the provisions of the act of June 26, 1912, teachers of manual training, drawing, physical culture, music, domestic science, and domestic art in the normal, high, and manual training schools were assigned to group A of class six. (See section six

Principals of grade manual training schools, group A, class six. (Act of March 2, 1911.)

Librarians were assigned to a special class five under the provisions of the acts of August 31, 1918, and July 11, 1919.

Clerks were assigned to a special class four under the provisions of the act of August 31, 1918.

This librarian was assigned to a special class five under the provisions of the acts of August 31, 1918, and July 11, 1919.

Hereafter in assigning salaries to teachers of public schools in the District of Columbia no discrimination shall be made between male and female teachers employed in the same grade and performing a like class of duties; nor shall it be lawful to pay, or authorize or require to be paid, from any of the salaries of such teachers any portion or percentage thereof for the purpose of adding to salaries of higher or lower grades; and no such teacher shall be employed as, or required to discharge the duties of, a clerk or librarian. (Act of September 1, 1918.)

SEC. 5. That the board of education shall classify all academic and scientific subjects in the Central, Eastern, Western, and Business High schools, and the McKinley Manual Training School, into eight departments, so that each department shall contain correlated subjects, and the M Street High School and the Armstrong Manual Training School shall be similarly classified into four departments, so that each department shall contain correlated subjects.

Whenever a department includes two or more high schools then the teacher in charge of the department shall be designated "head of the department," otherwise the teacher in charge of the department shall be designated "head teacher": *Provided*, That heads of departments as such have only an advisory capacity in educational matters, and upon all questions shall be inferior in authority to the principal of each particular school: *Provided further*, That no class shall be formed in the high schools with less than 10 pupils, except in the M Street High School in the case of subjects not offered as well in the Armstrong Manual Training School, but this limitation shall not apply to pupils who have already entered upon a continuous course of two or more years.

Under the provisions of the act of July 11, 1919, the establishment of two additional departments in the colored high schools was authorized.

No class in any year of any of the high schools shall consist of less than ten pupils for a period not longer than fifteen days. (Act of June 28, 1912.)

SEC. 6. That the board of education shall arrange all teachers in the classes and groups in the above schedule, except as hereinafter specified.

For the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven, each head of department and teacher shall re-

to be continued in the service. The board of examiners for carrying out the above provisions with reference to examinations shall consist of the superintendent and two heads of departments of the white schools for the white teachers and of the superintendent and two heads of departments of the colored schools for colored teachers. The designation of such heads of departments for membership on these boards to be made by the board of education annually.

Every new teacher at the time of his appointment shall be assigned to a class or group by the board of education on the recommendation of the superintendent of schools, and shall receive for the first year the minimum pay of said class or group. The first year in group A, class six, shall be probationary.

For the purpose of this Act a model teacher shall be held to be a teacher of the first or second grade, or of the kindergarten whose special aptitude for primary teaching makes it desirable to retain him in said grades with the pay of a higher grade.

Teachers of classes one and two shall receive an annual increase of salary of twenty-five dollars for four years, or until the maximum is reached.

Teachers of class three shall receive an annual increase of salary of twenty-five dollars for ten years, or until the maximum is reached.

Teachers of class four shall receive an annual increase of salary of thirty dollars for ten years, or until the maximum is reached.

Teachers of class five shall receive an annual increase of salary of forty dollars for ten years, or until the maximum is reached.

Teachers in group A of class six, after the probationary year, shall receive an annual increase of salary of one hundred dollars for eight years; in group B, of one hundred dollars for three years.

That teachers hereafter employed in the normal, high, and manual training schools may be placed in group A, class six, and receive their longevity increase according to their number of years of experience in teaching in accredited normal, high, or manual training schools. (Act of May 26, 1908.)

That teachers now employed in group A, class six, in the normal, high, and manual training schools, or hereafter to be appointed in the said normal, high, or manual training schools, may be placed in said group A, class six, and receive their longevity in-

crease according to their previous number of years of experience in teaching in accredited normal, high, or manual training schools: *Provided, however,* That nothing contained herein or in the act approved June twentieth, nineteen hundred and six, shall be construed to authorize the promotion or appointment to group A, class six, of teachers of manual training, drawing, physical culture, music, domestic science, and domestic art in the normal, high, and manual training schools, and those who have not passed the required examination and do not possess the qualifications provided in the said act: *And provided further,* That teachers of manual training, drawing, physical culture, music, domestic science, and domestic art in the normal, high, and manual training schools shall continue in classes four and five, and shall be entitled only to the longevity pay provided for in said classes. (Act of May 18, 1910.)

That all teachers of manual training, drawing, domestic science, domestic art, music, and physical culture in the normal, high, and manual training high schools now in the service of the public schools and hereafter to be appointed shall be placed in class six, group A: *Provided further,* That no such teacher shall receive a salary less than that received at the time of the passage of this act: *Provided further,* That hereafter no teacher of any of these subjects shall be appointed without like qualifications to those required of teachers of academic and scientific subjects in the high schools, and that teachers of these subjects now in the service of the public schools and those hereafter to be appointed shall receive their longevity increase according to their previous number of years of experience in teaching in accredited normal, high, and manual training schools. (Act of June 26, 1912.)

The first year of service for all teachers hereafter appointed in the graded schools shall be probationary. (Act of August 31, 1918.)

SEC. 7. That principals of grade-school buildings shall receive for services rendered as such in addition to their grade salary the yearly sum of thirty dollars for each session room in the building.

The term "session room" shall be held to designate a classroom in which the regular work of a class of not less than twenty-five people is carried on.

Principals of normal, high, and manual training schools shall receive

a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, together with an annual increase of one hundred dollars for five years. All such principals shall be appointed at the minimum salary, and each shall have entire control of his school, both executive and educational, subject only in authority to the superintendent of schools for the white schools and to the colored assistant superintendent for the colored schools, to whom in each case he shall be directly responsible.

That the salary of the principal of the Central High School now in the service of the public schools or hereafter to be appointed shall be at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum. (Act of September 1, 1916.)

That the salaries of the principals of the normal, high, and manual training high schools, other than the Central High School, now in the service of the public schools or hereafter to be appointed, shall be at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum. (Act of September 1, 1916.)

Assistant principal, who shall be dean of girls of the Central High School, eighteen hundred dollars: *Provided*, That said assistant principal, hereafter to be appointed, shall be placed at a basic salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, and shall be entitled to an increase of one hundred dollars per annum for five years. (Act of September 1, 1916.)

Assistant principal of the Central High School, eighteen hundred dollars: *Provided*, That said assistant principal shall be placed at a basic salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum and shall be entitled to an increase of one hundred dollars per annum for five years. (Act of August 31, 1918.)

Provided, That an employee heretofore transferred from another position in the service of the board of education to the position of assistant principal of the Central High School shall not suffer a decrease of salary by such transfer. (Act of July 11, 1919.)

DIRECTORS.

SEC. 8. That the salary of the directors shall be as follows: Directors of drawing, physical culture, music, fifteen hundred dollars, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars for five years; domestic science, domestic art, and kindergartens shall receive a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars per year for five years; the assistant directors of drawing, physical culture, music, do-

mestic science, domestic art, and kindergartens, in charge of colored schools shall receive a salary of one thousand three hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars per year for five years; the director of primary instruction shall receive a salary of one thousand eight hundred dollars per year, with an increase of fifty dollars per year for five years; the assistant director of primary instruction, in charge of colored schools, shall receive a salary of one thousand four hundred dollars, with an increase of fifty dollars per year for five years. Directors and assistant directors shall be appointed at the minimum salary.

Hereafter the directors of domestic science domestic art, and kindergartens shall receive the salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an increase of one hundred dollars per annum for five years: *Provided further*, That for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, each of said directors shall receive the salary next above his present salary. (Act of July 21, 1914.)

The director of primary instruction now in the service of the schools, or hereafter to be appointed, shall be placed at a basic salary of two thousand two hundred dollars, and shall be entitled to an increase of one hundred dollars per year for five years. (Act of July 21, 1914.)

That the director of penmanship, who shall be an instructor in the normal school and a director in the grades, shall be placed at a basic salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and shall be entitled to an increase of one hundred dollars per annum for five years. (Act of September 1, 1916.)

That the assistant director of penmanship, who shall be an instructor in the normal school and an assistant director in the grades, shall be placed at a basic salary of one thousand three hundred dollars per annum, and shall be entitled to an increase of fifty dollars per annum for five years. (Act of September 1, 1916.)

That hereafter the assistant supervisor of manual training shall receive a salary of one thousand three hundred dollars per annum, with an increase of fifty dollars per annum for five years. (Act of September 1, 1916.)

PAY OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 9. That the pay of officers shall be as follows: The superintendent,

een, or shall receive during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and nineteen an increase of salary at a rate in excess of two hundred dollars per annum, or where an employee, whether previously in the service or not, has entered the service since June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, whether such employee has received an increase in salary or not, such employee shall be granted the increased compensation provided herein only when and upon the certification of the person in the legislative branch or the head of the department or establishment employing such persons of the ability and qualifications personal to such employees as would justify such increased compensation: *Provided further*, That the increased compensation provided in this section to employees whose pay is adjusted from time to time through wage boards or similar authority shall be taken into consideration by such wage boards or similar authority in adjusting the pay of such employees.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to the following: Employees paid from the postal revenues and sums which may be advanced from the Treasury to meet deficiencies in the postal revenues; employees of the Panama Canal on the Canal Zone; employees of the Alaskan Engineering Commission in Alaska; employees paid from lump-sum appropriations in bureaus, divisions, commissions, or any other governmental agencies or employments created by law since January first, nineteen hundred and sixteen; employees whose duties require only a portion of their time, except charwomen, who shall be included; employees whose services are utilized for brief periods at intervals; persons employed by or through corporations, firms, or individuals acting for or on behalf of or as agents of the United States or any department or independent establishment of the Government of the United States in connection with construction work or the operation of plants; employees who receive a part of their pay from any outside sources under cooperative arrangement with the Government of the United States or the District of Columbia; employees who serve voluntarily or receive only a nominal compensation, and employees who may be provided with special allowances because of their service in foreign countries. The provisions of this section shall not apply to employees of the railroads taken over by the United States, and nothing contained herein shall be

deemed a recognition of the employees of such railroads as employees of the United States.

Section six of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved May tenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by the naval appropriation act approved August twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, shall not operate to prevent anyone from receiving the additional compensation provided in this section who otherwise is entitled to receive the same.

Such employees as are engaged on piecework, by the hour, or at per diem rates, if otherwise entitled to receive the additional compensation, shall receive the same at the rate to which they are entitled in this section when their fixed rate of pay for the regular working hours and on the basis of three hundred and thirteen days in the said fiscal year would amount to two thousand five hundred dollars or less: *Provided*, That this method of computation shall not apply to any per diem employees regularly paid a per diem for every day in the year.

So much as may be necessary to pay the additional compensation provided in this section to employees of the Government of the United States is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

So much as may be necessary to pay the increased compensation provided in this section to employees of the government of the District of Columbia is appropriated one-half out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and one-half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, except to employees of the Washington Aqueduct and the water department, which shall be paid entirely from the revenues of the water department.

So much as may be necessary to pay the increased compensation provided in this section to persons employed under trust funds who may be construed to be employees of the Government of the United States or the District of Columbia is authorized to be paid, respectively, from such trust funds.

Reports shall be submitted to Congress on the first day of the next regular session showing for the first four months of the fiscal year the average number of employees in each department, bureau, office, or establishment receiving the increased compensation at the rate of one hundred and twenty dollars per annum and the average

number by grades receiving the same at each other rate. (Act of July 3, 1918.)

That all civilian employees of the Governments of the United States and the District of Columbia who receive a total of compensation of the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum or less, except as otherwise provided in this section, shall receive during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty, additional compensation at the rate of two hundred and forty dollars per annum: *Provided*, That such employees as receive a total of annual compensation at a rate more than two thousand five hundred dollars and less than two thousand seven hundred and forty dollars shall receive additional compensation at such a rate per annum as may be necessary to make their salaries, plus their additional compensation, at the rate of two thousand seven hundred and forty dollars per annum, and no employee shall receive additional compensation under this section at a rate which is more than sixty per centum of the rate of the total annual compensation received by such employee: *Provided further*, That the increased compensation at the rate of one hundred and twenty dollars per annum for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, shall not be computed as salary in construing this section: *Provided further*, That where an employee in the service on June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, has received during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and nineteen, or shall receive during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and twenty an increase of salary at a rate in excess of two hundred dollars per annum, or where an employee, whether previously in the service or not, has entered the service since June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, whether such employee has received an increase in salary or not, such employee shall be granted the increased compensation provided herein only when and upon the certification of the person in the legislative branch or the head of the department or establishment employing such person of the ability and qualifications personal to such employee as would justify such increased compensation: *Provided further*, That the increased compensation provided in this section to employees whose pay is adjusted from time to time through wage boards or similar authority shall be taken into con-

sideration by such wage boards or similar authority in adjusting the pay of such employees.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to the following: Employees paid from the postal revenues and sums which may be advanced from the Treasury to meet deficiencies of the postal revenues; employees of the Panama Canal on the Canal Zone; employees of the Alaskan Engineering Commission in Alaska; employees paid from lump-sum appropriations in bureaus, divisions, commissions, or any other governmental agencies or employments created by law since January first, nineteen hundred and sixteen, except that employees of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance shall receive increased compensation at one-half the rate allowed by this section for other employees: *Provided*, That employees of said bureau who are compensated at rates below four hundred dollars per annum shall receive additional compensation only at the rate of sixty per centum of the annual rates of compensation received by such employees; employees whose duties require only a portion of their time, except charwomen, who shall be included; employees whose services are utilized for brief periods at intervals; persons employed by or through corporations, firms, or individuals acting for or on behalf of or as agents of the United States or any department or independent establishment of the Government of the United States in connection with construction work or the operation of plants; employees who receive a part of their pay from any outside sources under cooperative arrangements with the Government of the United States or the District of Columbia; employees who serve voluntarily or receive only a nominal compensation, and employees who may be provided with special allowances because of their service in foreign countries. The provisions of this section shall not apply to employees of the railroads, express companies, telegraph, telephone, marine cable, or radio system or systems, taken over by the United States, and nothing contained herein shall be deemed a recognition of the employees of such railroads, express companies, telegraph, telephone, marine cable, or radio system or systems as employees of the United States.

Section six of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved May tenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by the naval

appropriation act approved August twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, shall not operate to prevent anyone from receiving the additional compensation provided in this section who otherwise is entitled to receive the same.

Such employees as are engaged on piecework, by the hour, or at per diem rates, if otherwise entitled to receive the additional compensation shall receive the same at the rate to which they are entitled in this section when their fixed rate of pay for the regular working hours and on the basis of three hundred and thirteen days in the said fiscal year would amount to two thousand five hundred dollars or less: *Provided*, That this method of computation shall not apply to any per diem employees regularly paid a per diem for every day in the year.

So much as may be necessary to pay the additional compensation provided in this section to employees of the Government of the United States is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

So much as may be necessary to pay the increased compensation provided in this section to employees of the government of the District of Columbia is appropriated one-half out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and one-half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, except to employees of the Washington Aqueduct and the water department, which shall be paid entirely from the revenues of the water department.

So much as may be necessary to pay the increased compensation provided in this section to persons employed under trust funds who may be construed to be employees of the Government of the United States or of the District of Columbia is authorized to be paid respectively, from such trust funds.

Report shall be submitted to Congress on the first day of the next regular session showing for the first four months of the fiscal year the average number of employees in each department, bureau, office, or establishment receiving the increased compensation at the rate of two hundred and forty dollars per annum and the average number by grades receiving the same at each other rate. (Act of March 1, 1919.)

Mr. DAVIS. I would like to ascertain what the present status is.

Mr. THURSTON. The general longevity principle has not been modified since the original act. There have been slight modifications, but I think the main classes stand as they were in 1906.

Mr. DAVIS. When was that act passed

Mr. THURSTON. On June 20, 1906.

CHANGE IN DESIGNATION.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking for a change in language, striking out the words "and assistant" and inserting the phrase "in the white schools" after the word "supervisor" where it first appears, and the phrase "in the colored schools" after the word "supervisor" where it appears the second time, on the next line.

Mr. THURSTON. That goes back to the other question about changing the title.

Mr. DAVIS. That is simply a change in designation?

Mr. THURSTON. That is all.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that also true in the other two lines where the word "assistant" is stricken out?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. It provides for no increase in salary?

Mr. THURSTON. There is no change in the longevity law there at all.

Mr. DAVIS. No change in the number of teachers or anything else?

Mr. THURSTON. No.

Mr. DAVIS. You have asked for an increase in the item for longevity pay from \$450,000 to \$536,435. That is, in a way, a guess, but still that is the best judgment you can give us as to the amount?

Mr. THURSTON. That is the best estimate we can make.

Mr. Chairman, there is a change in wording which should appear on page 101, after the words "Manual training" insert "junior." Before the phrase "high schools" insert the word "junior," in the fifth line of the longevity item; after the word "training" insert the word "junior."

Mr. Sisson. You would like to have that inserted in the next bill?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; to cover the teachers in those two schools.

ALLOWANCE TO PRINCIPALS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for "Allowance to principals: For allowance to principals of grade school buildings for services rendered as such, in addition to their grade salary, to be paid in strict conformity with the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia,' approved June 20, 1906," and for that item you are asking \$39,000. What is the meaning of that? What is that for?

Mr. THURSTON. The grade schools, unfortunately, are run by teaching principals; that is, the principal of a grade school building is as a rule the teacher of the eighth grade school in that building. He teaches a class and handles all the administrative work of the building, and for that administrative work he receives pay in addi-

tion to the teacher's pay, at the rate of \$30 a year per class supervised.

Mr. Sisson. I think it is per room.

Mr. THURSTON. Per session room; a class of a minimum of 25.

Mr. KRAMER. Nothing under 25 is paid for.

Mr. DONOVAN. Here is the law on the subject:

Extract from "An act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia," approved June 20, 1906 (U. S. Stats., vol. 34, p. 316).

"SEC. 7. That principals of grade-school buildings shall receive for services rendered as such, in addition to their grade salary, the yearly sum of thirty dollars for each session room in the building."

"The term 'session room' shall be held to designate a classroom in which the regular work of a class of not less than twenty-five people is carried on * * *."

Mr. THURSTON. That has been interpreted to mean that if a room is occupied by two session classes, the additional pay was allowed for each class because the principal was responsible for the classes. That has been interpreted for years in that way.

Mr. DAVIS. Suppose the building is an 8 or 10 room building. Do they get this additional pay for each room?

Mr. THURSTON. For each room; yes; for each class. Still, it amounts to a very small fund, as a total.

Mr. Sisson. The term "session room" evidently applies to those rooms in which the children are placed, as differentiated from a music room, or rooms of that kind?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; regular classrooms.

Mr. Sisson. So it is the number of rooms, rather than the number of classes: "The term 'session room' shall be held to designate a classroom in which regular work of a class of not less than 25 people is carried on."

So if you had 10, 15, or 20 people, you would have to combine that with some other room?

Mr. THURSTON. They would have to have at least 25.

Mr. Sisson. Therefore, it means room?

Mr. THURSTON. The last time I made any reckoning of the grade classes there were less than 10 which had in them less than 25 pupils.

Mr. DAVIS. If you had a building with 10 classes the principal would receive \$300 additional salary.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. We have gone into this salary question, and I want a statement of what the principals receive by virtue of this service, as to how much the principals of grade school buildings receive for their services as such principals.

Mr. DONOVAN. We can not supply you that information by buildings, but we can show you the total amount paid out.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Then can you show the number of principals who receive it? I want to know what each one receives.

Mr. THURSTON. I think we can work that out.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I want to know what each principal receives as an allowance as such principal in supervising these buildings.

Mr. THURSTON. I think we made that out last year.

Mr. DAVIS. I think I have a statement covering all of that.

Mr. Sisson. I think the auditor has practically what you want. If not, I think we ought to know what each principal is getting.

Mr. DAVIS. We have requested the auditor to make a statement of the amount of money drawn, and I think that is all included in that statement.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You are asking for an increase in the appropriation for night schools.

Mr. KRAMER. There is a small deficiency this year.

Mr. THURSTON. I think it is a little over \$1,000.

Mr. Sisson. I notice you had in 1919 an appropriation of \$40,000 and a deficiency of \$12,000, making a total of \$52,000, and you expended in 1919, \$44,240.44. Therefore, it would seem that you had more money than you needed.

Mr. THURSTON. That is for the night schools.

Mr. Sisson. That is what I mean. You actually had more money than you needed for that item.

Mr. THURSTON. That was when we got our money so late that we had to suspend the night schools for awhile. The additional money came so late that the year expired before we could use it up. Our night schools ran out of funds, and we absolutely suspended the sessions. The bill was a long time going through; it went through late in the session, and we could not use all of the fund before the end of the year.

Mr. DAVIS. Why do you ask for the new language in the item for night schools, inserting the words "officers, directors"?

Mr. THURSTON. Because we are putting on regular officers who are doing full day work additional and will have supervision at night, and we feel that they ought to have a little extra.

Mr. DAVIS. What pay?

Mr. THURSTON. We have not determined on the amount. I will give you the situation. Our special schools, the atypical schools, vacation schools, and night schools are now being directed by one of the supervising principals. I have one special man who is a 12-months' payment man, who is working full time in supervision during the day. He also supervises the night schools and does extra overtime duty in connection with the vacation schools in summer. We think that a man of that type doing heavy extra work should have at least a little recognition out of a general night-school fund.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you think we ought to put a limitation in there?

Mr. THURSTON. I would have no objection to a limitation. It is the principal of the thing I am interested in especially.

Mr. DAVIS. What salary does he get?

Mr. THURSTON. He gets regularly \$2,740. He is one of the longevity men.

Mr. BUCHANAN. \$2,740.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, \$2,740, including the bonus.

Mr. DAVIS. You would not object to a moderate limitation?

Mr. THURSTON. Not at all. I am not at all interested in that; I am interested in the principle.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What limitation would you suggest?

Mr. KRAMER. He ought to get as much as the principal of the high school, and the principal of the high school gets \$5 a night. This man works 11 months in the year. He works practically without hours.

Mr. THURSTON. I would like to think that over and submit a figure on it.

(NOTE.—Limitation referred to above is suggested at \$5 per night of actual school sessions.)

Mr. Sisson. Do you think if he does his duty in the daytime he is fitted to equally well perform intellectually and physically that arduous duty that would devolve upon him at night?

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. No, he is not; he ought to be a separate officer.

Mr. THURSTON. If you could get a separate officer. Where are you going to get a man? You have got to take somebody who is doing some work in the daytime. It is better to take a trained official and give him extra pay for that service.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How many hours do they teach at night?

Mr. THURSTON. Two straight, full hours, from 7.30 to 9.30 in the white schools, and from 8 to 10 in the colored schools.

NUMBER OF HOURS FOR TEACHERS OF DAY SCHOOLS.

Mr. DAVIS. Let the record show how many hours the teachers in the day schools teach each day.

Mr. THURSTON. The day-school teacher goes on duty at 8.45 o'clock, in the grade schools, and gets out, officially, at 3 o'clock, but actually she gets out around 4 o'clock.

Mr. Sisson. Put that in the record so we may know what the regulations require.

Mr. THURSTON. The regulations require that a teacher shall be in her classroom at 8.45 o'clock, in the grade schools.

Mr. Sisson. And the school begins at 9.

Mr. THURSTON. It does not begin until 9. The school session is over at 3 o'clock, and then the teachers stay for classroom work with pupils who are behind in their studies, and preparing work for the next day.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that voluntary on her part?

Mr. THURSTON. That is voluntary on her part and is not required under the board rules, but it is required by the work.

Mr. DAVIS. I want to know what they are obliged to do. School begins at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. THURSTON. School begins at 9 o'clock in the morning and the board rules require the teacher to be on hand at 8.45 o'clock.

Mr. DAVIS. And the school session actually opens at 9 o'clock?

Mr. THURSTON. The school session actually opens at 9 o'clock.

Mr. DAVIS. When does the school session actually close?

Mr. THURSTON. At 3 o'clock.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the recess?

Mr. THURSTON. One hour. The high schools meet at 9 o'clock. Some of the high schools are on a shifting hour plan, but the standard day in the high schools is from 9 o'clock until 2.30 o'clock.

Mr. DAVIS. That is in the high schools.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; with half an hour or 35 minutes recess at noon.

Mr. Sisson. I rather think now upon reflection that this supervisory officer would have an opportunity for securing a mental and physical rest from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 8 o'clock at night,

and he might refresh himself to that extent, so that he might be able to do that night work.

Mr. THURSTON. He has all his office work and records; he is an administrative officer.

Mr. KRAMER. He does not stop at 3 o'clock.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I want the same information about the night schools that I asked for about the others, the number of teachers by grades and the amount they receive from this night school fund. What do they get for teaching in the night schools? Do they teach by the hour or by the month?

Mr. THURSTON. They have a night rate.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do all the night school teachers also teach in the day schools?

Mr. THURSTON. About two-thirds of the night school teachers are day school teachers.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I want to get information as to how much the teachers are receiving from the Government for all the work they do, and if any of the night school teachers do not also teach in the daytime, let that be indicated.

Mr. THURSTON. We have quite a number of teachers who are Government employees who teach at night, especially in the Business High School. They are trained people.

(The matter above referred to is as follows:)

Statement showing amount paid to the employees in the public night schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, including salary and bonus.

ASSISTANT JANITORS.

The following employees are employed during the day in the public schools:

1 at \$1	\$1. 00
1 at \$34.72	34. 72
1 at \$126.44	126. 44
Average payment, \$54.05.	

ASSISTANT PRINCIPALS.

The following employees are employed during the day in the public schools:

1 at \$115	\$115. 00
1 at \$138	138. 00
1 at \$206.50	206. 50
1 at \$229.34	229. 34
Average payment, \$172.21.	

ASSISTANT TO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR.

The following employee is employed during the day by the United States Government:

1 at \$138.60	\$138. 60
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CARETAKERS.

The following employees are employed during the day in the public schools:

1 at \$8.33	\$8. 33
1 at \$57	57. 00
1 at \$69.50	69. 50
Average payment, \$44.94.	

COAL PASSER.

The following employee is employed during the day in the public schools:

1 at \$78.70	-----	\$78.70
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ENGINEERS.

The following employees are employed during the day in the public schools:

1 at \$31.45	-----	\$31.45
1 at \$80	-----	80.00
1 at \$138.00	-----	138.00
2 at \$229.34	-----	458.68
Average payment, \$141.62.		

FIREMEN.

The following employees are employed during the day in the public schools:

1 at \$15.50	-----	\$15.50
1 at \$20.99	-----	20.99
1 at \$48.12	-----	48.12
1 at \$66.25	-----	66.25
1 at \$82.62	-----	82.62
1 at \$125	-----	125.00
1 at \$143.70	-----	143.70
1 at \$155.17	-----	155.17
1 at \$183.75	-----	183.75
Average payment, \$93.45.		

JANITORS.

The following employees are employed during the day in the public schools:

1 at \$52	-----	\$52.00
1 at \$52.50	-----	52.50
2 at \$69.50	-----	139.00
1 at \$70.83	-----	70.83
1 at \$71.87	-----	71.87
1 at \$78	-----	78.00
1 at \$80	-----	80.00
2 at \$86.61	-----	173.22
6 at \$115.16	-----	690.96
1 at \$120.16	-----	120.16
1 at \$138	-----	138.00
1 at \$147.72	-----	147.72
1 at \$191.27	-----	191.27
1 at \$196.50	-----	196.50
1 at \$222.33	-----	222.33
1 at \$229.34	-----	229.34
1 at \$241.66	-----	241.66
1 at \$275	-----	275.00
1 at \$294.34	-----	294.34
1 at 309.34	-----	309.34
Average payment, \$139.77.		

LABORERS.

The following employees are employed during the day in the public schools:

1 at \$1.00	-----	\$1.00
1 at \$8.00	-----	8.00
1 at \$12.00	-----	12.00
1 at \$24.33	-----	24.33
3 at \$40.00	-----	120.00
1 at \$42.50	-----	42.50
1 at \$49.11	-----	49.11
1 at \$54.50	-----	54.50
2 at \$55.00	-----	110.00
1 at \$57.00	-----	57.00
1 at \$69.50	-----	69.50
1 at \$91.85	-----	91.85

1 at \$150.00	-----	\$150. 00
1 at \$166.00	-----	166. 00
1 at \$101.00	-----	101. 00
2 at \$115.16	-----	230. 32
1 at \$138.00	-----	138. 00

Average payment, \$62.39.

PRINCIPALS.

The following employees are employed during the day in the public schools:

1 at \$124	-----	\$124. 00
1 at \$127.50	-----	127. 50
1 at \$150.33	-----	150. 33
1 at \$155	-----	155. 00
1 at \$161.37	-----	161. 37
1 at \$183.16	-----	183. 16
1 at \$183.66	-----	183. 66
1 at \$197.83	-----	197. 83
1 at \$205.50	-----	205. 50
4 at \$206.50	-----	826. 00
1 at \$225	-----	225. 00
1 at \$371	-----	371. 00
1 at \$453.96	-----	453. 96
1 at \$487.66	-----	487. 66
1 at \$617.66	-----	617. 66
1 at \$709	-----	709. 00

Average payment, \$272.55.

SUPERINTENDENT OF JANITORS.

The following employee is employed during the day in the public schools:

1 at \$138	-----	\$138. 00
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TEACHERS.

The following employees are employed during the day by the United States Government:

1 at \$27.55	-----	\$27. 55
1 at \$32	-----	32. 00
1 at \$47.20	-----	47. 20
1 at \$48.27	-----	48. 27
1 at \$53	-----	53. 00
1 at \$58.33	-----	58. 33
1 at \$66.93	-----	66. 93
1 at \$78	-----	78. 00
1 at \$82.50	-----	82. 50
1 at \$84.27	-----	84. 27
1 at \$108.33	-----	108. 33
1 at \$113	-----	113. 00
1 at \$116.33	-----	116. 33
1 at \$125	-----	125. 00
1 at \$126	-----	126. 00
2 at \$137	-----	274. 00
1 at \$137.93	-----	137. 93
7 at \$138	-----	966. 00
1 at \$145	-----	145. 00
1 at \$146.33	-----	146. 33
1 at \$162.93	-----	162. 93
1 at \$164.60	-----	164. 60
1 at \$170.93	-----	170. 93
1 at \$182.93	-----	182. 93
1 at \$183.66	-----	183. 66
1 at \$187.49	-----	187. 49
4 at \$188	-----	752. 00
1 at \$205.60	-----	205. 60
1 at \$218	-----	218. 00
1 at \$309.34	-----	309. 34

Average payment, \$134.33.

The following employees are employed during the day by the District of Columbia:

2 at \$138..... \$276.00
Average payment, \$138.

The following employees are employed during the day in the public schools:

2 at \$6.....	\$12.00
1 at \$7.....	7.00
1 at \$11.....	11.00
1 at \$19.50.....	19.50
1 at \$22.67.....	22.67
2 at \$23.....	46.00
1 at \$33.33.....	33.33
3 at \$37.50.....	112.50
1 at \$40.....	40.00
1 at \$43.....	43.00
1 at \$45.19.....	45.19
1 at \$46.....	46.00
1 at \$48.....	48.00
1 at \$55.....	55.00
2 at \$58.09.....	116.18
1 at \$67.50.....	67.50
1 at \$70.....	70.00
1 at \$75.50.....	75.50
1 at \$77.....	77.00
2 at \$78.....	156.00
1 at \$80.....	80.00
2 at \$85.....	170.00
1 at \$90.66.....	90.66
1 at \$92.50.....	92.50
1 at \$96.....	96.00
1 at \$99.....	99.00
2 at \$103.75.....	207.50
1 at \$105.....	105.00
1 at \$102.75.....	102.75
2 at \$103.75.....	207.50
1 at \$105.....	105.00
3 at \$113.....	339.00
2 at \$115.16.....	230.32
1 at \$116.....	116.00
1 at \$120.....	120.00
1 at \$122.90.....	122.90
2 at \$123.....	246.00
1 at \$124.....	124.00
1 at \$126.....	126.00
1 at \$127.75.....	127.75
1 at \$130.....	130.00
1 at \$132.50.....	132.50
1 at \$133.50.....	133.50
1 at \$134.....	134.00
1 at \$137.....	137.00
53 at \$138.....	7,314.00
1 at \$151.....	151.00
1 at \$152.33.....	152.33
1 at \$154.67.....	154.67
1 at \$155.67.....	155.67
1 at \$156.....	156.00
1 at \$165.50.....	165.50
8 at \$175.50.....	526.50
1 at \$181.92.....	181.92
5 at \$183.66.....	918.30
1 at \$187.00.....	187.00
6 at \$188.....	1,128.00
1 at \$196.50.....	196.50
1 at \$205.50.....	205.50
1 at \$206.50.....	206.50
1 at \$214.34.....	214.34
1 at \$231.50.....	231.50

2 at \$263.66	\$527.32
1 at \$286	286.00
1 at \$341	341.00
1 at \$343	343.00
1 at \$463.50	463.50

Average payment, \$131.13.

The following employees are not employed during the day by the United States, the District of Columbia, or in the public schools:

1 at \$1	\$1.00
1 at \$5.42	5.42
1 at \$10.50	10.50
1 at \$20	20.00
1 at \$29.60	29.60
1 at \$30	30.00
1 at \$32.44	32.44
1 at \$33.33	33.33
1 at \$43.56	43.56
2 at \$56	112.00
1 at \$54.33	54.33
1 at \$57.60	57.60
1 at \$60	60.00
1 at \$62.67	62.67
1 at \$66.93	66.93
1 at \$68	68.00
3 at \$69.60	208.80
1 at \$70	70.00
1 at \$73.33	73.33
1 at \$74.93	74.93
1 at \$76.40	76.40
1 at \$78	78.00
1 at \$80	80.00
1 at \$85	85.00
1 at \$99.60	99.60
1 at \$103.75	103.75
1 at \$111	111.00
1 at \$116.33	116.33
1 at \$122	122.00
1 at \$128.77	128.77
1 at \$129	129.00
1 at \$129.76	129.76
1 at \$137	137.00
1 at \$138	138.00
1 at \$144.50	144.50
1 at \$154.60	154.60
1 at \$156.27	156.27
1 at \$157.50	157.50
2 at \$162.93	325.86
1 at \$164.33	164.33
3 at \$164.60	493.80
3 at \$172.98	518.79
1 at \$174.60	174.60
1 at \$174.93	174.93
3 at \$182.93	548.79
1 at \$183.73	183.73
2 at \$184.93	369.86
1 at \$186.33	186.33
1 at \$188	188.00
1 at \$189.60	189.60
1 at \$198.85	198.85
1 at \$214.60	214.60
1 at \$216.26	216.26
1 at \$229.33	229.33
1 at \$260.99	260.99
1 at \$275	275.00
1 at \$277.49	277.49
1 at \$300.90	300.90
1 at \$308.99	308.99

Average payment, \$129.47.

RECAPITULATION OF PAYMENTS.

Assistant janitors.....	\$162. 16
Assistants to principals.....	688. 84
Assistants to assistant director.....	138. 60
Caretakers.....	134. 83
Coal passers.....	78. 70
Engineers.....	708. 13
Firemen.....	841. 10
Janitors.....	3, 774. 04
Laborers.....	1, 310. 27
Principals.....	5, 178. 63
Superintendent of janitors.....	138. 00
Teachers.....	33, 597. 91
Total.....	46, 751. 21

RECAPITULATION OF AVERAGE PAYMENTS.

Assistant janitors.....	\$54. 04
Assistants to principals.....	172. 21
Assistants to assistant director.....	138. 60
Caretakers.....	44. 94
Coal passers.....	78. 70
Engineers.....	141. 62
Firemen.....	93. 45
Janitors.....	139. 77
Laborers.....	62. 39
Principals.....	272. 55
Superintendent of janitors.....	138. 00
Teachers:	
In United States Government.....	134. 33
In District of Columbia government.....	138. 00
In public schools.....	131. 13
In private work.....	129. 47

DETAILED ANALYSIS OF PAYMENTS TO TEACHERS.

Teachers also employed in United States Government.....	\$5, 373. 55—15. 99 per cent.
Teachers also employed in District of Columbia government.....	276. 00— 0. 83 per cent.
Teachers also employed in public schools.....	18, 884. 91—56. 21 per cent.
Teachers not employed in United States Government, District of Columbia government, or public schools.....	9, 063. 45—26. 97 per cent.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What time are the day school teachers required to be on hand?

Mr. THURSTON. At 8.45 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What time is the teacher who reports at 8.45 o'clock in the morning relieved of duty?

Mr. THURSTON. Officially at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but actually she stays on an average an hour later correcting papers and working with weak pupils, and so on.

Mr. BUCHANAN. She stays there to supervise those pupils who are kept in after school?

Mr. THURSTON. They are not kept in to any extent for punishment; she is helping them.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Then you say she is there from 8.45 in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon?

¹ Also employees in public schools.

² Also employees in United States Government.

³ See detailed analysis.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; and then she goes home and spends time in the evening correcting papers and preparing for the next day.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Those papers corrected are principally examination papers?

Mr. KRAMER. They are current exercises. She can not teach a pupil effectively the next day unless she sees what the child has done.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You mean they have exercises in writing and they read the answers?

Mr. KRAMER. To some extent.

Mr. DAVIS. I am going to have the auditor make a statement concerning the teachers' salaries, including the longevity pay, and after he puts that statement in the record then I would like to have the statement asked for by Mr. Buchanan follow that. The whole thing can go in following the general statement of the auditor.

You have in the present deficiency bill a \$25,000 item which, added to the \$50,000 you already have, will make \$75,000 for this year for night schools?

NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; and we are handling this year almost exactly twice the number of pupils in the night schools that we had last year. Last year we had as of March 1, 6,572 pupils in the night schools and we now have 12,172.

Mr. BUCHANAN. They are open to everybody?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; they are open generally. There is no age limit. There has been a tremendous demand. We have come back for deficiencies for several years.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Are the night schools run during the summer, too?

Mr. THURSTON. One year they ran right through the summer. Ordinarily they have run until the appropriation was exhausted, co-existent with the day schools.

Mr. BUCHANAN. If they ran the night schools through every summer they might take the place of the summer schools?

Mr. THURSTON. No; I think that action would be rather to drive people out than to get them in.

Mr. DAVIS. You have a list of the enrollments of those who attend the night schools?

Mr. THURSTON. The actual pupils?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. THURSTON. I suppose those are in the records of the schools.

Mr. DAVIS. Can you furnish that list for the record; that is, not the names, but the numbers?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; I can give you a statement of that.

Mr. DAVIS. And put that in the record at this point?

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Enrollment night schools Mar. 1, 1920.

Business High School.....	6,955
McKinley High School.....	2,009
Eastern-Wallach School.....	484
Western High School.....	78
New Central High School.....	11
Smallwood School.....	59
Henry School.....	97

Jefferson School.....	117
Park View School.....	77
218 Third Street, NW., School.....	12
Northeast Industrial School.....	54
Americanization Schools.....	302

Total enrollment white night schools..... 10, 255

Birney School.....	54
Burrville School.....	35
Deanwood School.....	36
Garfield School.....	53
Garnet School.....	462
Lovejoy School.....	93
Randall School.....	87
Iteno School.....	45
Dunbar High School.....	243
Phillips School.....	49
Cardozo Vocational School.....	107
Stevens School.....	279
Armstrong High School.....	374

Total enrollment colored night schools..... 1, 917

Grand total all night schools..... 12, 172

Mr. THURSTON. Yes. There is a most unusual development of the night school, and there is such a shortage that it is a question of meeting the demands.

Mr. Sisson. It is a fact, is it not, that the children who attend the night schools are older and more mature in years than those who attend the day schools?

Mr. THURSTON. Very decidedly so. There are very few children in the night schools. They are young people who are working during the day and who attend the night schools to prepare themselves for a higher type of work and better compensation.

Mr. Sisson. Even young men or young women 24 or 25 years of age have the right to attend the night schools?

Mr. THURSTON. There is no age limit. I have found in the colored night schools men of fifty or sixty years of age learning to read.

Mr. DAVIS. The people in the night schools are of all nationalities?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you include aliens?

Mr. THURSTON. We have a special appropriation for the Americanization work. There is a separate appropriation for that.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Mr. DAVIS. There is an item here, "For contingent and other necessary expenses including equipment and purchase of all necessary articles and supplies for classes in industrial, commercial, and trade instructions," for which you are asking this year \$6,000. You have raised that estimate from \$4,000, which was the amount of the appropriation you got last year.

Mr. THURSTON. That is because of the tremendous increase in the enrollment.

Mr. DAVIS. Is there any deficiency this year?

Mr. THURSTON. There is a \$1,000 deficiency this year.

Mr. Sisson. Do you have to pay for lights?

Mr. THURSTON. We have to pay for the globes.

Mr. Sisson. How is your light paid for?

Mr. THURSTON. We have one item for fuel and lighting.

Mr. Sisson. Do you get your current from the city?

Mr. THURSTON. A large part of the current is from the Electric Light Co. One or two of the large high schools have their own plants.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, when you buy current you have to pay for that.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. Do you have an annual contract, or is that on a lump-sum basis?

Mr. THURSTON. I could not answer that question off-hand.

NUMBER AND PAY OF TEACHERS OF EACH CLASS.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Auditor, the committee expressed the request a few days ago that you furnish a statement up to date of the number of teachers in each class and the actual pay that they received during the month of February just past. For instance, in class 1, I will ask you for the record, how many teachers there are in that class, according to the February pay roll, which you audited and paid at the District Building?

Mr. DONOVAN. Ninety.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the average salary of those teachers?

Mr. DONOVAN. Eleven hundred and forty-nine dollars.

Mr. DAVIS. What does that include, all the money they received?

Mr. DONOVAN. That includes the basic pay, longevity pay, allowance to principals, and the bonus or increased compensation of \$240.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Does that include the night schools?

Mr. DONOVAN. No, sir; it does not.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Or the summer schools?

Mr. DONOVAN. No; just the regular day schools.

Mr. DAVIS. I am talking about the regular day schools. How many teachers are there in class 2?

Mr. DONOVAN. Three hundred and sixty teachers.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the amount of money each of those, on an average, received for their February pay?

Mr. DONOVAN. Eleven hundred and fifty-three dollars.

Mr. DAVIS. Each?

Mr. DONOVAN. Each.

Mr. DAVIS. That is at the annual rate, also, is it not?

Mr. DONOVAN. That is the average on an annual basis.

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. For 10 months?

Mr. DONOVAN. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. How many have you in class 3?

Mr. DONOVAN. Five hundred and forty-two.

Mr. DAVIS. What is their average salary?

Mr. DONOVAN. Their average pay is \$1,210.

Mr. DAVIS. And in class 4, how many teachers?

Mr. DONOVAN. Four hundred and ninety-seven.

Mr. DAVIS. And the average salary?

Mr. DONOVAN. Thirteen hundred and ninety dollars.

Mr. DAVIS. And in class 5 how many teachers?

Mr. DONOVAN. One hundred and thirty-six.

Mr. DAVIS. And the average salary?

Mr. DONOVAN. Eighteen hundred and eight dollars.

Mr. DAVIS. How many teachers in class 6 A?

Mr. DONOVAN. Three hundred and thirty-four.

Mr. DAVIS. And what is the average pay?

Mr. DONOVAN. Nineteen hundred and forty-five dollars.

Mr. DAVIS. How many are there in 6 B?

Mr. DONOVAN. Twenty-eight.

Mr. DAVIS. And the average salary is how much?

Mr. DONOVAN. Two thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars and fifty cents.

Mr. DAVIS. How many teachers are there in class 6 B—head of departments?

Mr. DONOVAN. Fourteen.

Mr. DAVIS. And what is their average salary?

Mr. DONOVAN. Their average salary is \$2,354.

Mr. DAVIS. This amount includes the basic salary, as I understand you, and all the pay they receive, including the \$240 bonus, at the present time, and the longevity pay?

Mr. DONOVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. This is the actual amount of pay they received for the month of February, 1920?

Mr. DONOVAN. That is right, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You say February; that is, of this year?

Mr. DONOVAN. February, 1920—last month.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You are saying, for instance, in class 1 it is \$1,149?

Mr. DONOVAN. That is the annual salary, not the monthly salary.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Your statement has been misleading in that respect, as it appears in the record.

Mr. DAVIS. This is based upon the average annual salary for the whole year. This is what they actually drew down on that basis for the month of February.

Mr. DONOVAN. In other words, if you use the month of February as the basis for an entire year, the teachers would receive the several salaries mentioned.

Mr. BUCHANAN. On the basis of the month of February they received the amounts you have mentioned as annual salary?

Mr. DONOVAN. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. This does not include any night schools, vacation schools, or summer schools?

Mr. DONOVAN. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. It includes only the regular day schools?

Mr. DONOVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Does it include the allowance to principals?

Mr. DONOVAN. That is a part of the day school salary.

Mr. Sisson. Does your statement show the highest salary paid in the first class?

Mr. DONOVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you the detailed statement upon which you based the summary which we have put in the record?

Mr. DONOVAN. Yes, sir. I have a table showing the number of teachers in the several classes, with the basic pay, the longevity pay,

the allowance to principals, the bonus or increase of compensation, and the number of teachers in each class drawing a given salary. For instance, to show what I mean, in class 1 we have 1 teacher drawing \$860, 15 receiving \$1,100, 16 receiving \$1,125 each, 25 receiving \$1,150 each, 12 receiving \$1,175 each, and 21 receiving \$1,200 each.

Mr. DAVIS. I am going to have you put that detailed statement in the record.

Mr. DONOVAN. I also have a statement which consolidates the details of the several classes into one statement.

Mr. DAVIS. That would follow after the detailed statement?

Mr. DONOVAN. Yes. The detailed statement will show by classes and the second statement consolidates all the classes into one statement.

Mr. DAVIS. This is the foundation upon which you now have inserted in the record the details in regard to these salaries?

Mr. DONOVAN. That is the result of all these; that statement will follow after the first two.

Mr. DAVIS. With the committee's consent I will ask to have that inserted in the record.

Mr. DONOVAN. There is also a statement giving the salary history of the officers of the public school for the month of February, and also one for the janitors, giving the number receiving given salaries, the total rate, and so forth.

Mr. DAVIS. And following that the data which Mr. Buchanan asked for—following immediately after that.

I think we should have all that data because it is due to the people to know what is transpiring here. If they are getting too little we want to increase them.

Mr. KRAMER. We should show in the case of a night school-teacher it is extra pay for extra labor.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Auditor, I wish you would see that this matter is put in the order in which it should come.

Mr. DONOVAN. I will do so.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

Table showing salaries paid teachers in the public schools, District of Columbia, including basic pay, longevity pay, session room allowance, and bonus, based on pay roll for February, 1920.

	Basic pay.	Longevity pay.	Allowance to principals.	Bonus.	Number.	Total annual rate.	Total compensation.
Class 1.....	\$860				1	\$860	\$860
	860			\$240	15	1,100	16,500
	860	\$25		240	16	1,125	18,000
	860	50		240	25	1,150	28,750
	860	75		240	12	1,175	14,100
	860	100		240	21	1,200	25,200
Class 2.....	860			240	74	1,100	81,400
	860	25		240	70	1,125	78,750
	860	50		240	70	1,150	80,500
	860	75		240	32	1,175	37,600
	860	100		240	114	1,200	136,800
Class 3.....	860				2	860	1,720
	860			240	84	1,100	92,400
	860	25		240	55	1,125	61,875
	860	50		240	79	1,150	90,850
	860	50	\$30	240	1	1,180	1,180

Table showing salaries paid teachers in the public schools, District of Columbia, including basic pay, longevity pay, session room allowance, and bonus, based on pay roll for February, 1920—Continued.

	Basic pay.	Longevity pay.	Allowance to principals.	Bonus.	Number.	Total annual rate.	Total compensation.
Class 3.....	\$860	\$75		\$240	37	\$1,175	\$43,475
	880	100		240	53	1,200	63,600
	880	125		240	49	1,225	60,025
	880	150		240	22	1,250	27,300
	880	175		240	16	1,275	20,400
	880	200		240	19	1,300	24,700
	880	225		240	11	1,325	14,575
	880	250		240	114	1,350	153,900
Class 4.....	900				1	900	900
	900			240	3	1,140	3,420
	900	30		240	7	1,170	8,190
	900	60		240	17	1,200	20,400
	900	90		240	11	1,230	13,530
	900	120		240	21	1,260	26,460
	900	150		240	21	1,290	27,090
	900	180		240	49	1,320	64,680
	900	210		240	48	1,350	64,800
	900	210	\$30	240	1	1,380	1,380
	900	210	180	240	2	1,530	3,060
	900	240		240	39	1,380	53,820
	900	240	210	240	2	1,590	3,180
	900	270		240	19	1,410	26,790
	900	300		240	235	1,440	338,400
	900	300	30	240	1	1,470	1,470
	900	300	90	240	1	1,530	1,530
	900	300	120	240	1	1,560	1,560
	900	300	150	240	2	1,590	3,180
	900	300	180	240	1	1,620	1,620
	900	300	210	240	2	1,650	3,300
	900	300	240	240	6	1,680	10,080
	900	300	270	240	3	1,710	5,130
	900	300	300	240	2	1,740	3,480
	900	300	330	240	1	1,770	1,770
	900	300	360	240	1	1,800	1,800
Class 5.....	1,000			240	1	1,240	1,240
	1,000	40		240	4	1,280	5,120
	1,000	80		240	5	1,320	6,600
	1,000	120		240	1	1,360	1,360
	1,000	200		240	15	1,440	21,600
	1,000	240		240	2	1,480	2,960
	1,000	200	90	240	1	1,530	1,530
	1,000	200	120	240	1	1,560	1,560
	1,000	200	240	240	1	1,680	1,680
	1,000	200	270	240	1	1,710	1,710
	1,000	200	300	240	1	1,740	1,740
	1,000	240	120	240	1	1,600	1,600
	1,000	240	270	240	1	1,750	1,750
	1,000	240	300	240	1	1,780	1,780
	1,000	280		240	4	1,520	6,080
	1,000	280	240	240	1	1,760	1,760
	1,000	280	270	240	1	1,790	1,790
	1,000	320		240	3	1,560	4,680
	1,000	320	420	240	1	1,980	1,980
	1,000	400		240	7	1,640	11,480
	1,000	400	120	240	2	1,760	3,520
	1,000	400	150	240	2	1,790	3,580
	1,000	400	180	240	1	1,820	1,820
	1,000	400	210	240	2	1,850	3,700
	1,000	400	240	240	6	1,880	11,280
	1,000	400	270	240	17	1,910	32,470
	1,000	400	300	240	15	1,940	29,100
	1,000	400	330	240	6	1,970	11,820
	1,000	400	360	240	7	2,000	14,000
	1,000	400	390	240	3	2,030	6,090
	1,000	400	420	240	2	2,060	4,120
	1,000	400	450	240	4	2,090	8,360
	1,000	400	480	240	3	2,120	6,360
	1,000	400	510	240	3	2,150	6,450
	1,000	400	570	240	2	2,210	4,420
	1,000	400	600	240	2	2,240	4,480
	1,000	400	630	240	2	2,270	4,540
	1,000	400	690	240	2	2,330	4,660
	1,000	400	780	240	1	2,420	2,420
	1,000	400	1,020	240	1	2,680	2,680

Table showing salaries paid teachers in the public schools, District of Columbia, including basic pay, longevity pay, session room allowance, and bonus, based on pay roll for February, 1920—Continued.

	Basic pay.	Longev- ity pay.	Allow- ance to princip- als.	Bonus.	Num- ber.	Total annual rate.	Total compen- sation.
Class 6A.....	\$1,060			\$240	16	\$1,300	\$20,800
	1,060	\$100		240	15	1,400	21,000
	1,060	200		240	12	1,500	18,000
	1,060	300		240	17	1,600	27,200
	1,060	400		240	19	1,700	32,300
	1,060	500		240	11	1,800	19,800
	1,060	600		240	5	1,900	9,500
	1,060	700		240	10	2,000	20,000
	1,060	800		240	228	2,100	478,800
	1,060	800	\$360	240	1	2,460	2,460
	Basic pay.	Long- evity pay.		Bonus.	Num- ber.	Total annual rate.	Total comp- ensation.
Teachers, class 6 B.....	\$1,900			\$240	8	\$2,140	\$17,120
	1,900	\$100		240	5	2,240	11,200
	1,900	300		240	15	2,440	36,600
Heads of departments, class 6 B.....	1,900			240	3	2,140	6,420
	1,900	100		240	1	2,240	2,240
	1,900	200		240	1	2,340	2,340
	1,900	300		240	9	2,440	21,960
Principal of Central High School.....	3,000				1	3,000	3,000
Assistant principal of Central High School.....	1,800	300		240	1	2,340	2,340
Do.....	1,800	500		240	1	2,540	2,540
Principals of normal, high, and manual training high schools.....	2,500			240	8	2,740	21,920
Directors of music, drawing, physical culture, domestic art, domestic science, kindergarten, and penmanship.....	1,500	300		240	1	2,040	2,040
	1,500	400		240	1	2,140	2,140
	1,500	500		240	5	2,240	11,200
Assistant director of primary instruction.....	1,400	250		240	1	1,890	1,890
Assistant supervisor of manual training.....	1,300	150		240	1	1,690	1,690
Assistant director of music, drawing, physical culture, domestic art, domestic science, kindergarten, and penmanship.....	1,300			240	1	1,540	1,540
	1,300	100		240	1	1,640	1,640
	1,300	150		240	1	1,690	1,690
	1,300	250		240	4	1,790	7,160
Librarians, class 5.....	900	40		240	2	1,180	2,360
	900	80		240	2	1,220	2,440
	900	120		240	2	1,260	2,520
	900	280		240	2	1,420	2,840
	900	320		240	2	1,460	2,920

Table showing total salaries paid teachers in the public schools, District of Columbia, arranged by groups receiving similar salaries.

Salary:	Number.	Salary:	Number
\$860.....	3	\$1,250.....	22
\$900.....	1	\$1,260.....	23
\$1,100.....	173	\$1,275.....	16
\$1,125.....	141	\$1,280.....	4
\$1,140.....	3	\$1,290.....	21
\$1,150.....	174	\$1,300.....	35
\$1,170.....	7	\$1,320.....	54
\$1,175.....	81	\$1,325.....	11
\$1,180.....	3	\$1,350.....	162
\$1,200.....	205	\$1,360.....	1
\$1,220.....	2	\$1,380.....	40
\$1,225.....	49	\$1,400.....	15
\$1,230.....	11	\$1,410.....	19
\$1,240.....	1	\$1,420.....	2

Salary—Continued.	Number.	Salary—Continued.	Number.
\$1,440.....	250	\$1,890.....	1
\$1,460.....	2	\$1,900.....	5
\$1,470.....	1	\$1,910.....	17
\$1,480.....	2	\$1,940.....	15
\$1,500.....	12	\$1,970.....	6
\$1,520.....	4	\$1,980.....	1
\$1,530.....	4	\$2,000.....	17
\$1,540.....	1	\$2,030.....	3
\$1,560.....	5	\$2,040.....	1
\$1,590.....	4	\$2,060.....	2
\$1,600.....	18	\$2,090.....	4
\$1,620.....	1	\$2,100.....	228
\$1,640.....	8	\$2,120.....	3
\$1,650.....	2	\$2,140.....	12
\$1,680.....	7	\$2,150.....	3
\$1,690.....	2	\$2,210.....	2
\$1,700.....	19	\$2,240.....	13
\$1,710.....	4	\$2,270.....	2
\$1,740.....	3	\$2,330.....	2
\$1,750.....	1	\$2,340.....	2
\$1,760.....	3	\$2,420.....	1
\$1,770.....	1	\$2,440.....	24
\$1,780.....	1	\$2,460.....	1
\$1,790.....	7	\$2,540.....	1
\$1,800.....	12	\$2,660.....	1
\$1,820.....	1	\$2,740.....	8
\$1,850.....	2	\$3,000.....	1
\$1,880.....	6		

Table showing average annual salaries paid teachers of public schools, District of Columbia, by classes, based on pay roll for February, 1920.

	Number.	Average salary.
Class 1.....	90	\$1,149.00
Class 2.....	360	1,153.00
Class 3.....	542	1,210.00
Class 4.....	497	1,390.00
Class 5.....	136	1,808.00
Class 6A.....	334	1,945.00
Class 6B.....	28	2,318.50
Class 6B (head of departments).....	14	2,354.00

Table showing salaries paid officers, clerks, and special employees in the public schools in District of Columbia, including basic pay and bonus, based on pay roll for February, 1920.

	Basic pay.	Longevity pay.	Bonus.	Number.	Total annual rate.	Total compensation.
Superintendent.....	\$6,000			1	\$6,000	\$6,000
Assistant superintendent.....	3,500			1	3,500	3,500
Do.....	3,000			1	3,000	3,000
Director of intermediate instruction.....	2,200	\$500	\$40	1	2,740	2,740
Supervising principals.....	2,200	300	240	1	2,740	2,740
Do.....	2,200	500	40	11	2,740	30,140
Supervisor manual training.....	2,200	500	40	1	2,740	2,740
Director of primary instruction.....	2,200	100	240	1	2,540	2,540
Secretary.....	2,000		240	1	2,240	2,240
Financial clerk.....	2,000		240	1	2,240	2,240
Clerks.....	1,600		240	1	1,840	1,840
	1,400		240	1	1,640	1,640
	1,200		240	1	1,440	1,440
	1,000		240	3	1,240	3,720
	900		240	1	1,140	1,140
Stenographers.....	1,000		240	2	1,240	2,480
Messenger.....	720		240	1	960	960

Table showing salaries paid officers, clerks, and special employees in the public schools in District of Columbia, including basic pay and bonus, based on pay roll for February, 1920—Continued.

	Basic pay.	Longevity pay.	Bonus.	Number.	Total annual rate.	Total compensation.
Attendance officers.....	\$900		\$240	1	\$1,140	\$1,140
	800		240	4	1,040	4,160
	600		240	4	840	3,360
Clerks class 4.....	720			1	720	720
	720		240	6	960	5,760
	720	\$30	240	10	990	9,900
	720	60	240	11	1,020	11,220
	720	150	240	1	1,110	1,110
	720	300	240	1	1,260	1,260
Custodian.....	1,200		240	1	1,440	1,440
Assistant custodian.....	800		240	1	1,040	1,040
Cabinetmaker.....	1,200		240	1	1,440	1,440
Medical inspectors.....	2,500		240	1	2,740	2,740
	500		240	15	740	11,100
Graduate nurses.....	1,200		240	9	1,440	12,960
Dental operators.....	700		240	8	940	7,520
	900		240	1	1,140	1,140
Matrons.....	500		240	9	740	6,660

Table showing salaries paid janitors, engineers, laborers, etc., in the public schools, District of Columbia, including basic pay and bonus, based on pay roll for February, 1920.

	Basic pay.	Bonus.	Number.	Total annual rate.	Total compensation.
Janitors.....	\$250	\$150	3	\$400	\$1,200
Do.....	600	240	14	840	11,760
Do.....	720	240	73	960	70,080
Do.....	800	240	1	1,040	1,040
Do.....	840	240	32	1,080	34,560
Do.....	900	240	1	1,140	1,140
Do.....	1,000	240	21	1,240	26,040
Do.....	1,100	240	2	1,340	2,680
Assistant janitors.....	720	240	2	960	1,920
Do.....	900	240	6	1,140	6,840
Superintendent of janitors.....	1,500	240	1	1,740	1,740
Engineers.....	1,000	240	2	1,240	2,480
Do.....	1,200	240	1	1,440	1,440
Do.....	1,500	240	1	1,740	1,740
Assistant engineers.....	720	240	1	960	960
Do.....	900	240	2	1,140	2,280
Do.....	1,000	240	2	1,240	2,480
Engineers and instructors.....	1,200	240	1	1,440	1,440
Do.....	1,500	240	1	1,740	1,740
Charwomen.....	480	240	5	720	3,600
Laborers.....	500	240	96	740	71,040
Coal passers.....	540	240	3	780	2,340
Firemen.....	720	240	9	960	8,640
Night watchmen.....	720	240	5	960	4,800
Gardener.....	840	240	1	1,080	1,080
Electrician.....	1,200	240	1	1,440	1,440

AMERICANIZATION WORK.

MR. DAVIS. The next item is "For Americanization work and instruction of foreigners of all ages in both day and night classes, including a principal, who, for 10 months, shall give his full time to this work, at \$1,800 per annum, and teachers and janitors of Americanization schools may also be teachers and janitors of the day schools." For that item you are asking \$23,500 for 1921.

MR. THURSTON. Yes, sir. Americanization work was formerly night-school work carried on under the night-school appropriation,

and then it developed such strength and also developed peculiar characteristics; so it seemed highly important to separate it, specialize it, and make it a particular field of work here, as it is in other cities. Last year, therefore, we received from Congress the special appropriation we are now working under. From our experience with that work almost from the start we were able to draw up a statement which I can put in the record.

Mr. DAVIS. You can put that in the record.

Mr. THURSTON. The number of teachers, including the principal, on full time, is four. We have included the principal of the Americanization work.

Mr. DAVIS. Who is the principal?

Mr. THURSTON. Miss M. E. Aiton.

(The matter above referred to is as follows:)

Number of teachers (including principal) on full time.....	4
Number of teachers on part time.....	11
Number of day classes.....	9
Location of day classes:	
Old Central High.....	2
Webster School.....	2
Jefferson School.....	1
Shoreham Hotel.....	1
Schotts Alley.....	1
Georgetown.....	1
Home class in southwest.....	1
Number of evening classes (including orchestra, Red Cross community singing).....	13
Location of evening classes:	
Old Central.....	9
Jefferson.....	1
Alliance House, Four and a half Street SW.....	1

Enrollment of adult pupils.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Day classes.....	127	100	227
Evening classes.....	231	66	297
	358	166	524

Character of work in classes. The English language is taught in all classes. Elementary subjects, arithmetic, American history, geography, and civics are taught. Typewriting in advanced class. Special civics for men and women who are preparing for naturalization. Over 50 pupils have become citizens during the last 10 months.

EXTENDED WORK NEEDED FOR NEXT YEAR.

Six additional full-time teachers to be placed as follows: One in Shott's Alley and northeast section; 1 in Georgetown (many illiterate Syrians, Italians, and Russians in this section); 1 in Webster School (men working in downtown section can go to this class); 1 in old Central School (there are many Russians, Italians, and Greeks who work at night and need these day classes); 1 in Arthur Place School (from Arthur Place west to Sixth Street, Pennsylvania Avenue north to G Street there are many Greeks and Italians); 1 in southwest section and southeast section.

Foreign situation in Washington: 1910 census showed over 24,000 foreigners, or about one-twelfth of the population to be foreign. The proportion has probably increased. A survey of the schools show about 2,261 foreign-born parents of school children. Probably one-half of these are illiterate. We have in all our large hotels, cafés, and lunch rooms hundreds of young men without families. Given the opportunity many of these develop into good American citi-

zens, but they need first the English language; second, a clear understanding of the principles of our Government. There should be classes established to meet this need. The Naturalization Bureau, with which the school closely co-operates, sends all names of declarants to the school. A larger force of teachers is needed for this work. The classes should be kept small. A large class of illiterate adults can not be successfully taught. We need more teachers to reach the mothers who can not come to the school.

Teachers' salaries, 1919-20: Principal, \$150 per month (fixed by law); full-time teacher, \$150 per month; part-time teacher at the rate of \$3.50 per teaching period of two hours.

Whatever percentage increase is given the regular teacher should also be asked for for the Americanization teacher.

Contingent fund: This fund is needed for supplies, books, and equipment suitable for adults. Rooms should be fitted for teaching home hygiene and home economics. There should be furniture made for adults. The contingent fund for this year is being slowly spent so that careful study may be made of the real needs. There have been bookcases, teachers' desks, and typewriters bought. At the present time a mimeographing machine and schoolroom furniture are being examined.

Mr. DAVIS. I see you have some new language in this item, "for 10 months." What is the reason for that?

Mr. THURSTON. That corresponds to the day-school teachers' year.

Mr. DAVIS. That is a change from the last bill; you did not have it in the last bill, "for 10 months"?

Mr. THURSTON. The principal's work otherwise under this would require her to serve in an actual supervisory capacity the entire year around without a vacation. It was to protect her in that regard that the phraseology was changed, because there are summer classes in Americanization work paid for out of this fund, and there was a possibility that under the law she would have to work right through without any break at all; therefore the phraseology was changed.

Mr. DAVIS. That was the law heretofore without the phrase "for 10 months" in the bill?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. And you wish it changed and want to have that phrase inserted in that item?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; that is so as to give her a regular working period. We have day classes now, nine in number, located wherever the foreign element can be gotten together and taught at whatever hours it can be reached.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Mr. DAVIS. About how many have you had in your classes under that arrangement?

Mr. THURSTON. We had 524 adults, 227 in the day classes and 97 in the evening classes. Many of these people are employed in ways which give them very-odd hours.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that on the increase?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. What was it the year before?

Mr. THURSTON. I could not give you the exact number, but it was a hundred or two under that. This is the first year under a special appropriation. This is the present situation.

Last year we did not have the formal day classes, except where we were supposed to assign a regular day-school teacher to the special class. There are many foreigners among the waiters of the city.

They have free time only at certain hours in the afternoon, and we can get them then, and they want to be taught. We send a teacher to wherever they can be grouped. If that happens to be in a room in the hotel we send the teacher right there to do that Americanization work. We teach the foreign mothers in their homes, getting a group together at a particular point, because it is very hard to get the foreign mother out to a night school. She is much more shut in than the American woman. But we can get groups to come together in their own neighborhoods and teach them there. The statement about that work will show the distribution centers in homes, schools, high schools, and hotels.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Are those places regular, or just temporary places of meeting?

Mr. THURSTON. The majority are regular places of meeting.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

As to the character of the work, the English language is taught in all the classes. That is fundamental. Then elementary subjects are taught to those who can take them, such as arithmetic, American history, geography, and civics.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What history?

Mr. THURSTON. Just the fundamentals of American history.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Altogether American history?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; the idea is to give them the American viewpoint.

Mr. DAVIS. Of course, you begin at the bottom and teach them reading and writing and spelling?

Mr. THURSTON. If they do not have those subjects. A great many of the foreigners have been fairly well educated in their own countries, but they lack the English language and any knowledge of American customs.

Mr. DAVIS. As the term indicates, it is simply Americanization work?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes. A great many of the people in these schools come in to be fitted to pass a test for citizenship.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Are there any special branches or phases of American history which are emphasized?

Mr. THURSTON. The very fundamentals of the Constitution, the main facts in our American history, are taught, in order to give them the basis for the finest ideals which the Nation has.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do you give them any lessons in and illustrations of the sacrifices made and the heroism of the forefathers in the establishment of the country?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; because that is one thing that appeals to them. For instance, when we had the children view the historical documents in the State Department not long ago, we got the Americanization people down there because we felt that would be a particularly good opportunity to give them that kind of a lesson.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I suppose you impressed upon them all the hardships and persecutions that were encountered here before we established liberty?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; and especially because they come, many of them, from countries where they have experienced those very things.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I wanted to get at the fact whether it was real Americanization or just the teaching of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Mr. THURSTON. I think the latter is simply a side instrument toward the thing we are trying to get at.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It is only a basis?

Mr. THURSTON. That is all, and that is all it ought to be. As soon as they can grasp things they can go to the other classes and go on with them. The Americanization school is to give them the American viewpoint as far as it can.

Mr. DAVIS. Is this getting to be pretty generally taught over the United States, or is it a new thing?

Mr. THURSTON. There is a very widespread movement for it the country over. It is in a great many cities worked in different ways, and of course some cities have used factory classes where there is a large amount of manufacturing. Here we have not the factory problem.

Mr. DAVIS. A bill has recently passed the Senate, but has not passed the House, carrying \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 for this work all over the United States. That shows the universal character of it.

Mr. THURSTON. It is a national movement now, Mr. Chairman, with a tremendous force back of it. It was given impetus by the war.

Mr. Sisson. There is a great element of danger in it.

Mr. DAVIS. You had an appropriation of \$10,000 for this item for 1920. What is the condition of that fund now?

Mr. THURSTON. We simply allotted it so we could use it for this purpose; we could have done a good deal more work than the appropriation represents.

Mr. DAVIS. Will it be exhausted by June 30?

Mr. THURSTON. It will be exhausted by June 30. We allotted it very carefully, so that it would run through the year.

Mr. DAVIS. Now you want more than double the appropriation you had last year in order to provide for double the amount of work?

PAY OF TEACHERS.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes. Miss Aiton has submitted to me a list of the teachers for the extended work for next year, in order to keep abreast of the classes she actually sees in sight.

Mr. DAVIS. At what salary?

Mr. THURSTON. Ten teachers, at \$1,500 each, straight salary. They do not come under the provision for longevity pay. This is a lump-sum appropriation. They ought to be selected teachers. It is not every teacher who can do that Americanization work.

Mr. DAVIS. Is Miss Aiton the principal in charge of that work?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; she is the principal in charge of that work.

Mr. DAVIS. At what salary?

Mr. THURSTON. She gets \$1,800, fixed by statute in the appropriation. It is the only salary which is fixed. There is an analysis of the estimate for 1921 under that item.

Mr. DAVIS. You provide for janitors and laborers. What work does a laborer have to do in connection with this work?

Mr. THURSTON. He is an assistant in the engine room. A laborer in a school building does janitorial work.

Mr. DAVIS. Is the place of meeting in the school building?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes. Laborers are needed only where we are in our own buildings or in rented quarters.

Mr. DAVIS. Aside from that, the meetings are in private homes?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes. Some of the women can only be reached in the private homes, in groups.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How many of the regular school-teachers are engaged in this Americanization work?

Mr. THURSTON. There are four, including the principal, at the present time, giving full time in the day and the full time at night. I think those ought to be included in the night-school item.

Mr. DAVIS. Are these teachers in the public schools?

Mr. THURSTON. I think all of them are public-school teachers.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It says, "Teachers and janitors of Americanization schools may also be teachers and janitors of the day school."

Mr. THURSTON. That is for night work.

Mr. Sisson. If one of these teachers is engaged in public-school work and gets \$1,500 a year for the night-school work, does she also get \$1,500 a year for the other work?

Mr. THURSTON. No; in those cases they give full time to this work. There is no doubling up there.

Mr. DAVIS. They virtually abandon their day work?

Mr. THURSTON. They have no day work in the general system.

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. This is for day as well as night; some of it is by day and some of it by night. We do not reach the particular type of person we are trying to reach.

Mr. Sisson. Do any of these teachers teach both day and night?

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. I think some of them do.

Mr. THURSTON. Some of them are assigned to work so they teach in the morning and visit the homes, following up cases in the afternoon and teach in the evening on certain days. I think it is this way: They teach in the morning and evening, or afternoon and evening, making two out of three units.

Mr. Sisson. Alternative?

Mr. THURSTON. Alternative.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Are there any male teachers in this service?

Mr. THURSTON. I do not think there is one that I recall.

Mr. BUCHANAN. There could be, of course.

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. And ought to be.

Mr. THURSTON. Men teachers are very, very scarce in the public-school system in the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS. The language is a little confusing, it seems to me. It says "teachers and janitors of Americanization schools may also be teachers and janitors of the day schools." That would rather indicate that they might teach in the day school in the regular school organization and then draw their salaries for the work in the Americanization schools, too, so they would get \$1,500 additional.

Mr. THURSTON. That is put in for the protection of the part-time people, the regular day-school teachers who are engaged as night-school teachers to do night school work. But there are people who are full-time people, and there are also people who are engaged like

the night school people teaching in a night school who are regular day school teachers.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The last two lines of the item apply only to night teachers, teaching in the Americanization work at night? That is the way you construe it?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir; absolutely. That question has never been up in any way. The phraseology grew out of the fact that up to the last year all this work was carried in the night school fund.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Mr. DAVIS. The statement you have put in the record in connection with the Americanization work also covers the item for contingent expenses?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir. This is Miss Aiton's statement which covers it. This fund is needed for supplies, books, and equipment suitable for adults. Rooms should be fitted for teaching home hygiene and home economics. There should be furniture made for adults. The contingent fund for this year is being slowly spent so that careful study may be made of the real needs. There have been bookcases, teachers' desks, and typewriters bought. At the present time a mimeographing machine and schoolroom furniture are being examined.

The books used in the Americanization work are entirely different from the books used in other lines. They are books especially written for the types of students who have to be considered.

Mr. DAVIS. Where do you get those special books?

Mr. THURSTON. A number of the larger publishers have brought out series of books for Americanization teaching. These particular points are emphasized.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do you think we can teach them home economics or that they can teach us home economics?

Mr. THURSTON. It depends upon how you look at it.

Mr. Sisson. Do you know anything about the textbooks gotten out by the Bureau of Naturalization of the Department of Labor?

Mr. THURSTON. I have no personal knowledge of that.

KINDERGARTEN SUPPLIES.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for kindergarten supplies, for which you are asking \$6,000, which is the same as the appropriation for 1920. I am surprised that you have not increased that sum.

Mr. THURSTON. So am I.

Mr. DAVIS. To my mind the kindergarten is the best school in existence. It has the formation of the character of a child when he is very young.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And it requires the best teachers in the world.

Mr. DAVIS. I think a good kindergarten-school teacher does more good than a hundred high-school teachers. After they get to be very proficient in kindergarten work they can not get much pay unless they abandon their special work and go into something else for which they are not as well suited or as well trained.

JANITORS IN CARE OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Your next item is for janitors and care of buildings and grounds, and you are asking \$1,500 for a superintendent of janitors. You have not asked for any increase in his pay. He gets the \$240 bonus, of course.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL (NEW).

ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking for three assistant engineers at \$900 each instead of two for the Central High School (new).

Mr. THURSTON. The first item, Mr. Davis, really should come up, I think, in connection with Miss Norton and her community center work, because primarily we have been working to get regular force enough at that building to always equip it to meet the night demands.

Mr. DAVIS. You are going upon the theory that we are going to grant the appropriation which Miss Norton asks for?

Mr. THURSTON. I think it is an item that should be considered when the item is before you in connection with the whole community center matter.

Mr. DAVIS. The addition of an assistant engineer is contingent upon the continuation of the community center work?

Mr. THURSTON. Last year the committee granted us additions to the janitor force of the new Central High School, particularly for the use of that building as a sort of civic center, so when we granted the use of it for big civic meetings we could grant it without charge under that service. The force allowed was not quite sufficient to grant full free service, and we come back this year for what seemed to be necessary to complete the force.

Mr. DAVIS. When will this assistant engineer you are asking for be used, at night?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. How often do they use that building?

Mr. THURSTON. I know there have been objections recently from the principal of that building that he did not want to let me grant the use of it on a certain Sunday because for weeks the building had been used every night and he thought the janitor service needed a rest.

Mr. Sisson. It is used practically all of the time?

Mr. THURSTON. It is used practically all of the time; it is a tremendously serviceable building to the community.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that the only place where community center work is done?

Mr. THURSTON. No; there are 19 different school centers, but this is the building above all other buildings in constant demand, not only for straight community center work but for large organizations for proper civic meetings. It is a sort of city building and is used for a good many purposes for which it is more suitable than any other building because of its size.

ELECTRICIANS.

Mr. DAVIS. You are also asking for two electricians at \$1,200 each instead of one.

Mr. THURSTON. There are something like 100 motors in that building in connection with the machinery, and both day and night an electrician is needed.

Mr. SISSON. How many motors?

Mr. THURSTON. There are 97 independent motors. There is a perfectly enormous amount of machinery, electrical in character, a good part of it. This building generates its own power.

Mr. DAVIS. That building is not a disgrace to the community, is it?

Mr. THURSTON. By no means; that building has justified itself time after time.

Mr. DAVIS. A certain newspaper in the city came out with the statement saying that the Central High School was a disgrace.

You think you need an extra electrician because of the great amount of work done there?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that the reason for increasing the estimate this year to \$24,380 in comparison with the appropriation for \$22,280 last year?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; that and the additional and assistant engineer at \$900.

DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL.

COAL PASSER.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for the Dunbar High School. The only additional position you ask for there is one coal passer at \$540. You have one coal passer now and you want two at the Dunbar High School?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes. That has been requested again and again by the force at the building and by the superintendent of janitors as necessary for efficient work, without overworking the people who are there now.

I wish you would notice those salaries. We had a year or so ago two-thirds of our engineer and janitor force lost in the course of a year. We are running now at, I think, about a 40 per cent turnover, with constant changes, and a vast majority of changes in the force are in these lower-paid people. We, of course, could not come in here under the requirements in connection with this appropriation bill and change these figures, but when absolutely inexperienced day labor, unskilled day labor outside the schools is bringing \$5 a day, it is a pretty serious thing to get laborers to work in an engine room at \$540 a year plus the bonus. We can not pick our men, and we ought to pick our men for janitor service, because they come in certain relations with the student body, and they are often the only men in the school building. We are losing them continually, and we are not getting picked men. We have to take what we can get. It is all we can do this year to keep the schools open.

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. They have been closed a good deal because of the temperature in cold weather and because of the severe winter; but it is also because we have had a poor quality of help.

Mr. THURSTON. Inexperienced.

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. And while this committee is not organized to give me relief, I am being made the goat of some of that business, receiving communications damning me for the cold rooms and saying that I am responsible for the temperature. I do not believe anybody is responsible for part of it, but I think a good deal of it is occasioned by the economic situation that we can not hire at the best the labor we actually need, and I heartily concur in the recommendation of the superintendent in connection with this matter.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL (OLD).

FIREMAN.

Mr. DAVIS. In the next item, for the old Central High School and Annex, you have one new item—a fireman, at \$720.

Mr. THURSTON. This is the old building at the corner of Seventh and O Streets NW., and it has been only slightly used until this year. Now it is being heavily used again. We are handicapped in that building by the fact that we have an old plant, run down in every way and very difficult to keep clean, to keep in order, and difficult to run. We have had to reenforce the janitor with the type of labor we can get at the present time, and it does not meet the situation.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You have no fireman there now?

Mr. THURSTON. No; and that means that these \$500 men have to be called in to help on apparatus with which they are not familiar, which is not a safe proposition or a good business proposition.

Mr. DAVIS. Are you increasing the salary of the firemen?

Mr. THURSTON. No; that is the standard salary.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You have no fireman there now?

Mr. THURSTON. We have no fireman there now.

Mr. DAVIS. This is a new place?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. What have you done heretofore without a fireman?

Mr. THURSTON. We have used the laborers to help out the janitor. The building has tremendously increased in use during the last year.

BUSINESS HIGH SCHOOL.

FIREMAN—NIGHT WATCHMAN.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for the Business High School, and you are asking for two new places—for a fireman at \$720 and a night watchman at \$720.

Mr. THURSTON. We have urged for a number of years the addition to the force of the Business High School of a fireman. The building is one of the most seriously crowded buildings in the school system.

Mr. DAVIS. Who did this work before?

Mr. THURSTON. It is done as best it can be done with four laborers, the janitor, and his assistant.

Mr. Sisson. Where is this building located?

Mr. THURSTON. It is located on the square bounded by Eighth and Ninth Streets and Rhode Island Avenue and R Street NW., occupying the whole square.

Mr. Sisson. Which would you rather have of those two places, a fireman or a night watchman?

Mr. THURSTON. I would say a fireman without any question. We have been asking from year to year to get night watchmen established in all our big buildings as a matter of protection. We believe also that a night watchman can keep certain oversight of the fires and not make it necessary to make so early a start in the morning in the very cold weather.

Mr. DAVIS. You are more in need of a fireman than of a night watchman?

Mr. THURSTON. For direct service, a fireman, and for general protection, a watchman.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you had any building burn up lately?

Mr. THURSTON. The last fire that amounted to anything was that at the Western High School in 1915. We have no night watchman there.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you any watchman at night at any of the other schools?

Mr. THURSTON. We have one at Central High School and one at the McKinley High School—there are three or four places where we have them, Mr. Chairman.

J. ORMOND WILSON NORMAL SCHOOL AND ROSS SCHOOL.

JANITOR—FIREMAN.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for the J. Ormond Wilson Normal School and Ross School, and there you are asking for two janitors at \$800 each, instead of one janitor at \$800, and you are also asking for a fireman at \$720.

Mr. THURSTON. The Wilson Normal School and the Ross School is a combination plant of a very large normal school with a grade school adjoining.

Mr. DAVIS. Why do you need two janitors at that school instead of one?

Mr. THURSTON. The Wilson Normal School is a very large building in itself and the Ross School is a standard grade school building next to the normal school. The present force, with the type of people we can get, just having a laborer at the Ross School, has not seemed to work. We need a better class man and we can only get him at the higher rate. The Ross School is heavily crowded with grade school children, and the Wilson Normal School carries both children and the regular normal school students, making a pretty big plant.

Mr. DAVIS. You have four laborers there. Heretofore they have assisted the janitor, have they not?

Mr. THURSTON. They assist the janitor, of course, all of them. The work is distributed.

Mr. BUCHANAN. If you get two janitors there, do you still need four laborers?

Mr. THURSTON. I thrashed this matter out the other day in connection with two or three of these cases with the superintendent of

janitors, and he finally said he believed it would work if the fireman was substituted for one of the laborers so that he could get a higher priced man at that point. The trouble is the weakness of a \$500 laborer now as compared with the character of the \$500 laborer two or three years ago. That is the trouble which confronts us in all these cases, and it would materially improve the situation if we should have a fireman in place of one of the laborers.

Col. KUTZ. May I make a suggestion in this connection? As the employees work on the heating plants only for a period of six or seven months in the year and as they are to be employed throughout the year, might it not be well to call them assistant janitors rather than firemen, so that they will be available for any work that may be assigned to them throughout the year?

Mr. THURSTON. They are, anyway.

Col. KUTZ. But with the designation firemen on the pay roll they will feel that that is primarily their job, and it is difficult sometimes to assign firemen to other work and get them to do it.

Mr. DAVIS. During the summer months you do not need any firemen.

Col. KUTZ. Not for five months in the year.

Mr. THURSTON. It would not disturb us if we understood that this assistant janitor could be used as a fireman. What we are after is to get more people of better quality than we have now.

Mr. DAVIS. That would apply to all the places where you ask for a fireman?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. THURSTON. We think this, that we can go down to some business house or to some point where men are available, trained as firemen, and offer them a job as firemen and take them because they are trained in that work. They might not be willing to accept an assistant janitorship.

Mr. DAVIS. If you call them skilled laborers you can make them do anything that is needed to be done in that line?

Mr. THURSTON. That would do very well. The term "skilled laborer" strikes me as being better than assistant janitor, because in buildings where there is much equipment the assistant janitors object to working in the fire room.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL.

FIREMAN.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for the Jefferson School, and you are asking for a fireman there at \$720; that is a new position?

Mr. THURSTON. That is our largest grade school building in the city. It has an old heating plant.

Mr. BUCHANAN. If you had a skilled laborer there would that meet the situation?

Mr. THURSTON. It would meet the situation in the Jefferson School if we have a skilled laborer. They have complained continually of the lack of force. The building is not only very large, with poor engine rooms, but the grounds are very large also and have to be taken care of.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You have requested the amount of salary of a skilled laborer or a fireman?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

WESTERN HIGH SCHOOL.

FIREMAN—WATCHMAN.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for the Western High School, and there you are asking for a fireman and a night watchman at \$720 each, in addition to the employees you already have?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir. The Western High School, I think, will be able to meet the situation by the interchange of one laborer, whom they have now for a fireman or a skilled laborer. That would reduce the number of laborers to three, if you can give us a higher-paid man. We feel that for the sake of the protection of the property it is wise to have a night watchman.

Mr. DAVIS. You think you need a night watchman there?

Mr. THURSTON. We think we ought to have a night watchman in every large building as a matter of protection.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

FIREMAN—NIGHT WATCHMAN.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking for the same additional employees at the Franklin School—a fireman at \$720 and a night watchman at \$720.

Mr. THURSTON. The Franklin School is the headquarters building and is used long hours.

Mr. BUCHANAN. All of them are used long hours, are they not?

Mr. THURSTON. More and more so; yes, sir. At the Franklin School I think the night watchman situation is a more serious proposition because of our records. It would be furnishing protection for all the records of the school system. The only way we can do now is to have a laborer stay there at night. We only have three laborers there now, so that we are very short-handed considering the hours kept and the responsibility for property.

Mr. DAVIS. You think you could not get along with two laborers in that school?

Mr. THURSTON. Not unless we have a night watchman. That is a big building and the situation is different; we may want to open the building at any time for night service.

EASTERN HIGH SCHOOL.

FIREMAN.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I notice you ask for a fireman as an additional employee at the Eastern High School.

Mr. THURSTON. That comes in the same category as the other groups.

STEVENS SCHOOL.

FIREMAN.

Mr. DAVIS. I notice you also want a fireman at the Stevens School, at \$720.

Mr. THURSTON. The Stevens is the largest of the colored grade schools; it is a very poor building, and the work is very poorly ar-

ranged, with also a very unfortunately situated fireroom, difficult to work in and hard to keep men in.

M'KINLEY MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

FIREMAN—LABORER.

Mr. DAVIS. At the McKinley Manual Training School you want three firemen instead of two and five laborers instead of four?

Mr. THURSTON. That is a tremendous plant.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You have a night watchman there already?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; so that that does not appear in this case. At this school we have a mechanical plant worth several hundred thousand dollars, and we have a lot of supplementary machinery. It is a big machine shop.

Mr. DAVIS. Do the laborers have anything to do with that?

Mr. THURSTON. Of course there is a lot of cleaning to be done and a great deal of engine-room work. The cleaning is very heavy.

M STREET HIGH SCHOOL (OLD).

FIREMAN.

Mr. DAVIS. In the case of the M Street High School (old) and Douglass and Simmons Schools you ask for a fireman at \$720 this year?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes. The M Street High School proposition is a triple one. The M Street High School has come back into full use; it has only been slightly used for offices for some time. Now it is used for a junior high school. And as far as the heating and janitor services are concerned, there are two grade buildings, each of standard size, making three buildings, each with a heating plant. Janitor service is now needed for all those buildings, as long as that building has now been brought into full use.

Mr. DAVIS. Why do you give him only \$900 a year while the other janitors get \$1,000?

Mr. THURSTON. The janitor?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; the others are all getting \$1,000.

Mr. THURSTON. Well, the engineer is acting as senior in this case. There is no objection to making it \$1,000, of course.

BIRNEY AND ANNEX, ETC.

ADDITIONAL LABORERS.

Mr. DAVIS. I was only suggesting that you have two or three buildings in one group there, and you give that janitor \$900, and in other cases the janitor gets \$1,000.

The next item is the 11 schools, beginning with the Birney and annex, in which you ask for 22 laborers instead of 11, as in the last bill.

Mr. THURSTON. That I would like to explain a little more at length, because I believe this is the one thing involved in the change in the janitorial situation that we ought to argue to. (This group of

buildings represents as a whole the large type of grade building that we have, the modern 16-room building. Take Henry D. Cooke School in Columbia Heights, for example: There are 16 schoolrooms, besides many supplemental rooms, a big assembly hall, and so on. It is heated by two separate, distinct heating plants, on different sides of the building, each one with its own system. That makes two absolutely distinct plants. The floor area is approximately 1 acre, 42,000 square feet; the window space is tremendous; the cleaning and care of the grounds is a large proposition. And for this service we have only two men.

This building I have taken as a type has been in continual trouble all of this winter; the janitor was hurt; we could not get any help; there was not force enough to run the fires properly, consequently we have had to close the school time and again for lack of sufficient heat. We have run it once or twice by detailing a man from another building, where he really could not be spared.

Buildings of this type are in every case reporting overwork on their labor forces; we need extra laborers there more than we need them anywhere else. You take these buildings of this type, and the men have to come on duty, in all kinds of weather, at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning; and they go off duty at 4 or 5 in the afternoon. It means that they have a very long period of duty; and as a result the men get very much discontented and leave and we have to train new men; and frequent damage to heating apparatus necessarily results.

BROOKLAND, BRYAN, ETC.

LABORERS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next is an item for quite a number of schools, beginning with Brookland school; and in this item you ask for only 22 laborers?

Mr. THURSTON. Well, those are the smaller buildings; the group I have just mentioned are the largest; this next group is composed of the smaller schools.

In this connection I will say that if the appropriation for the war bonus goes out, we will simply have to close our schools; we can not get the help; our records to-day are full of desertions from the service in the janitor force and in the labor force.

Mr. DAVIS. Are these janitors employed for 10 months in the year or for 12 months?

Mr. THURSTON. Twelve months.

Mr. DAVIS. In all of these schools?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; they are on the regular annual rolls.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You say you need 11 new laborers in this item?

Mr. THURSTON. Well, that is for 11 buildings; that is a lump-sum appropriation; it means for the 16-room buildings two laborers each where we now have one.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And one laborer in each building?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; at present; and I think that is the most vital thing in the whole janitorial situation.

Mr. DAVIS. There is no change in the next item for the group of schools beginning with the Brookland school?

Mr. THURSTON. No.

ABBOTT, BENNING, ETC.

Mr. DAVIS. And none in that for the Abbott, Benning, and other schools?

Mr. THURSTON. No; these are similar buildings that are handled by one person.

ADAMS, ADDISON, ETC.

The next item, the Adams-Addison group on page 110, is a main group of eight buildings; we are having great trouble there, but the trouble is not from insufficient force, but in not being able to pay enough to get the right type of men.

CONDUIT ROAD, CHAIN BRIDGE, AND FORT SLOCUM SCHOOLS.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You have in the group of three schools beginning with Conduit Road, three janitors at \$250 each?

Mr. THURSTON. Those are employed part of the time only; those are practically one-room buildings.

RESIGNATIONS.

Mr. DAVIS. Where do your resignations come from; janitors, or laborers, or what?

Mr. THURSTON. The majority of resignations are in the laborers, firemen, and the \$720 group of janitors, the 8-room janitor group, where one man has responsibility for the whole building and has to take care of all fires and do all the cleaning.

Mr. DAVIS. The laborers, I presume, desert most frequently?

Mr. THURSTON. The laborers desert overnight.

Dr. VAN SCHAIK. The board dismisses them for desertion of the service; every week we formally dismiss a number of them for desertion of the service.

Mr. BUCHANAN. In other words, you dismiss them after they have quit?

Dr. VAN SCHAIK. Yes.

BRIGHTWOOD PARK, ETC.

Mr. DAVIS. The Brightwood Park and other buildings are those eight-room buildings?

Mr. THURSTON. Those are still smaller buildings. Well, the Brightwood Park school has practically become an eight-room building; all the basement rooms are used as classrooms.

Mr. DAVIS. There is no change in the appropriation for this item?

Mr. THURSTON. There is no change in the appropriation.

BUNKER HILL, ETC.

Mr. DAVIS. And in the Bunker Hill and other schools in the next item there is no change?

Mr. THURSTON. There is no change. In all of these we are having trouble with the personnel in the laborer and janitor service.

Mr. DAVIS. In the Conduit Road school item you pay only \$250?

Mr. BUCHANAN. He has explained that that is only for part of the time.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; those are small, one-room buildings, almost like portable schools.

Mr. DAVIS. Well, you do not need a janitor there, do you?

Mr. THURSTON. Who is going to do the work? Who is going to get there at 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning to build a fire?

MATRONS IN NORMAL AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Mr. DAVIS. All right. The next item is for matrons in the normal and high schools and larger grade school buildings. You ask for quite a number of these employees?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Twenty-six instead of nine.

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. Chairman, that is for the extension of matrons to additional buildings. Congress has already provided, as you will notice through this year's appropriation, for matrons for the high schools. We have included the two additional high schools put back into the service, the Junkor High, white and colored, and the largest of the grade-school buildings, which are buildings almost of high-school size.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you want a matron for each school?

Mr. THURSTON. We believe there should be a matron for each school.

Mr. DAVIS. Heretofore you have had them for 9, and now you want them for 26 schools?

Mr. THURSTON. We have been so appreciative of the value of them—

Mr. Sisson (interposing). That that has got you spoiled?

Mr. THURSTON. That has got us convinced; and we more than ever feel that we were justified in our original request to start the thing.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you requested this increase before?

Mr. THURSTON. We requested last year the extension to these buildings.

Mr. DAVIS. That is quite an increase of appropriation, from \$4,500 to \$13,000. And you want this new language inserted: "and larger grade school buildings"; do you want that in? Is there any necessity for it?

Mr. THURSTON. Well, it could read, "For matrons for the following," cutting out a number of words; that would accomplish the purpose just as well. If you cut out the words "normal and high schools and larger grade school buildings, including," and let it read: "For matrons for," it would cover the same thing.

Col. KUTZ. In connection with the item of matrons, it might be of interest that in one of these schools, Elizabeth V. Brown school, a matron is now being provided at the expense of the parents.

Mr. DAVIS. That is some distance back, is it not?

Col. KUTZ. That is the item at the top of page 112. Elizabeth V. Brown is one of the schools to be added to the list where matrons are to be provided.

CARE OF SMALLER BUILDINGS AND RENTED ROOMS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is, "For care of smaller buildings and rented rooms," etc. What does that mean?

Mr. THURSTON. That is the item under which the care of portables comes, and rented quarters, and so on. The rate allowed is \$6 a month per room; and it is an impossible proposition to get people to come even part of the time to take care of those rooms at that rate. You must remember that each portable has a separate heating plant.

Mr. DAVIS. Are these the portables?

Mr. THURSTON. The portables are largely in this item; also the rented quarters.

Mr. Sisson. You say you have a few rented rooms?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; we have a few rented rooms that come under this; also manual-training shops, and so on; and we have found it simply impossible to keep people for that work at that rate.

Mr. DAVIS. Where there is a portable located near a regular school building do you pay the janitor extra for services in that portable?

Mr. THURSTON. We have asked the auditor several times whether we can pay the janitor of the school building extra for that work and have him take care of it. The objection has come up each time as to holding two positions, and we have had to follow the policy of getting a separate individual to handle those portables.

Mr. Sisson. Well, suppose the portable is run in connection with one of your graded schools, and right on the same ground, do you not have the same man perform the work there?

Mr. THURSTON. It has not been the custom at all; it would require extra pay and holding two positions.

Mr. Sisson. You have more ways of spending money here in the District of Columbia than any place in the world. Here are a number of small buildings that they take care of; and if there are portables in the same grounds it would seem that they could also take care of those.

Mr. THURSTON. If I tried to have the janitor in one of those buildings take care of the portable building, I would be hunting for another janitor.

Mr. Sisson. Well, things are coming to a pretty pass in this country when you can not get the men to work.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is because there is so much employment in the country now; if there was not so much employment, they would be glad to do that work.

Mr. Sisson. Well, it is a general condition of unrest among working people.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It is also due to a feeling of independence and to the American spirit and to the men trying to get something better for themselves.

Mr. Sisson. I do not know; but it seems at times as if the entire educational system in this country has fallen down. If there is the same educational system 100 years from now, nobody will want to do any work. Service is what every human being ought to be taught to render; and yet as a result of the present system, apparently, no distressful condition of affairs in the country, no moral obligation, no condition of suffering and inconvenience, appeals to the people

to make them work; nothing but the miserable love of gain now reaches the human heart or the human brain. It looks as if both the pulpit and the school have fallen so low in their aims and their influence with the people that they no longer serve to uplift the human race as they should.

Mr. KRAMER. When a man gets \$60 a month and goes to a school building at 4 o'clock in the morning, and starts to light the fires to heat eight big schoolrooms, and then has to visit a separate plant—

Mr. Sisson (interposing). Well, you see that is just what is the matter now—we are pitying a man who has a big job; we have no right to pity a man who has a job.

Mr. KRAMER. Well, he has a pretty hard time if he has eight large rooms to keep heated and do his other work.

Mr. Sisson. I think we ought to teach them all Poor Richard's Almanac, and that would teach them how to work and how to save.

NUMBER OF PORTABLE SCHOOLS.

Mr. DAVIS. How many portables do you take care of in this item?

Mr. THURSTON. Seventy-nine portables.

Mr. KRAMER. Seventy-nine portables, and all rented properties. The rented properties are shown on page 114 of the book.

Mr. DAVIS. Seventy-nine portables and all rented properties are taken care of under this item?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes; and, besides, there are certain services in cooking and manual-training schools.

RENTED QUARTERS.

Mr. DAVIS. How many rented quarters have you?

Mr. KRAMER. These are shown on page 114 of this estimate; the table there carries a statement of all rented properties.

Mr. Sisson. Well, that rented property is almost exclusively in the outlying districts, where you have few children, is it not?

Mr. THURSTON. Not entirely; some of them are in congested points, as at Petworth.

Mr. Sisson. I do not mean the rented properties are altogether in the outlying districts, but a good deal of it is.

Mr. THURSTON. Well, quite a good deal of it is in crowded sections. You can tell that by the addresses given on page 114.

Mr. Sisson. Well, they must have changed recently.

Mr. THURSTON. No; the total of appropriations and expenditures has changed practically not at all for the last four or five years. It has been very largely expended and very little changed.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It has been \$16,500 since 1916.

Mr. Sisson. Well, what properties have you rented in the congested districts?

Mr. THURSTON. Well, I am thinking of the Petworth situation. There we have a big frame building, an old residence. We are using at Petworth at present an eight-room building, four or five portables—

Mr. Sisson (interposing). Well, that is one. What other congested district is there in which you rent quarters?

PETWORTH SCHOOL.

Mr. DAVIS. I would like, instead of having him answer that just now, to have him go into the details as to the Petworth situation, because there will be a lot of people from Petworth who will appear before the committee, and it would be of value to know the situation as to that section.

Mr. THURSTON. The Petworth School is called the "Petworth University" by the people of the neighborhood, because it consists of such a conglomeration of buildings used by the student body. The center of the group is an eight-room building. On the property is an old church, which came with the land bought several years ago for the extension. That church is in use for two or three classes. Then, there are five portables on the grounds, and, then, on a neighboring lot is a big frame dwelling which has been fixed over, more or less, and which we have rented for several years for overflow classrooms. So that we have the brick building, the church, five portables, and this—

Mr. DAVIS (interposing). What do you say they call that school?

Mr. THURSTON. The "Petworth University." They have a case, if there ever was one, for an additional building. About six squares from there is the Park View School, in which I determined to establish shift classes to relieve stress.

Mr. Sisson. Take that Petworth school; you have a janitor there for each of those buildings, have you?

Mr. THURSTON. No; we have a janitor for the eight-room building; the janitor service for the balance of that is carried at this rate per room.

Mr. DAVIS. Rate per room?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; the \$6 a month. I do not know just how it is done, but if there are five portables, we could put one caretaker in charge of those, and that caretaker would get \$30 a month—and he would earn it several times over. He has to get there at 5 o'clock in the morning and build five fires.

Mr. DAVIS. Would you give him \$72 a month for that?

Mr. THURSTON. No; we are asking for \$10 a month for each room now, because desertions in the force from that group are even worse than from the next group.

Col. KUTZ. That is \$72 a year, or \$6 a month, is it not?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; it is on the regular annual roll.

Mr. DAVIS. The janitor of that school could not take care of those portable school buildings?

Mr. KRAMER. Not in addition to that eight-room building.

Mr. DAVIS. Well, you have a janitor for the eight-room building, but in addition to that do you have to have an additional janitor?

Mr. KRAMER. We are lucky when we can get one single man to undertake it. Our difficulty is that when we have a portable school in a fashionable section of town we have to get somebody to take care of it, and that person could not possibly live in that neighborhood. Take the West School, for example, where we put two of those portables; it is in Piney Branch Park—

Mr. DAVIS (interposing). And no person would go there?

Mr. KRAMER. The person who would go there for that amount of money could not live there; the character of labor that could

live for \$12 a month, the rate for those two portables, could not live anywhere near there, and would have to go a long way to his work.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Well, does that mean that the janitor would take that \$12 a month in a locality where he could get other buildings to take care of?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes; we have six of these portables on one site; and we can get somebody to take that job and go there to work; it is the isolated portables which give us the trouble.

Mr. THURSTON. You take several portables, in addition to the eight-room buildings. The eight-room building is handled by one man without any assistance, and he has to be there at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning to get the fires started, and he could not in addition to getting that building into shape go out and build three or four fires in these portables.

Mr. DAVIS. These are all heated by stoves?

Mr. THURSTON. Those are all heated separately by stoves. Take four or five portables and a separate building, and you have a 12-room proposition anyway.

Mr. DAVIS. Well, we are spending a good deal of time on these small items.

MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

The next item is for medical inspectors, for which you estimate \$10,500. You are asking for no increase on those?

Mr. THURSTON. They are under the health office. They demand a salary which we have not been able to raise in these estimates.

GRADUATE NURSES.

Mr. DAVIS. In the next item you are asking for 13 graduate nurses, instead of 10, as last year?

Mr. THURSTON. That is the estimate of the health office, in which we heartily concur.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What do these graduate nurses do?

Mr. THURSTON. They follow up physical defects in children discovered by the medical inspectors; they take those up with the parents of the children. If the children are children of poor parents, they try to secure correction of the defects in the various institutions of the city. They go into the homes and instruct the parents how to take care of the children in minor things. They made last year, these nurses that we have, 3,800 visits to schools and 9,368 visits to pupils' homes. They took 1,586 pupils to clinics, and secured the correction of defects in 3,500 cases.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And you think that 10 is not a sufficient number to keep up with the work?

Mr. THURSTON. It is not a sufficient number to keep up with the actual cases developing.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How many of the 10 are colored?

Mr. THURSTON. Three are colored under the present law.

Mr. DAVIS. And you want to increase that number to four?

Mr. THURSTON. That approximates the percentage.

Mr. DAVIS. If 13 are provided, you want 4 to be colored?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; that approximates the percentage of colored enrollment.

FOR MAINTENANCE OF FREE DENTAL CLINIC.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for the maintenance of free dental clinics in the public schools. There is no change there?

Mr. THURSTON. There is no change there. The work is really in its experimental year; we do not yet have the figures on which to base a plan.

Mr. DAVIS. What year is this work in?

Mr. THURSTON. The second year. But last year we were unable to fully equip and get those started; so that this is the first year that they are running on full time. At the end of this year we will have sufficient experience to know what we will need for the future. Great work is being done.

MISCELLANEOUS—RENT OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, REPAIR SHOPS, ETC.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is "Miscellaneous—for rent of school buildings and grounds, repair shop, storage and stock rooms," for which you ask \$16,500.

Mr. THURSTON. There is a list under that item of all our present rented quarters.

Mr. DAVIS. What is each of those places used for?

Mr. THURSTON. I am not sure I can tell that. Can you, Mr. Kramer?

Mr. KRAMER. 1600 Eckington Place NE. is the general school store-room. Northeast Industrial School is a building in which instruction is given in carpentry, sewing, and cooking; 1340 G Street NE. is a school for atypical children.

Mr. DAVIS. For what?

Mr. KRAMER. Atypical children. 25 Fifth Street SE. is a school for atypical children; 1407 Thirty-third Street NW. is an atypical and ungraded school; 646 Massachusetts Avenue NE. is a manual training center—cooking, sewing, and carpentry; 2014 Franklin Street NE. is a cooking school; 730 Twenty-fourth Street NW. is a manual training center; 810 Sixth Street SW. is a school for atypical children; 212 H Street NW. is a manual training center; 423 O Street NW. —

Mr. THURSTON (interposing). That is a colored kindergarten.

Mr. KRAMER. 1606 M Street NW. is a colored sewing school; 737-741 Eleventh Street NE. is a colored cooking school; 837 Shepherd Street NE. is a graded school in the heart of the Petworth group; 1201 K Street NE. is a housekeeping center; 466½ Huntoon Place SW. is a cooking school; Thirty-ninth and Windom Streets NW. is run in connection with the Tenley School as a manual training center; the Seventh Day Adventist Church, Tenth and V Streets NW., is a colored kindergarten; lots 53 to 61, square 1042, is the property in the rear of the Buchanan School, rented for placing portable schools on it.

Mr. DAVIS. It is not occupied?

Mr. KRAMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. The table does not give the area in square feet on that site.

Mr. KRAMER. I do not know why; I will have to check that up.

(NOTE.—The area of lots 53 to 61, square 1042, referred to above, is 2,319,839 square feet.)

Mr. Sisson. In some of these cases I notice that you are paying a pretty high rate of rent. For instance, on the property of the North-east Industrial School, which is assessed at \$4,672, you are paying \$1,000 a year.

Mr. KRAMER. Those are the assessed values.

Mr. Sisson. Well, that is over 20 per cent of that value.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It says in next to the last column that the rate per square foot is 22.7 cents.

Col. KUTZ. The true value would be about \$7,000. It is hardly fair to say that the rent is 20 per cent.

EQUIPMENT OF TEMPORARY ROOMS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item for equipment of temporary rooms for classes above the second grade, now on half time, etc., on page 115. You want an additional sum of \$2,000, or \$7,000 in all there?

Mr. THURSTON. Well, that covers the atypical classes and the people who are under the compulsory education law. It is a very broad provision, covering not only the overflow but the children in disciplinary classes and the children of poor mentality—it covers the supplies for their use. The prices for material have gone up and the work has steadily been extended.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Have you any estimate as to how many of that character of children you have?

Mr. THURSTON. I can give you the figures: There were 472 this year as compared to 237 last year in the white schools. I can not tell about the number in the colored; they are grouped with another division and would have to be separated.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is repairs and improvements to school buildings, \$250,000, an increase of \$50,000. Does that include all the repairs and improvements to the school buildings—all in one item? Have we not gone over some of these items before?

Mr. THURSTON. This is the general item for repairs and improvements; this is not an equipment item, but one for structural repairs.

Mr. DAVIS. All in one item?

Mr. THURSTON. All in one item.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is the status of the appropriation for this year?

Col. KUTZ. We will give you the exact figures; but the results will not throw very much light on the need for an additional amount next year, for the reason that the greater part of our repair work is done during the summer months when the schools are not occupied. This increase of \$50,000 was made by the board of commissioners after the estimates had been submitted to them by the board of education. I think, however, that the board of education heartily approved of the increase when we suggested it.

The method of making the repairs is this: Each spring, toward the end of the fiscal year, we ask the board of education to compile a list of the needed repairs in each building. And to the list of repairs compiled by the board of education the commissioners add the needed

repairs to the heating plants, some of which are not apparent to the teachers or janitors, and also the needed repairs to the building itself, principally the roofing, the downspouts, the gutters, and things of that kind. And then the complete list of repairs is pruned to make it fit the appropriation that is available.

In all of the five years that I have been connected with the district service, the estimated repairs at the beginning of the year have greatly exceeded the funds available. In the work the commissioners have endeavored to cooperate closely with the board of education in classifying the repairs in the order of their importance.

We undertake, then, as much work as we can do during the summer months, and at the expiration of the half year we again report to the board of education what we have been able to accomplish and ask them to reclassify the remaining repairs and such other items that have been suggested in the meantime and list them in the order of their importance.

Mr. DAVIS. How do you do this work—by contract?

Col. KUTZ. It is done very largely by day labor.

Mr. Sisson. They are under your control, are they?

Col. KUTZ. They are under the control of the commissioners.

Mr. Sisson. And you have under you the forces doing that work?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; the District maintains a repair shop, and has master mechanics of different trades, and employs from time to time painters, carpenters, tinsmiths, etc., in such numbers as are needed to do the work. When it comes to the repairs of the furnaces, we do purchase by contract the necessary castings; sometimes we have them installed under contract, and sometimes we install them ourselves.

Mr. DAVIS. What part of this is for general repairs, and what part for improvements—for extensive improvements?

Col. KUTZ. In recent years, I think, the amounts spent for improvements would not be over 10 or possibly 15 per cent. of the total. Nearly the entire sum is now needed for repairs, and improvement items are sidetracked in most cases. We ask an additional sum of \$50,000, not with the idea of making structural improvements, though in connection with repairs some slight improvements are effected, but merely to maintain the buildings in habitable condition, with tight roofs; clean, well-painted walls; and safe floors.

Mr. BUCHANAN. In view of the fact that it cost you only \$150,000 in 1917, \$170,000 in 1918, and \$175,000 in 1919, it would seem that there must be some extraordinary condition that exists that demands a \$75,000 increase over the average of the last four years?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; because since 1917 there has been a very great increase in the price of labor, and material costs almost double what it cost before the war.

Mr. DAVIS. Generally speaking, do you have to repair all of the school buildings in the city of Washington out of this fund?

Col. KUTZ. There is hardly a building that does not require a certain amount of repair each year; if nothing else, there is always the breakage of window glass.

Mr. DAVIS. There are only about 147 large buildings and some smaller ones?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

VALUE OF BUILDINGS.

Mr. DAVIS. Can you give us an estimate as to the value of all these buildings?

Mr. THURSTON. My impression is that the repair fund runs around 2 per cent of the value. I think it is slightly less than that.

Col. KUTZ. Some years ago we made an estimate of the value of the buildings at the then current prices, and it was about \$15,000,000. As we asked for \$150,000 in 1917, we were asking for 1 per cent of the then estimated cost of the buildings. The difference between \$150,000 and the \$250,000 now asked for is represented almost entirely by the increased cost of labor and material. I do not think we will be able to maintain any higher standard than we did maintain in 1917, with \$150,000.

Mr. DAVIS. You say \$15,000,000 was the value of the buildings. What condition are they in now, generally speaking, in regard to needed repairs?

Col. KUTZ. Well, some of the older buildings are not in such a condition as to be creditable to the District of Columbia. The newer buildings are splendid institutions, but many of the older buildings are not up to modern-day standards. At the old Central High School and the M Street High School, which were recently brought into use as junior high schools, we were compelled to make rather extensive repairs. At the old Central High School we spent something like \$20,000, and even then were not able to do all that the board of education asked for.

Mr. THURSTON. There is an immense amount needed that you have never been able to do.

Col. KUTZ. Many of the floors are badly splintered, and should be relaid. The steps leading from the first floor to the upper floors are of a soft slate, that is worn down so thin as to be almost unsafe; they ought to be replaced. That would be quite an expensive item in itself. We put in one new boiler in the heating plant and made extensive repairs to the steam piping.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that all paid for out of this fund?

Col. KUTZ. That is all paid for out of this fund; yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Does this include all machinery for repairs?

Col. KUTZ. It includes all repairs to heating, plumbing, and ventilating systems.

Mr. THURSTON. Not the new equipment, however, like general shop equipment.

Col. KUTZ. No.

Mr. THURSTON. It includes equipment for repair of heating apparatus.

Col. KUTZ. It includes the repair of heating, plumbing, and ventilating apparatus, but not shop equipment.

Mr. Sisson. That comes out of another item?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. You spoke of installing another boiler; I did not know whether that came out of this item or not.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. But, generally speaking, this fund is not to be used for new equipment?

Col. KUTZ. Generally speaking, it is not. The boiler that I spoke of was to replace an old boiler that was entirely worn out.

FOR REMODELING HAMILTON SCHOOL BUILDING.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for remodeling the Hamilton School building, \$7,600. You could not do that out of the fund you have just been speaking of?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; we could do that work out of the \$250,000; but it has been the practice of the board of education and of the commissioners when any large work was necessary to make a special item out of it. Hamilton School building is being used for children infected with tuberculosis. It is on Bladensburg Road, beyond Mount Olivet Cemetery, and is not provided with modern toilets, and the work of remodeling includes installing sanitary toilets.

Mr. THURSTON. A small heating plant is in that item also; it has none at present.

Col. KUTZ. Yes; that is correct. There is no sewer in the immediate vicinity, so we contemplate a special installation, which makes the cost somewhat large.

Mr. Sisson. Well, you do not have to connect it with the sewer, do you?

Col. KUTZ. We are proposing to install a pump to force it over a slight ridge into the sewer system.

Mr. Sisson. Is that payable out of this special fund or is it payable out of the appropriation for sewers?

Col. KUTZ. That is all chargeable to the special fund. We made an estimate for extending the city sewer system to the building, and it was about \$20,000. The sewer would have extended through undeveloped territory, in which we did not even own the bed of the street, and the commissioners felt that such an extension of the city sewer system would not be justified.

Mr. DAVIS. Are there any streets where the beds of the streets are not owned by the Government here?

Col. KUTZ. A great many, in the outskirts of the city.

Mr. DAVIS. Not in the city proper?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; not in the city proper.

Mr. Sisson. When they become a part of the city streets, do you not require them to dedicate them as streets?

Col. KUTZ. We require them to dedicate city streets when there is a subdivision of agricultural land into building lots.

Mr. Sisson. Suppose I own a piece of property in the outskirts of the city, where it was undeveloped, which property I was using as farm lands, and I decided to build some houses on it. Have you no authority to compel me to dedicate that land?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; you can build right in the bed of a street if you want to, and we can not prevent it except by the institution of condemnation proceedings for the extension of the highway system.

PURCHASE AND REPAIR OF FURNITURE, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the purchase and repair of furniture, tools, machinery, material, books, and apparatus, etc. You ask for an increase of \$5,000 in that item—or \$50,000?

Mr. THURSTON. That is a general item for manual training and related instruction. The board's estimate was \$60,000 last year.

The commissioners have agreed to \$50,000 this year. The manual training fund covers the cost of supplies and apparatus of every kind for manual training, domestic science and domestic art, for vocational work, and so on. It is a fund for which there is a very heavy demand; the demands are increasing, because the work is growing; and, of course, the prices are rising; that hardly needs to be stated as an argument.

The various uses of the fund are as follows:

First, for the maintenance of the regular shopwork, cooking, and sewing, for boys and girls of the several grades; that is, the graded schools in which manual training, cooking, and sewing are given. The main trouble here has been the increased prices of lumber and tools and so on, including food supplies.

The second use is the maintenance of work of a similar character in the manual training school and the high schools. Shop costs have to come out of this fund.

The third use is for manual training, cooking, and sewing work in the lower grades, for which there is a very general demand, especially in the manual training; and, fourth, manual training work in the junior high schools, for which there is no provision so far.

Some of the equipment which we have in our manual-training schools, vocational shops, and so on, is 30 years old. Of course, the cost of material is steadily increasing. I think this is one of the funds that is more economically and efficiently used than almost any-thing we have.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is the status of that appropriation?

Mr. THURSTON. We spend practically every cent of that. The only trouble we have had is through contractors failing to supply the material; we could not get people to bid on the things we needed. That would often hold us up in our work, and sometimes force the return of the money to the Treasury. Those conditions are improving now. We have had that same trouble with several of these funds, which would account for the falling off of the expenditure below the appropriation; we have had the funds and simply could not get the material, on account of the high prices.

FUEL, GAS, ETC.

Mr. DAVIS. Has not the cost of fuel, gas, and electric light and power increased? You simply ask for \$165,000 in the next item, which is the same amount you asked for last year.

Mr. THURSTON. We do not yet know whether there will be any deficiency this year.

Mr. Sisson. Well, you have a contract, have you not?

Mr. THURSTON. We get our fuel from the Government fuel yards.

Mr. Sisson. But the gas and electric light are not furnished from your own plants, are they?

Mr. THURSTON. No; that is furnished under contract with the companies.

Mr. DAVIS. There is no change in the price of that?

Mr. THURSTON. There is no change in the price of that. You see in 1919, we expended within \$7,500 of it; we have watched it as far as we could.

Mr. Sisson. Well, you have about completed your fuel plant?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; but we have to make increased payments for electric light and gas; we are increasing that side of it. But I still think we are fairly safe.

Mr. Sisson. Suppose you give us a statement as to the condition of that appropriation.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Statement of appropriation "Public schools, D. C., 1920—Fuel, gas, and electric light" on Mar. 10, 1920.

Total appropriation-----		\$165,000.00
Expenditures:		
Coal-----	\$37,223.10	
Wood-----	3,869.77	
Electric light and power-----	4,409.74	
Gas-----	4,449.40	
	<hr/>	\$49,952.01
Obligations:		
Coal-----	85,228.18	
Wood-----	1,845.82	
	<hr/>	86,574.00
Total expenditures and obligations-----		136,526.01
Available balance-----		28,473.99

Mr. DAVIS. What quality of fuel do you get in this Government fuel yard?

Mr. THURSTON. I have heard of some general complaints in the past, but there have been few special complaints this year.

Mr. KRAMER. There are less complaints than when we were buying it from private contractors.

Mr. THURSTON. Now and then, when I am questioning a janitor about the heat furnished, he will say that occasionally he has had one or two loads of a poor quality of coal.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you been able to get the quantity of coal you wanted?

Mr. THURSTON. I have been able to get the quantity I wanted; I have not had a single hold-up in coal this year; conditions have been much better than they were a year or two ago.

Mr. DAVIS. There is supposed to have been a shortage in coal?

Mr. THURSTON. Well, we have been protected, just as the Government buildings have been protected.

Mr. DAVIS. This is the first time I have heard there was sufficient coal this last year.

Mr. Sisson. I do not think there has been any complaint, so far as the Government is concerned, since they have gotten this coal yard.

FOR FURNITURE, INCLUDING CLOCKS, PIANOS, ETC.

Mr. DAVIS. There is a very material change in the next item for furniture, including clocks, pianos, and window shades, for additions to buildings, etc., from \$18,280, down to \$6,540.

Mr. KRAMER. We eliminated \$12,500 for furniture for portable schools which we had last year but do not include this year.

Mr. THURSTON. This item applies to the general extension of our manual training and cooking schools, to keep pace with the increase of the school system.

Mr. DAVIS. You are gradually getting down to normal; last year you asked for \$18,280 and now you are asking for only \$6,540.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir; it shows that we can do it.

Mr. DAVIS. You have two sewing schools in this item, which only carried \$520 this year, but you are asking for an increase to \$800?

Mr. KRAMER. That is the cost of furniture and equipment.

Mr. DAVIS. The housekeeping and cooking school is also increased from \$800 to \$1,000, and the cooking school from \$580 to \$700?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; and the two manual training shops had to be increased from \$1,480 to \$1,640.

Mr. DAVIS. Still, in spite of those increases, you decreased the total amount of the item about two-thirds?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. I hope you can continue that sort of thing.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

The next item is contingent expenses, including furniture and repairs of same, stationery, printing, ice, etc. You increase that item from \$75,000 to \$80,000?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir. That contingent item, as you can see from a reading of it, is the most general fund we have. All of the removal of ashes comes out of that; the allotment for miscellaneous expenses for all the high and normal schools is made out of that; any special equipment not provided for in a particular item comes from that fund; the upkeep of all the equipment for the schools—desks and chairs, stationery, medical supplies, janitor's supplies for the whole system. And those are big items, which may run up into the thousands.

Mr. DAVIS. The amount of this item is more or less of a guess, is it not?

Mr. THURSTON. It is a pretty fair estimate of what we ought to have.

Mr. DAVIS. You had \$75,000 last year, without any deficiency?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; there was enough money to see us through; but there is plenty waiting to be done. Take the one item of replacing students' desks and chairs; there is always more than we can possibly do with the money that we have available.

ALLOWANCE FOR MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the object of this new language in the item, "the director of physical culture and the director of kindergartens"?

Mr. THURSTON. That is for motor maintenance for officers who have general supervisory work and who have furnished their own machines.

Col. KUTZ. I think an explanation ought to appear in the record, Mr. Chairman, as to the item on page 188, an allowance for an automobile.

Mr. THURSTON. You see in the allowance for maintenance of automobiles the general secretary of community centers has been stricken

out. That has been done because the item has been inserted in connection with the community center item.

Col. KUTZ. It is inserted in a different way. This is an allowance for a machine owned by the employee, but it is no longer needed, since a machine was purchased for her use.

Mr. DAVIS. In other words, that language should be stricken out?

Mr. Sisson. That allowance should come out?

Col. KUTZ. There should be an allowance for maintenance; but this is an allowance that was payable directly to her.

PURCHASE OF PIANOS.

Mr. DAVIS. In the item "for purchase of pianos" you ask for the same amount as last year. Are you still buying pianos?

Mr. KRAMER. It will take us 40 years to equip all the schools with pianos at the rate we are going now.

TEXTBOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is \$90,000 for textbooks and school supplies for use of pupils. You only had \$80,000 this year.

Mr. THURSTON. The extreme increase in growth and the fact that we have not had enough will account for that increase.

Mr. DAVIS. But you have asked for no deficiency?

Mr. THURSTON. No; we simply will go without exchange of textbooks until we get the funds.

Mr. Sisson. What plan do you have to get the return of the textbooks?

Mr. THURSTON. The books are checked up very carefully at the end of each year. The free textbooks apply only to the grades up to the first year of the high school.

Mr. DAVIS. You only spent \$79,846 last year?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; I think that was doing very well.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you not think \$80,000 will be sufficient?

Mr. THURSTON. I do not think so, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Stuart, the officer who has handled that for me, estimates that \$3,500 will be needed to meet the increased enrollment and advances in prices of textbooks. They are going up now. Then there is \$500 increase in the hauling cost, or distribution cost, for which we have to make a contract, and \$2,000 for night-school items which come out of this fund for the elementary classes, and the increase in number of insaniary books that we have not been able to get rid of in the junior high school.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you buy night-school books out of this fund?

Mr. THURSTON. Only for the elementary classes; corresponding in grade of education to those for which we buy them in the day schools.

Col. KUTZ. Would this appropriation be available for textbooks for the junior high school?

Mr. THURSTON. Only for the grade years—that is, the seventh and eighth grades. We have not felt that we could extend it for the ninth year—the first high-school year—so that we have extended it only to the seventh and eighth grades. That, I think, is proper.

That has cost us a good deal this year, because those are all new-type books, and we could have spent more money if we had had it available.

Mr. Sisson. You have a contract for books for how many years?

Mr. THURSTON. The contract is annual. Books are adapted for three years, ordinarily, unless the board changes it.

Mr. Sisson. Is three years the limit?

Mr. THURSTON. We can renew it at any time.

Mr. Sisson. I mean the regular time that it runs? Of course, you can renew it.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; three years is our regular time.

Mr. Sisson. Is that in the discretion of the board?

Mr. THURSTON. There is no law at all governing the adoption of books.

PURCHASE OF UNITED STATES FLAGS.

Mr. DAVIS. Referring to the next item, you spent for flags in 1919 \$1,299.82. Now you are asking for only \$1,000. Is that because the war is over?

Mr. KRAMER. The appropriation was cut down last year, and we had to accept the inevitable.

MAINTENANCE, SUPPLIES, AND REPAIRS TO PLAYGROUNDS.

Mr. DAVIS. In the next item, for maintenance, etc., of playgrounds, you have added the word "supplies"; you do not ask for any increase of appropriation?

Mr. THURSTON. No; we do not ask for any increase of appropriation; that is simply to give us a little more freedom in its use in connection with the property.

FOR EQUIPMENT, GRADING, ETC., OF ADDITIONAL SCHOOL YARDS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for equipment, grading, and improvement of six additional school yards for playgrounds, for which you ask \$1,800. There was no appropriation for that this year?

Mr. THURSTON. This is an old item, which was continued up to last year, when a question arose as to municipal playgrounds and other playgrounds, and through some misunderstanding it was dropped out. We have been gradually extending the grading, fencing, and improving in our grade-school buildings. We have been trying to do something for six playgrounds a year, hoping in that way gradually to cover our whole system.

UTENSILS, ETC., FOR SCHOOL GARDENS.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is for utensils, material, and labor for establishment and maintenance of school gardens. That is the same as this year?

Mr. THURSTON. That, I think, is very important work, and far more important than the amount of the appropriation would indicate.

PURCHASE OF APPARATUS AND TECHNICAL BOOKS FOR PHYSICS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. DAVIS. The next is for purchase of apparatus and technical books and extending the equipment and for maintenance of the physics departments in the Business, Central, Eastern, Western, Junior, and Dunbar High Schools. The word "Junior" is new.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; that is to cover the new school, but there is no change in the appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you want the word "Junior" in the item?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; so as to take care of the physics work in those schools and supply the equipment we will have to use; it involves no change in the appropriation.

The same thing applies to the next item, which is for chemistry and biology.

Mr. SISSON. What kind of physics apparatus do you buy?

Mr. THURSTON. All that is needed for laboratory work.

Mr. SISSON. I just wanted to know how extensive it was?

Mr. THURSTON. I can have a list inserted. I am not enough of a physics man to say offhand; it embraces all the electrical apparatus, weighing and testing machines, and so on.

Mr. SISSON. Do you know the character of apparatus that is furnished, Mr. Kramer?

Mr. KRAMER. I think Mr. Thurston has summarized it in a general way.

Mr. THURSTON. I can put that in if you desire.

Mr. SISSON. I wish you would. I would like to know just what character of material you buy—not that I object to it.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; I will be very glad to do so.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Statement of material purchased from the appropriation, "Public schools. District of Columbia, 1919—physics department, equipment and maintenance."

Acid:		
Muriatic	-----	\$0. 72
Nitric	-----	2. 59
Sulphuric	-----	4. 06
Ammeters	-----	185. 37
Anvils	-----	14. 00
Apparatus:		
Acceleration	-----	52. 80
Composition of force and motion	-----	10. 80
Convection currents	-----	5. 61
Electromagnetic	-----	12. 75
Expansion	-----	3. 25
Experimental balance	-----	5. 50
Free fall	-----	31. 50
Incident and reflection	-----	7. 65
Linear expansion	-----	4. 20
Mechanical equivalent of heat	-----	42. 60
Multiple reflection	-----	5. 75
Water conductivity	-----	1. 50
Wave	-----	23. 00
Aspirators	-----	1. 60
Awls	-----	1. 50
Bags, rubber	-----	3. 50
Balances	-----	102. 80

Balls:	
Density	\$5.00
Lead	2.20
Bands, rubber	1.30
Bases, composition	2.16
Batteries	10.50
Beakers	7.80
Beans	2.25
Beaters	.30
Bells	7.30
Bladders	.18
Blades, hack saw	1.06
Boilers, double	1.25
Books	26.21
Bottles, thermos	8.60
Boxes	1.90
Bridge pieces	1.50
Brushes	.28
Buckets	6.87
Bulbs	3.00
Burners, Bunsen	21.28
Calipers	15.30
Cans	1.55
Caps	4.38
Carbons	3.60
Cards	3.90
Cars:	
Incline plane	9.70
Steel	7.00
Three wheel	3.50
Charts	14.40
Cheesecloth	28.60
Clamps	28.62
Coils	90.00
Compasses	18.71
Copper, sulphate	3.00
Cord	.10
Cotton	2.48
Corks	.94
Counters	9.76
Covers	.55
Cubes, wooden	7.66
Cups	6.17
Cylinders	15.94
Derricks	35.00
Differentials, blocks	16.80
Doweling	.32
Drills	1.76
Electrosodium	1.00
Elements	11.55
Engines, gas	3.75
Files	10.62
Films	5.50
Flasks	5.00
Fuses	24.00
Gauges	12.00
Galvanometers	13.50
Gauze, wire	4.32
Generators	35.00
Gilleys	4.50
Glass	2.00
Graphite	.28
Gum	.47
Hammers	1.64
Holders	3.25
Hoods:	
Ball	1.50
Burner	.95

Ice	\$0.95
Iodine	.36
Instruments, drawing	8.80
Iron, filings	.50
Irons, electric	16.60
Jars:	
Battery	7.35
Resonance	9.50
Kettles	4.75
Keys, discharge	10.60
Knives	2.69
Kimograph	68.75
Labels	.50
Lamp cord	16.00
Lamps, electric	89.15
Lenses	15.00
Levers	18.00
Matches	6.60
Measures	.65
Mercury	26.40
Meter sticks	10.50
Mirrors	2.00
Models:	
Force pump	2.80
Steam engine	46.00
Motors	9.00
Needles	3.96
Nuts	.26
Obscura, camera	24.64
Oil	1.30
Openers, can	.50
Osmostic apparatus	.40
Panels, electric	50.00
Paper:	
Carbon	2.00
Colored	.21
Cross-section	7.00
Photographic	2.16
Touch	1.10
Wrapping	3.88
Pencils:	
Carbon	3.30
Zinc	3.30
Pins	.25
Pliers	34.97
Plates	9.60
Plugs	16.50
Presses, hydraulic	4.00
Protractors	3.11
Pulleys	2.64
Pumps	71.60
Ram, hydraulic	3.25
Receivers, telephone	4.50
Receptacles	15.00
Relays	4.10
Ribbons	1.50
Ricers	.75
Rods, copper	8.60
Rotators	29.35
Rubber	2.80
Rules	10.02
Salt	.16
Scales	97.13
Scratch books	8.25
Screws:	
Endless	5.25
Wood	.64

Screw drivers	\$9. 54
Shears	. 85
Sifters	. 90
Siphons	2. 00
Sockets	12. 20
Soda	1. 20
Solder	. 50
Spirometers	15. 50
Spoons	1. 12
Springs	4. 00
Stands	4. 25
Stencils	1. 50
Supports	8. 50
Switches	3. 75
Tables, composition of force	38. 50
Tanks	6. 30
Telephones	6. 25
Testers:	
Battery	. 95
Electromagnet	24. 00
Thermometers	112. 75
Thermostats	2. 65
Thistle tubes	2. 50
Timers	27. 20
Tips	3. 01
Tissue, rubber	. 45
Transmitters	6. 00
Truss cranes	5. 00
Tubes	15. 67
Tubing:	
Glass	2. 40
Rubber	76. 31
Tumblers	. 60
Twine	. 65
Vises	36. 50
Volt meters	181. 00
Washers	. 13
Water colors	. 96
Weights	40. 86
Wheatstone bridges	73. 00
Wire	25. 57
Wheels	2. 90
Wool, asbestos	3. 60
Wrenches	2. 37
Zinc	6. 38

RECAPITULATION.

Appropriation	\$3, 000. 00
Expenditures	2, 680. 88
Unexpended balance	819. 12

CABINETMAKER AND ASSISTANT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is cabinetmaker for repairing school furniture; there is no change there. Then you have an item for assistant cabinetmaker for repairing school furniture, \$1,000, and we would like to have an explanation of that.

Mr. KRAMER. This employee spends his time keeping the furniture on its feet. We have but one man in the school system, and he is earning his salary over and over again by repairing furniture and keeping it fit for service. We have gotten to the point where it would be the wisest kind of economy to employ another man.

Mr. DAVIS. To assist him.

Mr. KRAMER. Yes; to assist him.

Mr. SISSON. That is practically what we did this year in the case of furniture for the House of Representatives.

Mr. KRAMER. This man does everything; he repairs shades and changes furniture—

Mr. SISSON (interposing). Have you a man in mind now whom you could get for this work?

Mr. KRAMER. No.

Mr. DAVIS. Could not this work be done by some of those who are receiving the benefits of training in the manual-training school?

Mr. KRAMER. Hardly; they are merely children; and there is one set coming in one week and another set the next week, for an hour and a half.

Mr. DAVIS. It would be good practice for them, would it not?

Mr. KRAMER. Oh, yes. There is a certain amount of work they can do; but you would soon get to a point where you would simply be using child labor and not instructing children.

Mr. THURSTON. Part of the time of the cabinetmaker would be used in instructing these children, and we would also have the question of taking the children around to the different schools.

Mr. SISSON. You might occasionally, before you gave a boy a diploma, let him work at the repairing of a desk, etc.

Mr. THURSTON. We do that now.

Mr. KRAMER. We do let them occasionally repair furniture, but it must be light work.

Mr. SISSON. Why must it be light work?

Mr. KRAMER. Because they are immature boys.

Mr. SISSON. They seem to be very weak children nowadays.

Mr. KRAMER. These are boys 13 or 14 years of age.

AUTHORITY TO USE FLOOR AND ROOM SPACE IN FRANKLIN SCHOOL BUILDING.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is as follows:

Hereafter the board of education is authorized to use all necessary floor and room space in the Franklin School building for office purposes.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK. I would be very glad to talk about this Franklin School office proposition. I have never understood that there was any controversy about it. I had never talked to anybody about it. I only came up here to attend the hearings and it seemed obvious to me, and it was thrown out, and yet it seemed to me that there could be no real opposition to it.

Mr. SISSON. I will tell you what has happened: There are some people who contend that there are some children who would be forced to go to this other school, who live at a great distance from it; and you might put in the record of this hearing a statement to disprove that claim.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK. That group is in the same block.

Mr. SISSON. What group is that?

Mr. THURSTON. The Franklin-Thompson group.

Mr. SISSON. The Thompson group is how far from that school?

Mr. THURSTON. Two and one-half squares,

Mr. Sisson. Can you accommodate there the children who now go to the Franklin School?

Mr. THURSTON. We are not at present proposing to put any out. We desire, however, to use the building more fully and economically.

Mr. Sisson. How many children are you now accommodating in the Franklin School?

Mr. THURSTON. Four classes, I think. We are not proposing to move any children out now. We will move children out only when we can find proper accommodations in their particular neighborhood for them.

Mr. DAVIS. Even if you had this authority?

Mr. THURSTON. Even if we had that authority.

Mr. DAVIS. I think we had this item in before, and it was thrown out on a point of order.

Mr. Sisson. I am certain that it went in twice, and it went out on a point of order; we had some extensive hearings on this very subject.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK. We are just paving the way for our supplemental building program, that will come along later.

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1920.

CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS—DUTIES BY CLASSES.

Mr. DAVIS. There are a few questions that I would like to put in. I do not know whether it would be proper to put them in the hearing in this connection, or whether perhaps they might be inserted right after the figures that the auditor put in, but I will simply ask the superintendent now and Mr. Kramer if they can give us a little information along that line. I would like for the record to show what class of teachers are in class 1.

Mr. THURSTON. The kindergarten assistants, and a very few scattered teachers not otherwise provided for. That is the way the law reads.

Mr. DAVIS. How many of those kindergarten assistants are in class 1?

Mr. THURSTON. All kindergarten assistants are in class 1; I think there are over 90, are there not, Mr. Kramer?

Mr. KRAMER. Ninety salaries.

Mr. THURSTON. There are less than 90 kindergarten assistants. There are several instructors in other subjects, but we can give you the exact figure.

Mr. DAVIS. You speak of kindergarten assistants. Has the kindergarten teacher an assistant, too?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; the kindergartens are handled with two teachers. One is the principal and the other the assistant.

Mr. DAVIS. I want the record to show just the kind of teachers you have in classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and so on. The kindergarten assistants in class 1 are about 90, you say?

Mr. THURSTON. About 90; yes.

Mr. DAVIS. There are a few others?

Mr. THURSTON. A few scattered positions. For example, we have to start a military instructor in the high schools in class 1, because the law says that teachers not otherwise provided for, not specifically named in the law, must be put in classes 1, 2, 3, and 4. They are so scattered, however, as not to be a material body altogether.

Mr. DAVIS. Let us take class 2. What kind of teachers by name belong to that class 2, and what is the number of them?

Mr. THURSTON. Class 2, fundamentally, is for teachers of the first and second grades.

Mr. DAVIS. How many are there of them?

Mr. THURSTON. They are the teachers who teach a short session, running, say, from 9 to 12.30, for the little children.

Mr. DAVIS. How many such teachers are there?

Mr. THURSTON. Three hundred and sixty-four on the bill. That is the present figure.

Mr. DAVIS. Are there any kindergarten teachers?

Mr. THURSTON. There are no kindergarten teachers in that group.

Mr. DAVIS. Take class 3.

Mr. THURSTON. Class 3 is for the teachers of the third and fourth grades, for kindergarten principals, and for beginning teachers—new appointees in the special subjects, music, drawing, physical culture, etc., in the grades.

Mr. DAVIS. That is class 3?

Mr. THURSTON. Class 3.

Mr. DAVIS. How many of the kindergarten teachers are there in that class?

Mr. THURSTON. The class we have just analyzed for you carry a certain number.

Mr. DAVIS. Is there any considerable number of them?

Mr. THURSTON. Approximately 90.

Mr. DAVIS. What I wanted to do was to separate the various kinds of teachers and their number in each of these classes, if possible.

Mr. THURSTON. I think it is possible for us to make a general analysis and table of that.

Mr. DAVIS. I am not particular as to being exact about it, but I just speak generally.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Now, take class 4.

Mr. THURSTON. Class 4 is used fundamentally for the teachers of the fifth, sixth, and seventh grades, and into it also go teachers of music, drawing, physical culture, manual training, domestic science, and domestic art teachers, at all events, from class 3.

Mr. DAVIS. How many grade teachers are in that class—class 4?

Mr. THURSTON. The total number of that class is, under the appropriation here, 498.

Mr. DAVIS. 498 in class 4 alone?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; of all these different types.

Mr. DAVIS. How many music teachers, etc., are in that class?

Mr. THURSTON. That we would have to analyze.

Mr. DAVIS. Take class 5.

Mr. THURSTON. Class 5 is used fundamentally for teachers of the eighth grade. In addition to that, trade instructors come into it, of which there is a very small group.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you mean by small?

Mr. THURSTON. Five or six.

Mr. DAVIS. How many class 5 teachers are there?

Mr. THURSTON. 136.

Mr. DAVIS. Take class 6.

Mr. THURSTON. There are two parts to class 6, class 6-A and class 6-B. Class 6-A is the general class for teachers of the high and normal schools, and to it is added only one other group that I recall; that is the principals of grade manual training schools, three only.

Mr. DAVIS. How many are there in class 6-A?

Mr. THURSTON. It represents just the main body of teachers, 334. Group A of class 6 is the official wording of the class.

Mr. DAVIS. Take group B of class 6.

Mr. THURSTON. Group B of class 6 consists of a small group of teachers promoted from group A, 28 in number, plus 14 people who are heads of departments. They are in a separate item in the bill.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you mean by heads of departments?

Mr. THURSTON. In charge of general departments of high-school work; for example, the head of the department of English, who has general educational direction of English in all the high schools. The heads of departments are carried in a separate item in the bill from the group B people, but the salaries are the same.

TEACHERS OF DAY SCHOOLS; ALSO TEACHERS OF NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you any other way of telling me about how many teachers in any or all of these classes teach in the night schools?

Mr. THURSTON. We can work that out. I think there are about two-thirds of the night-school force of 300 who are day-school teachers.

Mr. DAVIS. About two-thirds of 300?

Mr. THURSTON. Over 300.

Mr. DAVIS. About two-thirds of those are day teachers?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes. That is my impression. I have had that figure taken from time to time.

Mr. DAVIS. Does that include grade teachers and some high-school teachers?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How are they selected?

Mr. THURSTON. They are generally sought for in these days to persuade them to come in; to get people who can do the specific work we wish. In the business night school where we have had during the year over 7,000 pupils, we had to search everywhere for teachers who could do the kind of work desired there.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do any of the kindergarten teachers teach in the night schools?

Mr. THURSTON. It is possible that two or three are teaching grade or elementary work of some kind.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Did I understand you to say that they taught daily from 9 to 12.30?

Mr. THURSTON. From 9 to 12.30 in the regular school; yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Then you would not prohibit them from teaching night school on account of any tax on their mentality?

Mr. DAVIS. How about the vacation school. Where do you get your teachers from for that?

Mr. THURSTON. The vacation-school teachers are almost entirely regular-session teachers. That is overtime work.

Mr. DAVIS. How many are there of those vacation-school teachers?

Mr. THURSTON. My impression is that 98 were mentioned the other day. There are approximately 100. I think 98 were named Saturday.

Mr. DAVIS. Do these regular teachers have anything to do with the playgrounds?

Mr. THURSTON. Not at the present time, except the physical training teacher, who works in or outside of the building with the group exactly as she does now in the winter season.

NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS.

Mr. DAVIS. My object, Doctor, is to find out what these teachers do and what occupation they are in at all seasons of the year. Can you tell me without too much trouble how many classrooms there are in all the buildings in the District?

Mr. THURSTON. We could get that number for you. I have not it offhand.

Mr. DAVIS. Will you supply that for the record, the number of classrooms in all the buildings?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That would not be complete unless you have the number of classes taught in each room.

Mr. DAVIS. Perhaps that is a good suggestion.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; there are a great many more classes than there are classrooms in Washington.

Mr. DAVIS. How many classes do you ordinarily teach in one classroom?

Mr. THURSTON. In the grades we have very largely now, owing to the crowding, our first and second grades doubled up. That is, one class comes in the morning for a month, and another class in the afternoon, and then the reverse; so that the objection to afternoon service for young children will be obviated as much as possible.

Mr. DAVIS. So you have more than one class in each classroom?

Mr. THURSTON. We are forced to do it, because of a lack of accommodations.

Mr. DAVIS. I am not asking the reasons why; but is it a fact?

Mr. THURSTON. It is a fact, and I think affects several hundred classes in Washington.

Mr. DAVIS. What proportion of the classrooms are those occupied normally by two classes?

Mr. THURSTON. That I could not say offhand.

Mr. DAVIS. Is there quite a percentage of them?

Mr. THURSTON. Quite a percentage, yes. As I say, practically all the first and second grades are doubled up. Owing to the pressure for accommodation in certain sections, up until the arrival of the last portables, quite a number of the third, fourth, and fifth grades doubled up. Some kindergartens and first grades are doubled.

Mr. DAVIS. Primarily, a class room is only intended for one class?

Mr. THURSTON. That is what it ought to be.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that the primary object and function of a classroom, to teach only one class in it?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. But now, owing to the crowding, you say there is more than one class taught in a majority of the classrooms?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

(The statement referred to above is as follows:)

Statement in regard to use of classrooms.

Number of classrooms for elementary schools.....	1, 254
Number of classrooms used by two classes each, attending part of each day	156
Percentage of all elementary classrooms which are used by two classes....	11.6

SCHOOL BUILDINGS HAVING ASSEMBLY HALLS.

Mr. DAVIS. Can you tell me how many of the school buildings of the city have assembly rooms?

Mr. THURSTON. We are getting that figure as a result of a question Saturday. It is a very small number.

Mr. DAVIS. Will you include in the record the size of the assembly rooms in each?

Mr. THURSTON. The seating capacity?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; you can give the size and, in addition, the seating capacity.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; I will do that.

(The statement referred to above is as follows:)

Buildings with assembly halls.

	Area.	Capacity.	Uses.
First division:			
E. V. Brown School.....	32 by 63 feet.....	540	Regular assemblies, citizens' association meetings, music (everything except dancing).
Curtis School.....	3,420 square feet; stage 336 square feet.	350	Regular assemblies, teachers' meetings.
Third division:			
H. D. Cooke School.....	40 by 55 feet.....	300	Regular assemblies, occasional evening meetings.
Powell School.....	44 by 62 feet.....	410	Regular assemblies, community meetings nearly every evening.
Park View School.....	44 by 82 feet.....	560	Regular assemblies (platoon system almost constant use), extensive community center use.
Franklin School.....	65 by 48 feet.....	60	Board of examiners (school), board of examiners (pharmacy), lectures—traffic squad, teachers' meetings—public school.
Thomson School.....	60 by 50 feet.....	675	Regular assemblies, community center activities, Audubon Society, 4 times yearly, entertainments home and school association.
Fifth division: Cleveland School.	59 by 45 feet.....	300	Regular assemblies, community center activities, teachers' meetings, school plays, dances, graduation exercises, parent-teacher meetings.
Sixth Division: No assembly halls.			
Seventh Division: Peabody School (hall not usable).			
Eighth Division: Jefferson School.	90 by 54 feet.....	800	Regular assemblies, music, dramatic work, class room work occasionally, Red Cross meetings, Citizens' Association meetings, Boy Scouts' meetings.
Ninth Division:			
Bryan School.....	50 by 56 feet.....	396	Regular assemblies, music and health classes, group work of pupils, parent-teachers meeting
Ketcham School.....	3,467 square feet...	300	Music, regular assemblies, Citizens Association meetings.

Buildings with assembly halls—Continued.

	Area.	Capacity.	Uses.
Tenth Division: Sumner School.	2,795 square feet...	700	Regular assemblies, music, graduation exercises, teachers' meetings, lectures, etc.
Eleventh Division: Mott School.	3,845 square feet...	480	Regular assemblies, moving pictures, etc.
Twelfth Division: No assembly halls.			
Thirteenth division: Birney School.....	3,896 square feet...	400	Regular assemblies, moving pictures, lectures, graduating exercises, parent-teacher meetings.
Garfield School.....	3,127 square feet...	360	Regular assemblies, school entertainments, graduation exercises.
High schools:			
Eastern.....	60 by 75 feet.....	575	Regular assemblies, study hall, music.
Western.....	92 by 55 feet.....	698	Do.
Business.....	50 by 70 feet.....	650	Regular assemblies, study hall, classes.
McKinley.....	53 feet 9 inches by 62 feet 9 inches.	645	Regular assemblies, study hall.
Central.....	96 by 96 by 45 feet...	1,950	Regular assemblies, community center activities, dramatic work; used occasionally on Saturday and Sundays for community work.
Dunbar.....	6,862 square feet...	1,500	Regular assemblies, study hall.
Normal schools:			
Wilson.....	48 by 84 feet.....	582	Regular assemblies, lectures, plays, entertainments, moving pictures, community center activities.
Miner.....	2,650 square feet...	508	Regular assemblies, lectures, concerts, moving picture entertainments, graduation exercises.
Old Central School (junior high school).	67 by 80 feet.....	418	Regular assemblies, music, Americanization (3 nights a week).
M Street junior high school	62 by 63 feet.....	566	Exercises in connection with schools.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the primary or fundamental reason for having these assembly rooms? I want the record to show that.

Mr. THURSTON. The reason used to be simply for the assembly of pupils on special occasions, not regularly. Now, two objects are clearly developed. The first, not necessarily the first in point of value, is that resulting from the increased community use of the buildings, and the constant desire for an assembly place for the community. The community center illustrates that. The assembly hall is in constant use evenings.

The other use, on the day side, is first, the regular assembly of the school, as a whole, for the development of school morale; second, the actual increasing use of the assembly hall for instruction purposes—that is, bringing the children in for music—which can there be given better, and bringing in the children for special talks.

Mr. DAVIS. Special talks from whom?

Mr. THURSTON. Either from outsiders, or from teachers within the building, talks on hygiene, talks on all the special movements that tend to create a right attitude toward civic responsibility. In the school that we are developing as a platoon school, the Park View School, the assembly hall is in use all day long every day. We have worked out there an experiment, a school containing as a plant 16 rooms and 2 portables, which is running 27 classes through a regular scheme by which every bit of space in the building, basement, and otherwise is being used. The classes in physical training go out for physical-training exercise under special teachers, and while they are out other classes come into their classrooms. Music, drawing, penmanship, and other subjects are handled in like manner.

USE OF ASSEMBLY HALLS.

(See page 516.)

Mr. DAVIS. Are you using any of these assembly rooms for purposes other than they were originally intended for, fundamentally and originally intended for?

Mr. THURSTON. I do not know what they were originally intended for.

Mr. DAVIS. For instance, do you hold public meetings there and let outsiders come?

Mr. THURSTON. The public meetings are almost entirely restricted to afternoon or evening, not during school hours; but the assembly halls are used to a very great extent, under the act of 1915, I think it is, extending the use of school buildings.

Mr. BUCHANAN. A public meeting Friday evening in the school-house, where there would be exercises participated in by the teachers, the pupils, and everyone—do you call that a public meeting as they used to do in the old days?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; we have those.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is not that what they are intended for?

Mr. Sisson. Where we developed all our American orators, Congressmen, and Senators?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Surely. I think you could not do without an assembly room, and without your little talks, declamations by the children, and that sort of thing.

Mr. THURSTON. That is what we have been suffering from. We have had to round all our children for any kind of special exercise in Washington in one large hall of an eight-room building—that is, a square, open space—where they had to stand or sit on the cold floor. There are only 14 or 15 places in our entire school system, outside of high schools, where we can have a school assembly.

Mr. DAVIS. While I am very much in favor of the use of the large Central High School auditorium, I notice that yesterday there was a very large gathering there in celebration of the first anniversary of the institution of George Washington "No. 1, American Legion," which was addressed by Gen. Pershing, Congressman Kahn, etc. Do you have many meetings of that kind in the Central High School and other buildings?

Mr. THURSTON. There are a steadily increasing number in the Central High School, but not so many in the other buildings. The other buildings are used for endless meetings in connection with the community centers. They are also used quite a little for meetings of citizens' associations and civic teachings. For example, I think the Mount Pleasant Citizens' Association meets right along in the assembly hall of the Powell School, and other citizens' associations meet in other school buildings where there are assembly halls.

Mr. DAVIS. Is this use of the assembly halls outside of the original purpose of increasing them in the last year or two?

Mr. THURSTON. I do not know. I am not quite sure on that question, Mr. Davis, or that I could answer it intelligently.

Mr. DAVIS. You have stated what the primary object of these assembly halls was, and that since then, of course, they have been used under authority of law for community assembly meetings, and that

now outsiders use them for auditoriums, so to speak, to deliver lectures and to hold celebrations, like they did yesterday, etc. Is that use of these buildings or these assembly halls increasing?

Mr. THURSTON. Steadily.

Mr. DAVIS. It is steadily increasing

Mr. THURSTON. Steadily increasing. There is a tremendous community demand for that opportunity.

TWO-PLATOON SYSTEM.

Dr. VAN SCHAIK. Before you pass to a new subject, I would like to have one statement set straight. The superintendent, I think, made the statement that the school authorities believed that we should have one classroom for every class. I do not think he wants to have it go in the record quite that way. I do not think the board would take that view. The board is waiting with a very great deal of interest the experiment with what we call the two-platoon system, a thing that has been brought into other cities, and whereby we think we can reduce the ratio between the number of classes and the number of classrooms. We think that a small number of classrooms can be made to take care of a very much larger number of pupils, and I think the superintendent would want to emphasize that view.

Mr. THURSTON. I am glad Dr. Van Schaick spoke of that, but one factor about the two platoon school system is that it can only be developed where there is an assembly hall, and can only be properly developed where there is a good gymnasium in addition.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that what you mean by a two-platoon system, when you hold more than one class in one classroom?

Mr. THURSTON. There are two types of schools. You take the 8-room building that has no assembly hall. We can not take the classes into other places, because there is no place for them to go. Therefore, the only way we can accommodate a larger number of classes in the 8-room building is by having one class in the morning and another class in the afternoon.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the two-platoon system?

Mr. THURSTON. No; that is the straight system now in use; the double system.

Mr. DAVIS. I would like to have in the record what the two-platoon system is.

Mr. THURSTON. The two-platoon system is fundamentally different from the system in use in practically all our buildings to-day. In our regular buildings to-day, in the grades, we have two seventh grade, for example, under a seventh-grade teacher, and that teacher teaches the seventh grade everything except certain minor work in music, drawing, and physical culture. That is overseen or partly done by a traveling teacher who comes in once a month or twice a month.

In the platoon system the work is more or less departmentalized and specialized. There will be a special teacher all the time on duty in physical training, all the time on duty in drawing, all the time on duty in civics and hygiene and work of that type, and the class-room teacher handles, instead of one class, two classes in the basic subjects. She handles the first class from 9 to 10.30 in the morning, in her regular classroom, and then that class disappears from her for the

rest of the morning and goes to the manual training shop; it goes to the physical training class, under the physical training teacher, or goes into the assembly hall for its music, and so on, being served in what has been the more or less vacant parts of the building.

Mr. DAVIS. And she teaches another class in the same room?

Mr. THURSTON. She teaches another class in the same room.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the two-platoon system?

Mr. DAVIS. That is the two-platoon system, and while we have to have more special rooms than we have under the old type of teaching, at the same time, but the fact that we double the number of classes in the regular classrooms, we greatly increase the number of classes that can be accommodated. As I stated a little while ago, the Park View School is carrying 27 classes with what is equivalent to an 18-room building. That is a 50 per cent increase, you see, in the classes.

Mr. Sisson. To get the application of that rule to the whole school population that system would work well with the higher grades—the fourth, the fifth, and sixth grades—but in the lower grades your two-platoon system would not work?

Mr. THURSTON. It works pretty well wherever it has been developed, Mr. Sisson, down through the third grade. Below that we are doing nothing with it, and other cities are not doing anything.

Mr. Sisson. In some of the schools where you have a small attendance in comparison to other schools and where you would have, in the first grade, for example, about half as many children as that room could accommodate, have you any arrangement whereby a teacher would have two grades in the same room and teach the first and second grades?

Mr. THURSTON. Oh, yes; we have had to do that repeatedly.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, they alternate, the first 30 minutes they would teach the first grade and the second 30 minutes they would teach the second grade?

Mr. THURSTON. As a matter of fact, our teachers alternate with the children anyhow. In teaching the fourth A grade the teacher does not attempt to teach 46 children at the same time. She takes a class and divides it, and puts half the class at seat work or study, and alternates so as to give them all instruction in the several classes of work. The teachers are well used to that plan. They have applied it more or less where they give it in the illustration we have—the mixed class. That occurs not only in the suburbs, but also right in the city proper, where we have, for example, 60 1-A children and we have perhaps 55 2-B children, and we can not make one class of each, and so we make two reasonable-size classes of the 1-A and 2-B and put them under one teacher. That is going on all over the city, because we have to do it.

Mr. Sisson. If you had the two-platoon system worked out to the last analysis, you could use the assembly halls in all the larger schools and immediately economize space?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes. The difficulty with the schools we have, Mr. Sisson, is that we have not a gymnasium, a place wherein two or three classes can be taken out of the classrooms and put under one teacher and handled for gymnasium work.

USE OF ASSEMBLY HALLS.

See page 513.)

Mr. Sisson. I notice that the assembly halls here in Washington are not provided with desks. Therefore it is not what has been known in the school system as the hall presided over by a hall teacher?

Mr. THURSTON. No; that has never been developed in this city.

Mr. Sisson. If you had desks in your assembly halls, your higher grade classes, those that study for themselves, without having the assistance of a teacher constantly, those who are able to read and prepare their own lessons, could be sent there under a hall teacher, and you could use to great advantage the smaller classrooms, by keeping the classes going from the assembly hall or study hall to these small classrooms. That becomes an economic proposition, so far as the classroom is concerned, because you never have one class reciting and the other class studying in the same rooms, because they would be disturbed by the recitations.

Mr. THURSTON. Still, if you are going to do that, you need to adjust in some way so that the legitimate purpose of the assembly hall as an assembly place may not be destroyed.

Mr. Sisson. That is true. Sometimes you can do it by the installation of a certain type of furniture. They have a desk now that turns down, for example, by which they are able to make a combination assembly hall and study hall.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; there are a number of types.

Mr. Sisson. With a rack in here for books, and over that comes the desk for writing and study purposes, but when you use it for an assembly hall, that desk top falls back out of the way. That is the combination study hall and assembly hall, where they hold the commencement exercises, when the boys and girls come with their good clothes to show how much they have done, which keeps the parents interested in coming to see what the child has accomplished.

Mr. THURSTON. We would be glad if we had that sort of furniture in Central High School right now, where we have 8 or 10 classes at a time studying in groups in the assembly hall, because they have no other place to go.

Mr. Sisson. I do not know why, when they bought that furniture for that great hall here, they did not have that in mind. I must confess that I was somewhat surprised, taking as much interest as this subcommittee did in the Central High School, when I first went into that great hall, to find that they had not made the hall available as a study hall, but only in order that it could be used for assembly purposes, and that they had left these desks out. I do not believe those desks would cost very much more than the present furniture there.

Mr. THURSTON. I do not know how they run.

Mr. Sisson. Not much more, because they have the regular opera chairs there.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; we have the regular opera chairs.

Mr. Sisson. And it is a rather expensive type of furniture, and with a very small additional expenditure you could have gotten the standard folding desk, which would not have cost you much money, and then you could have had the combination use of that great space in this great assembly hall.

Mr. THURSTON. I remember when that building was constructed, we had the discussion about it and there was a good deal of objection to the size. It was said it would take years before we would fill it up. There was no thought then in the minds of anyone around that the assembly hall would ever be used for study.

Mr. Sisson. We built that for 3,000 school children. I think the hearings will show that.

Col. Kurtz. 2,500.

Mr. Sisson. I think you have the actual space for 2,500?

Mr. THURSTON. We are carrying in it over 2,600 to-day; nearly 2,700.

Mr. Sisson. I do not think there has been an economical use of the space in the Central High School.

Mr. THURSTON. I do not think you will find any corner that is not in use now.

Mr. Sisson. I do not mean you are not using it to the best advantage now, but I think that in the architectural arrangement there is a great deal of lost space in the building. It would take an architectural rearrangement to make a more economical school of it, but that is beside the question now.

Now, as to the use of these assembly halls, I quite agree with Mr. Buchanan that in every community of any size every school building should be equipped with a hall, not of any great magnitude, but in every large community scattered throughout the city there ought to be one place where the parents and the children could all get together.

Mr. THURSTON. We very much need that, but, as a matter of school administration, of efficient administration, we are very anxious to have the larger school buildings equipped with assembly halls. It means a better administrative organization, it means the accommodation of a proportionately larger number of pupils, and it means a much more efficient organization in educational work.

Mr. Sisson. Now, I suppose the school buildings were constructed in the past on the theory that they were to be used not by the communities, but solely for school purposes.

Mr. THURSTON. And be right near the home of the child.

Mr. Sisson. Yes. Now, under the system that prevailed in the States, the thing that surprised all the Members of Congress was when they found these public-school buildings could not be used by the communities for community purposes of a legitimate character. There would be a revolution in Mississippi or Tennessee or Kentucky if the people who build the school buildings should not be allowed the use of that school building for community purposes or some citizens' meeting.

Mr. THURSTON. Up until 1915 we could not hold a civic meeting in the schools properly unless we connected it up with the classes in some way. If we could make it out that it was for the children, directly or indirectly, they could come in.

Mr. Sisson. It is a mistake that grown people can not learn something all the time. When men stop at their education at the time they complete a certain given curriculum, those people are just half educated; they have hardly begun. Now in this age of community development, and especially in the cities, people do not actually get acquainted with each other if they just attend to their business

during the day, and then a certain number of people go to the Methodist Church, a certain number to the Presbyterian Church, and a certain number to the Baptist Church, so that you never know half the community; you never know your next door neighbor; so that I am prone to believe that the general tone of citizenship would be better if you could have all the classes and people of all religions meet together—and they have got a place to meet.

Mr. THURSTON. That is the only place they can meet.

Mr. Sisson. As I understand, their idea has been that they meet in the school building, which is the common meeting place for all religions and for all folks down South, except that we have to have one segregation.

OVERCROWDED CONDITION OF CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL AND OTHER SCHOOLS.

Mr. DAVIS. You stated a fact, and from personal knowledge I have no doubt that it is true that Central High School is overcrowded at the present time.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir; it is seriously overcrowded.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that occasioned by the lack of room in some of these other high schools?

Mr. THURSTON. Every high school is overcrowded now.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that the principal reason why the Central High School is overcrowded, because of the overcrowding of the others, and you can not find room for them, and they are obliged to go to Central High School?

Mr. THURSTON. No; I would not say that, because we have had to draw the line and force them away from the Central High School at certain times because it is an attractive building.

Mr. DAVIS. Let us put it in the other way. If the other high schools were not overcrowded, would there necessarily be overcrowding in the Central High School?

Mr. THURSTON. No. Yet this supplemental statement, I think, might be added, Mr. Davis, that, in my judgment, the Central High School to-day could be very comfortably filled—Mr. Kramer may not agree with me; it is my offhand feeling—by people who are legitimately in territory of the Central High School. It is a tremendous high school section.

Mr. DAVIS. But they come from territory outside of that section, in consequence of the overcrowding of the high schools in the other sections: is not that true?

Mr. THURSTON. Very few.

Mr. KRAMER. There has hardly been a case this year of appeal for Central High School admission where we could, with any justice at all, have shut the child out.

Mr. DAVIS. I have been informed unofficially outside that one of the reasons for the overcrowding at Central High School was because children in territory outside of its jurisdiction came there, when there was room for them in the other high schools. I have heard that outside. Is that a fact?

Mr. KRAMER. It is not. We have not been able to relieve the Central High School as much as we desired on account of the crowding of the other schools.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK. I do not understand it that way, that the general overcrowding is not responsible for the overcrowding at Central. It is my understanding it is. I think they understand it that way. Is not the general overcrowding and the fact that we have not got the Eastern High School responsible for the overcrowding up there?

Mr. KRAMER. You could not relieve the Central High School as much as we would like to, because we have no place to send them. If a man comes to you and wants his child to go to Central High School you must take him, because we can not tell him where to send his child if he does not send him to Central.

Mr. DAVIS. I have had the idea in my mind, at least, that these high schools have jurisdictional localities tributary to them, and that there is a particular jurisdiction in and around and tributary to the Central High School, and that the other high schools also have their jurisdictional territory, and my opinion was that owing to the overcrowding in the other jurisdictions tributary to certain high schools that they were forced to go outside their jurisdiction and go into the Central High School. Am I correct in that or not?

Mr. THURSTON. All the jurisdictions are overcrowded. There are two high schools out of the five here which are city wide. For example, the McKinley School, which is a manual-training high school, draws from the entire city, and the Business High School draws from the entire city. Those schools would be materially relieved, for example, by a new Eastern High School, with the opportunity for full development along technical and business lines. At present they are crowded because there is no territorial school, so to speak, which will serve them. Then, of course, it is true, Mr. Davis, that the larger your plant the more effectively you can prevent overcrowding.

Mr. DAVIS. There is no question about that in my mind. The only thing I wanted to get on the record was the reason why the Central High School was especially overcrowded now, the fact that they come from the Western High School and the other high schools, pupils that ought to be in those other high schools, and are crowded into Central High School. That is what I was trying to get on the record.

Mr. THURSTON. My offhand belief is that the Eastern High School is a great deal more overcrowded to-day than the Central High School.

Mr. DAVIS. In consequence of that do any of the other pupils go to Central High School?

Mr. THURSTON. Very few.

NEED FOR SURVEY TO SCIENTIFICALLY DISTRIBUTE SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Mr. Sisson. I suppose it was 10 years ago, perhaps 9 years ago, that there was a survey made of the entire city by the engineer commissioner for the purpose of ascertaining the square feet of school space in each neighborhood, as well as the number of cubic feet in each neighborhood. Has such a survey been made lately?

Mr. THURSTON. No; I do not know of any survey that has been made lately. Do you refer to the commission's report of 1906 or 1907, was it?

Mr. Sisson. I expect it was.

Mr. THURSTON. In connection with the 1906 act, following the 1906 act, under which we work, a special commission was appointed

which studied the whole building situation in Washington, and recommended the abandonment of certain buildings, I believe, and the development of others, and so on.

Mr. Sisson. That is practically what I have in mind. Now, in order to scientifically distribute your school buildings you have got to take into consideration that section of the city which is well built up, and then you have got to take into consideration the anticipated growth in the sparsely developed sections, and locate the building not with respect in the sparsely sections, the populated portion, although the tendency would be and the pressure would be to bring it close to those people who already live there, but in anticipation of the growth of new building as nearly as possible in that center.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; that is sound.

Mr. Sisson. That was invested at that time. Now, the whole situation in 10 years has changed in reference to a great many sections of the city?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; their plan would not work at all.

Mr. Sisson. It would not work at all. Of course, in a well populated section of the city, where it was properly planned at that time, and the city had thickly built up, that portion of the city would perhaps be applicable now to the plan, but taking the whole system, it would not. How much trouble would it be to ascertain the number of square feet of space in each school building in the city of Washington, and the location of that square footage, and would it be difficult to work out a system where you could show approximately the number of children in a certain area and the number of square feet of school space within that area accessible to that number of children?

Col. KUTZ. You mean measuring up the existing buildings with the latest census returns?

Mr. Sisson. Yes.

Col. KUTZ. Of course, our best information as to the children is from the school enrollment itself.

Mr. Sisson. Do you think the school enrollment would be a better basis than to take the abstract census?

Col. KUTZ. I think it would, because all children do not go to the public schools. Some go to parochial schools, or private schools. I think the school enrollment is the very best information you can get.

Mr. Sisson. The very best basis. In the development of your school system we ought to have before this committee always that plan, so that there may not be the pressure of an influential community that may bring about the enlargement or the location of a new school building. It ought to be the uninfluenced needs of every community, so that each community could be treated fairly and not depend upon the influence that can be brought to bear upon Congress.

NEED OF ADDITIONAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Col. KUTZ. The best indication as to the need of buildings is the location of the 79 portables that are now in use. Take, for instance, the Woodridge and the Langdon section. There are six portables on the site, on which Congress has already authorized the construction of an eight-room building. The fact that there are six rooms in actual use is the best evidence of the need of a new building.

Take Petworth. As the committee was told the other day, in addition to the present eight-room building, there is a church in use and several portables and also a rented structure. There is no doubt of the need of additional school facilities there. We are far behind in meeting the needs of the community.

Mr. Sisson. That is true, but I am trying to take care of the future as well as the present, and in order to do that there ought to be a scheme worked out so that we can take care of the most pressing needs now and use the money for that purpose, and in order that it may be wisely used the committee ought to take into consideration the future development of each section of the city in reference to the location of your enlargements. For instance, here is one building that may not be capacitated to take care of the children within that section, but the proper location of another building in a section where we anticipate growth might serve this building, and there would be no necessity for enlarging it. If you do not do that, you will have in many old portions of the city school buildings that will have to be abandoned because the population had grown away from them.

Col. Kurtz. There is a question of that kind in connection with the Petworth school. The project that was adopted by Congress calls for an 8-room addition. The community thinks there should be a 12-room addition instead of an 8-room addition. The problem is shall we erect a 12-room addition at that point or shall it be limited to an 8-room addition, with the expectation that additional children will be accommodated in another school to be built farther out.

Mr. Sisson. Why build on account of the pressure? You take Petworth as an illustration. Why build a 12-room building, if in the future you are going to build out in a district not far from that in order to accommodate the growth there—another building in the future which will serve the congestion here and be very convenient to the children that go to this new proposed school? Why build now more than you will need in the future in the Petworth school, when the growth is such that the other school would relieve it?

Col. Kurtz. There are two factors that ought to be considered in that connection, one is the desirable size of a school group. Is it 16 rooms or 20 rooms? If the economical size is 20 rooms, then it would be the part of wisdom to make the Petworth school a 20-room school.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, the anticipated growth of the section should have some influence as to the right thing to do.

Col. Kurtz. That is true. Another factor is the condition of the site. The site may lend itself to the construction of an 8-room addition, but not to a 12-room addition. We have an illustration of that kind in the extreme northeast, Burrville, where Congress has already authorized a 4-room addition, but the site is not adapted to the building of an 8-room addition, while it is well adapted to a 4-room addition. There the limitation of the site enters into the question.

Mr. Sisson. You caught my idea exactly. That is exactly what I had in mind.

NEED OF ANNUAL SCHOOL CENSUS.

Mr. Brownlow. There is still one other factor that the Colonel did not mention, and that is that you have got to take into consideration the building development in a community. It is true that in a

community such as Petworth or Park View, which is closely built up, where the houses are relatively small, and where there is a very large number of houses in proportion to the area of the community, you can better justify an enlargement of the schoolhouse than you could in a community where the development is in detached houses, or where there is a great deal of vacant territory. We ought to have in Washington, what practically all other large cities have, and that is an annual school census which will determine not only the number of children of school age but the number who actually go to school, whether to the public school, the parochial school, or other private school, and also to determine the number of school children or children of school age in the various areas, as done by the wards and subdivisions of wards in other cities. One city I have in mind is St. Louis, where, under the law, a school census is taken every year throughout the city, and in that way they are able to predetermine these questions of school population, and, of course, they can very much more adequately enforce the compulsory education laws than we can in the District.

Mr. Sisson. That could be done by regulation of the commissioners here, but it is not? With your police and your school authorities you might have no trouble in taking an annual census of the children.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I think the data could very well be compiled, but, like so many other things in our school system, Mr. Sisson, we obtain data, and we can do the original work, but we have never had in the school system a sufficient clerical staff to make the data that is obtained available for practical use.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the difference between the ordinary enrollment which you have in the city of the children of school age and the actual enrollment of pupils which attend school? Is there much difference?

Mr. THURSTON. Well, we have no record of those who are not going to the public schools. We do not know how many children there are in the city who attend private schools.

Mr. DAVIS. What does this enrollment in the public school mean?

Mr. THURSTON. The enrollment in the public school is used for all our practical work. That is what we call the actual enrollment.

Mr. DAVIS. The colonel in his remarks made a statement a minute ago that the best basis to be governed by was the enrollment.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. I wanted to know the difference between real enrollment and active enrollment.

Mr. THURSTON. The active enrollment is the working enrollment for which we are responsible.

I should just like to touch on one point in this proposition. I think you have touched on one of the main important influences looking forward to the school system that has come up before the committee in years, and I believe it should be given very serious consideration. In the first place, in regard to the school census, we ought to have it. We ought to have it right along. We ought to have it go far enough down below school age, say to 3 or 4 years. We can know then approximately the number of children that are coming along, and will be able to prepare for an emergency before it occurs,

and be able to prepare accommodations to meet the school needs of the community.

In the second place, I think the board are entirely agreed, although there has been no formal action, that the thing to be done is to work out a five-year building plan, whereby we can see five years ahead fairly accurately. Perhaps, also, we could work out a general plan of information as to the probable number of school children coming along in the next five years, how many would become of school age, and so on. That plan, it would seem to me, would have to be adjusted each year as we got additional light. It would be a developing plan, but fundamentally would be of value to us for several years ahead.

The other factor that comes into this, which is highly important, is the factor of size. In my last annual report I recommended that a committee be appointed composed of a member of the board, of the superintendent, and a representative of the engineer department of the District, to go carefully into the efficient, administrative size of a school building under modern conditions, so that we could in our planning have agreement as to a standardized type of school that would meet the educational need efficiently in the way of administration, and that would be very efficient from the building as well. All those factors come into this proposition.

Mr. DAVIS. The reason I went into this assembly-room side of it was this: Outside of the committee, men have come to me and said that they thought that in emergency times like we have now, those assembly rooms were excessively large; that they might not be too large for an assembly meeting a few times in the year, and assembly meetings for outsiders, etc.; but under the present conditions they thought that with a little furniture to fit it up in the Central High School, for instance, and others, there could be several classes more taught with a good deal of ease in those assembly rooms, and hence, in the emergency we are apparently existing under now, a proper economy would compel us to utilize that space every day instead of keeping the space for large meetings in the future. That is the information that comes to me.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; I have heard that question raised.

Mr. DAVIS. I want to say that the argument impressed me, but we have in the record your justification for using them just as halls, and, as far as I am concerned, I am content.

Mr. THURSTON. I am standing for the assembly hall. I believe it is an economic proposition, as we are developing our educational system.

Mr. DAVIS. I say you have at length justified them on the record, so there is my reason for asking these questions, and there are your answers in justification of it.

ACT CREATING COMMISSION FOR GENERAL PLAN OF CONSOLIDATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ETC.

Mr. Sisson. Now, without reading the whole act, section 11 of the act approved June 20, 1906, provided:

That a commission consisting of the superintendent of schools, the Engineer Commissioner, and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department is hereby created for the purpose of submitting to Congress at its session beginning December, 1906, first, a general plan for the consolidation of the public

schools of the District of Columbia and the abandonment and sale of such school buildings and sites as may by them be deemed necessary and desirable for the best good of the public school service; second, a general plan for the character, size, and location of school buildings and quarters with which educational and business interests and the public school system may be subserved.

That is all of that section. Now, as I recollect it, that commission did make a survey.

Mr. THURSTON. It made a survey and submitted a very comprehensive report.

Mr. SISSON. And certain school buildings at that time were recommended to be abandoned because business houses and other interests had grown around them, and the distances to the school buildings were very great. Now, I think it is unfortunate that the language of this section proposed a temporary report.

Mr. THURSTON. I think a continuing commission would be a very fine thing.

Mr. SISSON. It ought to be a continuing duty, not upon those particular gentlemen, but upon gentlemen who are capacitated to report on the needs, and I do not know that you could make a better selection than those, because it takes into consideration the needs of the school, from the child's standpoint in the superintendent, and in the Supervising Architect the character of the building and the recommendations necessary. By having such a commission report to this committee every year, making a detailed report of the needs and the reasons for the needs of the school buildings, you would greatly facilitate our work. Now, I would like, if you can do so, before we finally mark up this bill, if it is not putting too much burden upon the school authorities, to have a reasonably accurate report of the number of square feet and cubic feet of school space available in the District of Columbia.

Mr. KRAMER. The Engineer Commissioner would have to supply that.

Col. KUTZ. You want the area of the classrooms? I am trying to find out just what you want.

Mr. SISSON. I want to know, for instance, the economical use of that space from the school authorities, and I would like to know the number of square feet of space in the District schools.

Col. KUTZ. Shall it be in the form of classroom area, study-hall area, assembly-hall area?

Mr. SISSON. I have this in mind. They have certain reasonable, well-defined rules as to the number of cubic feet of space that ought to be assigned to a pupil for hygienic reasons, but what would be interesting to us would be to know the number of square feet of available school space in the District of Columbia and the number of children enrolled.

Col. KUTZ. Would you include the gymnasiums and the swimming pools?

Mr. SISSON. No; I do not think that would be necessary, because that might be an uneconomical use of that space, or an economical use of it; but that is not exactly what I want. I want the amount of school space available for children for study or recitation.

Col. KUTZ. Study or instruction?

Mr. SISSON. Yes; so that we may take the whole square footage of the entire District and see, in reference to the number of children, how much there is available per child.

Mr. DAVIS. And how much a child ought to occupy.

Mr. Sisson. Yes. If it is a reasonable space, then it comes to the question of the proper distribution of that space and the proper assignment of children to that space. In other words, if you have enough square footage in the District of Columbia for a certain number of children, then in the location of these buildings the District, for economy's sake, would not like to expend more money than is necessary to give the number of square feet necessary to accommodate the children of the District.

Col. KUTZ. Let us assume for a moment, Mr. Sisson, that the result of such an examination should disclose a sufficient area and a sufficient number of seats to accommodate all the pupils on the active enrollment.

Mr. Sisson. You are arguing the question now. I do not care to argue it. I just want to know. I realize, of course, that the children may be located in one part of the city and your square footage or your seats in another.

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. THURSTON. Here is the point. A room may be large enough for 48 pupils, but it is not good to teach 48.

Col. KUTZ. I am trying to find out just what you want.

Mr. Sisson. I want the total square footage of available school space in the District of Columbia, and then we can get from the superintendent the number of children, and then I do not care how much you may argue that in this section you have got more square feet than we actually need, because the children are not available for that square footage, but over here we have got more children than we have got square footage of space.

Col. KUTZ. I will give you the facts you want with respect to every school building in the District, and can insert them in the record without very much difficulty.

Mr. Sisson. And give me the total?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir. (See p. 591.)

Mr. DAVIS. I would like to put in the record here, right in connection with what you said, a few lines from the report of the board of education—the last report. The twelfth item is:

Number of school buildings or units of plants, not including portables or temporary structures utilized as part of permanent buildings, 152; number of school rooms in those buildings, 1,402; number of buildings or seats for study, 56,874. This does not include portables.

That would indicate to my mind that it is pretty nearly up to the active enrollment of pupils in the District.

ACT PROVIDING FOR ZONING SYSTEM.

Mr. Sisson. Now, there is a commission provided for here in an act which passed on March 1, 1920, providing for a zoning commission. I suppose that was requested by some of the authorities?

Mr. THURSTON. There is no doubt of that, Mr. Sisson.

Mr. Sisson. I did not know whether you were familiar with it. Do you know anything about it, Mr. Brownlow?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The commissioners requested it.

Mr. THURSTON. I do not know whether this applies to the schools in any way.

Col. KUTZ. No; it has no application to the schools.

Mr. THURSTON. I do not recall anything that affected the schools.

Mr. Sisson. Does this not have to do with the allocation or distribution of space; that is, is this language broad enough to cover the school buildings?

Col. KUTZ. It might have an indirect effect upon the location of school buildings, as it would be unwise to establish in a manufacturing or business area any new schools.

Mr. Sisson. As a matter of fact, this is the language:

That to protect the public health, secure the public safety, and to protect the property in the District of Columbia, there is hereby created a zoning commission, which shall consist of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the officers in charge of public buildings and grounds for the District of Columbia, and the Superintendent of the United States Capitol Buildings and Grounds, which said commission shall have all the powers and perform all the duties hereinafter specified, and shall serve without additional compensation.

And then it goes on and specifies the commission's duties with reference to the disposition of the buildings and space, the location of buildings, and so on, buildings of a public character, and it seems to me that that language would be broad enough to give that commission, in view of the fact that you are to take into consideration the health and the business needs of this community, the power to take into consideration the needs in reference to the school facilities in the city and in the District.

Col. KUTZ. In formulating this legislation we had no thought of the schools. This was to provide a plan for the orderly development and growth of the city.

Mr. Sisson. Well, do you expect the city to grow without having scattered along in the growth some school buildings?

Col. KUTZ. Not at all.

Mr. Sisson. While it might not perhaps have been present to your minds as having anything to do with the school buildings, it strikes me, just as a collateral consequence, that it would perhaps be broad enough to enable you to take that into consideration.

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; but the commission or school agency that does lay out a comprehensive building program should be guided by the work of the zoning commission, and necessarily take the zoning commission's plans into consideration, but I hardly think it is the duty of the zoning commission to formulate a school building plan. They would not have the kind of information that would be necessary for that purpose.

ATTENDANCE RECORDS.

Mr. DAVIS. I do not wish to be critical at all, but here is something that occurred to me: You have the general enrollment of all children within school age, and you have the active enrollment. No doubt you keep a daily record of the actual attendance. Now, will you place in the record the actual attendance in all the public schools in the city during the last year?

Mr. THURSTON. I can give the percentages, yes; I can not give the actual figures.

Mr. DAVIS. I presumed that each day you had kept an attendance record in each school.

Mr. THURSTON. It is reported in periods—six periods a year—with the percentage of attendance. I can give you the figures from all—that will show very clearly the thing that you have in mind.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you not keep the classroom records?

Mr. THURSTON. Each classroom record is kept. There are, of course, many hundreds of those, but we do not tabulate them. They are brought together six periods in the year and sent to the Franklin School in a summary statement for each period.

Mr. DAVIS. I would like to know what the actual attendance is.

Mr. THURSTON. The actual attendance is well over 90 per cent of the active enrollment. I can give those in percentages and in figures.

Mr. Sisson. Is the data that Mr. Davis asked contained in records which are accurately kept in the schools?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; that is regular data that is required to come in at six periods a year.

Mr. Sisson. And do they keep an accurate attendance record?

Mr. THURSTON. They keep actual attendance records from day to day, but there is no value to the school administrative headquarters in forcing the teachers to go all through the summary work and the average every day. We sum it up for periods, different periods of the year, and that serves our purpose to show the general tendency. It is a rather heavy task to work out all the averages.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

ADDITIONAL FORCE.

Mr. THURSTON. The reasons for the additional force at Central High School I think were touched on in connection with this item, but not gone into in detail. The Central High School has become the big civic meeting place of the city; civic organizations such as mentioned a few minutes ago, the board of trade on several occasions, and there is a continuous demand for the use of that building and auditorium at night for meetings of all kinds.

Mr. DAVIS. Does the board of trade occupy that building?

Mr. THURSTON. On occasions; not regularly. The demand has been so great, and we have been so handicapped by the question of overworking the force, and so on, and by the question as to the extent to which the full use of the building could be given, that last year we took up with this committee the question of adding to the engineer force sufficient people so that we could put on a night shift regularly. Thus, when the building was granted properly to a community or civic group, it could be given with full service. The board of trade, the commissioner reminds me, has only used it for patriotic meetings.

Last year the committee, in going into this, gave us some additional force, which has been put on the night shift, but did not quite complete the force which we felt at that time was necessary and which experience has shown us is necessary to meet all the situations involved. The people that still seem to be needed so that we can throw this building open when we give it without charge are one additional engineer and one electrician. I believe I mentioned on Saturday that there were 100 motors in the building, and then there is the electric

lighting of every kind, and the electric plant for generating light, and auxiliary machinery of different types, and an electrician is needed on the premises both for safeguarding the machinery and for making little repairs all the time the building is in use.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I think you went into the need for an electrician the other day, but not the assistant engineer.

Mr. THURSTON. There is a 1,200-horsepower plant in the building, which needs two or three men on watch all the time. We have a chief engineer who has to have oversight of the machinery in quite a number of rooms. We have the assistants with the idea of shifting the work so as to keep a responsible man in charge of that plant all the time. If we are to complete this force for night service, we should have an additional man properly trained to protect the machinery.

Mr. SISSON. In other words, your property is of such value there that you have got to have an experienced man to handle your machinery, and a man who would not be directly responsible to the authorities would be rather bad administration?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes. We are having difficulty right now in getting under these rates really trained men, and when we are short-handed, it means that a fireman will be looking after the work for a little while, and we do not have a skilled man at the throttle.

FOR PURCHASE OF ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS.

Mr. DAVIS. "For the purchase of orchestral musical instruments, other than pianos, \$1,500."

Mr. THURSTON. I had a memorandum here that somehow slipped out of my papers, but I can insert it, showing this work. This item has been urged by both of my directors of music, colored and white. One of the big developments in school work in all cities that I know of in recent years has been that of student orchestras. We have a remarkable organization at the McKinley High School, and we have student orchestras in all the high schools. We have a few orchestras in the grades, students led by a teacher. These students, of course, largely supply their own instruments. In fact, our orchestras have been limited entirely to the component instruments that the students themselves owned, except where they have been bought from private funds; but for the development of the work it seems to these people who are in close touch with it and know the musical side highly important to have a few instruments owned by the schools that are not of the type handled as private property.

Mr. DAVIS. Is this the first attempt along this line?

Mr. THURSTON. It is the first attempt in a special item; yes, sir. We have not brought it up before. In the case of the violin, the student who plays the violin in the orchestra uses the violin outside, but some of the special instruments, that give body and tone to the music—

Mr. SISSON. I am not a musician, so please do not criticize my ignorance in asking one or two questions; but there are certain instruments that can be used only in an orchestra, and by themselves would not make music, but sounds?

Mr. THURSTON. You have said it correctly.

Mr. SISSON. And they are not of the class that an individual would ordinarily own?

Mr. THURSTON. That is it. I think you put your finger on the whole point.

Mr. Sisson. Those instruments an individual would not own, because he could not entertain himself or his family with them, but could only use them in an orchestra of that character?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. What kind of instruments do you contemplate buying?

Mr. THURSTON. I can give you a list of them. I am not a musician. I had a memorandum, which I have mislaid in my file. Mr. Sisson has practically stated what practically governs it. The bass viol is one.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The drum would be another?

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Statement of character of musical instruments whose purchase is probable from appropriation:

Violins, violas, cellos, double bass viols, clarionets, flutes, oboes, bassoons, French horns.

TRANSPORTATION FOR PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOLS FOR TUBERCULAR CHILDREN.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is, "For transportation for pupils attending schools for tubercular children," etc. You are asking to have that increased from \$1,000 to \$2,000.

Mr. THURSTON. We have asked to have that increased both on account of the great increased number of children and the increase of fare also.

Mr. Sisson. These children ride at a reduced rate, do they not?

Mr. THURSTON. I do not think there is any reduced rate.

Mr. Sisson. Did they not give you a reduced rate some time ago?

Mr. THURSTON. I do not recall anything on that. I think we pay the regular rate.

Mr. Sisson. Whether anything ever grew out of it or not, I do not know, but I am sure that at one time, or practically sure that at one time, we did discuss on one of the hearings the proposition of approaching the railway authorities for the purpose of having tickets issued to these unfortunate tubercular children, so that you might get the maximum number of tickets and get the very least rate you possibly could for hauling these children to school; and it might be a very good idea for the commissioners to take that matter up. Do you gentlemen not have any authority to make any rate about that, Mr. Commissioner?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I doubt it very seriously, under the law.

Mr. Sisson. Whether you have or not, do you not believe there is a little charity in the railway management here? Have they got hearts?

Mr. BROWNLOW. But the street railways are forbidden, under penalty of law, to make a discriminatory rate.

Mr. Sisson. But in the event they made a rate of this character—

Mr. BROWNLOW. They can not make one rate for one passenger and another rate for another.

Mr. DAVIS. Can they donate a ticket?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; they can not give a free pass.

Mr. Sisson. We could pass a law allowing them to do that. We are the lawmakers.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I am talking about what is the present law. The only free transportation they are authorized to issue is to policemen and firemen, and that is by virtue of an act of Congress. The law specifically prohibits any discriminatory rate.

Mr. Sisson. I think that is a wise law, and I do not object to it, but there ought to be some exceptions, and I think this is one case where there should be an exception as to tubercular children, especially when a child happens to be of poor parents.

Col. KUTZ. Would it not be better to pay it as is done now?

Mr. Sisson. Yes; but I want to give them the public money. This is pure charity, a pure gratuity that you do not extend to other children.

Col. KUTZ. But it is collected in the way of a tax on the railroads.

Mr. Sisson. That is what it is. In other words, it should make no profit.

They ought to haul them at the lowest possible price. I would not want anything I said awhile ago to be a reflection upon the very splendid gentlemen who run the street car companies and who own and operate them, and I have no doubt they would be willing to sell the tickets to those tubercular children at a reduced rate.

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. I do not think they want them on their cars at all.

Mr. THURSTON. We thought we might have to come to some other form of transportation in the case of the Hamilton.

Mr. Sisson. If you had one or two dozen and they used those cars to the maximum, I could understand it; it does not matter whether they pay 1 cent, 2 cents, 7 cents, or 10 cents, if they are on the car, the damage is done.

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. I am inclined to think that their attitude toward the thing is they want, if possible, to devise some method of handling tubercular children without having them ride on the public vehicles.

Mr. THURSTON. I may not be quoting the medical officer correctly, but I understand these cases are not the extremely active ones?

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. I do not think there is a question of danger, but I think the people think there is a question of danger wherever you say there is tuberculosis, whether it is in the incipient stage or not.

CHILDREN OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF ARMY AND NAVY LIVING OUTSIDE OF
THE DISTRICT NOT TO PAY TUITION.

Dr. DAVIS. I see the present law here authorizes the children of officers and men of the United States Army and Navy, even stationed outside of the District of Columbia, to attend school without the payment of tuition. You wish to add to that "and children of other employees of the United States" residing outside of the District. Have you ever attempted to do that before?

Mr. THURSTON. I think this only touches a few people. We have other legislation on this same matter. The children of men and women employed in the District of Columbia are entitled now to come in without a tuition charge, even though they live outside.

Mr. DAVIS. There seems to be a bill which has just been called to my attention by the clerk, introduced by Mr. Moore of Virginia, providing—

That there shall be admitted, free of charge, to the public schools of the District of Columbia, the children of parents employed at the Arlington National Cemetery and the agricultural experiment farm, both in Alexandria County, Va.

Mr. THURSTON. That is where the question arose, I believe.

Mr. DAVIS. That is limited to one thing?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. You wish to make that broad and general?

Mr. THURSTON. It would affect very few children. At present, if the parent is a Government employee and works in the District of Columbia, the children can come in without a charge; but if he is a Government employee and works right across the river the children could not come in.

Mr. Sisson. I am much of the opinion that where a man pays his taxes to the States of Maryland and Virginia, we ought not to burden the District of Columbia with that. Although, as a matter of charity, I might approve of it with my own money, yet I hate to approve of it with public funds.

Mr. DAVIS. Would this language apply to employees of the District of Columbia? You see, this is limited to children of officers and men of the United States Army and Navy and other employees of the United States.

Mr. THURSTON. I do not believe employees of the District of Columbia work outside of the District; they work inside of the District, and therefore their children are entitled to be admitted to the public schools without the payment of tuition.

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. We have some who work outside of the District, like those at Occoquan.

Mr. THURSTON. That is true.

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. I think we had a case of that kind down there.

Mr. THURSTON. The legislation should be made broad enough to cover that.

Mr. DAVIS. So as not to discriminate against employees of the District of Columbia.

Mr. THURSTON. That ought to be general in that case. The whole thing effects very few children.

Mr. DAVIS. What is this item "Buildings and grounds," where you ask to have stricken out "for the construction and erection of portable schools, including necessary grading, improvements, and toilet facilities"?

Mr. THURSTON. That is the item for the last group of portables.

Mr. DAVIS. You are not asking for any more portables?

Mr. THURSTON. We are not asking for any more portables.

Mr. DAVIS. So that this money and everything in this item can go right out?

Mr. THURSTON. We are substituting permanent construction. We are making quite a list of money items struck out.

Mr. Sisson. I hope that will be reflected in your totals.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Mr. DAVIS. We will now start in on the items for new school buildings, and I presume before noon we can get through with all these new school buildings.

Mr. THURSTON. I have statements in connection with each one that I can put in the record in more detail.

EASTERN HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. DAVIS. The first is "for additional amounts required for the new Eastern High School Building. And the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to enter into contract or contracts for said building at a cost not to exceed \$1,500,000, including its complete equipment." That is the limit of cost. The limit of cost is now fixed at \$700,000?

Mr. THURSTON. \$700,000.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking to more than double that, and for this year you ask for \$60,000?

Mr. THURSTON. In addition to appropriations already on hand which are available.

Mr. DAVIS. You have not spent any of the last \$300,000?

Mr. THURSTON. None of that has been spent as I understand it.

Mr. DAVIS. So that this year you desire to spend \$360,000?

Mr. THURSTON. The engineer commissioner will have to speak on the expenditure. This is a construction matter. That is an item put forward by the engineering department, I believe.

Mr. DAVIS. You have nothing to say?

Mr. THURSTON. I have something to say about the use of the building.

Mr. DAVIS. The use of the building?

Mr. THURSTON. About the need of it.

Mr. DAVIS. And why the limit of cost should be raised?

Mr. THURSTON. The limit of cost is raised on the recommendation of the District Commissioners, because of the increased cost of construction. It was estimated at \$700,000. That was, I think, about four years ago that the original matter came up.

Col. KUTZ. The original plan contemplated a school with 1,500 pupil capacity and at that time it was estimated to cost \$700,000. At the present time a school of the same size and same capacity will cost \$1,500,000—a little more than double.

Mr. DAVIS. And you have the building virtually completed now? Did you complete that?

Mr. THURSTON. Nothing has been done on that building.

Col. KUTZ. The only thing that has been done is to acquire the site.

Mr. Sisson. That has been paid for out of this appropriation?

Col. KUTZ. It is paid for; yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. What did that site cost you?

Col. KUTZ. \$114,374.

Mr. Sisson. How much land did you get?

Col. KUTZ. About 11 acres.

Mr. Sisson. You have no building there at all now?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir.

Mr. Sisson. This old building is abandoned? Did you have an old building of any kind there?

Mr. THURSTON. We have an old building now in use.

Col. KUTZ. The old Eastern High School is still in use, and on the site of the new school there are a few old dwellings, but no school building.

Mr. Sisson. What are you going to do with the old school building?

Mr. THURSTON. We shall use that either as a junior high school or to relieve the crowding in that section.

Mr. Sisson. In what sort of condition is the old building?

Mr. THURSTON. It is in fair condition, with the ends of the corridors built into class rooms and so on. It has a capacity of 350 pupils and is caring for 600 pupils.

Mr. Sisson. By the expenditure of a small amount of money as compared with the cost of a new building, could you make it useful for school purposes in the future?

Col. KUTZ. Oh, yes.

Mr. THURSTON. That will be used right along. I do not believe we will stop using it for a day. The minute it is through for one use it will be put to another.

Mr. Sisson. Even though you expend this money?

Mr. THURSTON. Our normal increase in high school enrollments shows there will be need for overcrowding when the full capacity of this new Eastern High School is available.

Mr. Sisson. How many rooms do you propose in this building?

Col. KUTZ. Tentative plans have been prepared by the municipal architect in consultation with the principal of the Eastern High School and quite recently the commissioners transmitted those plans to the Board of Education for formal action by the board.

Mr. Sisson. It is well, I think, to let us know what sort of a building you are going to get for this \$1,500,000.

Col. KUTZ. We will be very glad to present the plans. I am sorry I did not bring them with me this morning.

PETWORTH SCHOOL.

FOR EIGHT-ROOM ADDITION, INCLUDING ASSEMBLY HALL.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is "For additional amount required for eight-room addition, including an assembly hall, to the Petworth School." You have stricken out \$20,000 and inserted \$85,000. Did you use that \$20,000 last year?

Col. KUTZ. No work has been done except to prepare the plans.

Mr. THURSTON. This is another case that was held up for several years.

Mr. DAVIS. You want to increase that to \$85,000 "and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to enter into contract or contracts for the construction of said building at a total cost not exceeding \$130,000," you ask to have stricken out. The limit of cost was \$130,000 heretofore, and the appropriations to date have been \$107,000, and you now ask for an additional sum of \$85,000 for the Petworth School. That is the condition, is it not?

Mr. THURSTON. That is the condition; yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you any reason you desire to enter into the record for that change?

Mr. THURSTON. The Petworth School is in the general area where an increase of school accommodations has been most needed. There are now five buildings tributary to that general area in which the school enrollment in 1914 was 2,460. The school enrollment to-day is 4,035, and building projects are going on steadily. That means it has very nearly doubled in five years.

Mr. Sisson. How many school buildings have you now that take care of that enrollment?

Mr. THURSTON. In that general circle we have the West, the Petworth, the Park View, the Hubbard, the Powell, and the Johnson. Others should be added—the Monroe, Brightwood, and Brightwood Park.

Mr. Sisson. Can you show the number of children which can be accommodated at present?

Mr. THURSTON. All of these buildings are overcrowded, 50 per cent of the classes running over 40.

Mr. Sisson. Can you give how many children can be accommodated in each school?

Mr. THURSTON. I can insert that in the record. This Petworth situation is the one I referred to the other day.

Mr. Sisson. In order that the record may show, you have a certain number of children in that area to be taken care of?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. You have the West School?

Mr. THURSTON. The West, Park View—

Mr. Sisson. The West, Park View, and so on. Now, if you will insert "the West will accommodate so many," the Park View so many, and so on.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes. That is a big circle.

Mr. Sisson. I understand. If you will insert the accommodations for children now, and then the children that have no accommodations.

Mr. THURSTON. I think we can make a very strong statement on that.

(The statement referred to above is as follows:)

Normal capacity and present enrollment of certain buildings in the third division.

	Normal capacity.	Present enrollment.
1. Petworth.....	640	794
2. Park View.....	720	968
3. Monroe.....	680	559
4. Hubbard.....	320	428
5. Powell.....	720	697
6. Johnson.....	360	507
7. West.....	400	527
8. Brightwood.....	240	249
9. Brightwood Park.....	200	200

INCREASE IN LIMIT OF COST.

Mr. DAVIS. I notice that the appropriations to date amount to \$107,000. You are asking for \$85,000 additional. That would make \$192,000 altogether. The law, as it stands, places the limit of cost at \$130,500, and you have asked for no change in the limit of cost?

Mr. THURSTON. I think in the conference of the commissioners this estimate was made with the understanding we would strike out the limit on the appropriation there, and this provides for striking out that limitation.

Mr. DAVIS. And places no limit of cost on it at all?

Mr. THURSTON. Except as your appropriations would necessarily put a limit of cost on it. But the way the item is there, the commissioners could not move unless they could get a contract within that figure.

Mr. DAVIS. Usually my experience on this committee has been when you ask for appropriations exceeding the existing limit of cost, you always ask the committee to increase the limit of cost.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The old law, which has passed and is still in force and effect, places the limit of cost at \$135,000.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; that phraseology would have to be changed.

Mr. SISSON. You want to increase the limit of cost?

Col. KUTZ. We might ask the auditor whether additional phraseology is necessary.

Mr. SISSON. That is for the protection of Congress so you might not exceed in contracts or build a building that would necessitate a deficiency appropriation.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We asked for that language fixing the limit of cost at a time when we asked for less funds than the total. Now we are only asking for a sufficient amount of funds to complete the building, and the omission of the previous language would be sufficient, in my judgment.

Mr. DAVIS. Unless there was a limit of cost placed on this matter, you could go on and expend this whole \$192,000 and still leave your building in such shape that it would necessitate our having to make further appropriation.

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; I think not.

Mr. DAVIS. You could do that; I do not see anything to prevent it.

Col. KUTZ. The auditor would prevent it, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. I am informed that has been the experience in the case of other departments, that they do that.

Col. KUTZ. We are very anxious to see the limit of cost placed at \$192,000. That is what we have in mind.

Mr. SISSON. You might construct your building and have it in some usable form and yet it would be in an incomplete state, and you could say, "If you do not give us enough money, we will go as far as we can." But if you have a limit of cost, you have to complete within that limit of cost and provide a completed building.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the point I have in mind. Even if we have to change that limit of cost hereafter, I think a limit should be placed in the appropriation.

Col. KUTZ. I suggest that the last three lines be reinserted with the change in the amount from \$130,500 to \$192,000.

Mr. SISSON. Just put \$192,000 where there is now \$130,500.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you the plans already drawn?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; the plans are entirely completed—working plans. We have advertised this addition once or twice in an effort to build within the prior limits of cost, but have been unsuccessful.

Mr. Sisson. Do you know how many rooms?

Col. KUTZ. An eight-room addition with an assembly hall, with a capacity of about 500.

Mr. DAVIS. The assembly hall to have a seating capacity of 500?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Mr. Sisson. How many children attend the school?

Mr. THURSTON. We have children enough there. The enrollment is now 790 in that building, in 21 classes—an eight-room building.

Mr. Sisson. Is your assembly hall large enough?

Mr. THURSTON. There are 790 attending that school now.

Col. KUTZ. We are proposing an assembly hall of the size that has usually been constructed for a 16-room building. The assembly hall ought to be somewhat larger if this is eventually to be a 20 classroom group.

Mr. DAVIS. You think the assembly hall ought to be large enough to accommodate all the pupils tributary thereto at one time?

Col. KUTZ. We have been guided largely by the Board of Education in matters of that kind.

Mr. THURSTON. We have not an assembly hall in the city that will accommodate the student population that is enrolled in the building to-day.

Mr. DAVIS. It is hardly conceivable they would all be there at one time.

Mr. THURSTON. We believe in a large one, but there is none large enough.

Mr. DAVIS. Is it conceivable all the pupils tributary to that one school would ever be there at one time in the assembly hall?

Mr. THURSTON. Very nearly.

Col. KUTZ. Central High School has a student capacity of 2,500 and an assembly-hall capacity of about 2,000—about 80 per cent of the total.

Mr. THURSTON. They never have an assembly of the entire school. They have to leave out certain years.

Col. KUTZ. I think that is probably true of the other schools—that the assembly-hall capacity is about 80 per cent of the student capacity.

Mr. DAVIS. The original limit of cost some years ago was \$72,000. Then you asked for \$130,500, and now you are asking to have it increased to \$192,000. I think that is the history of the appropriation?

Col. KUTZ. The \$72,000 appropriation was due to a clerical error. In the same bill \$85,000 was appropriated for the E. V. Brown School Building, built about the same time. We next asked for an increase of \$15,000 to \$87,000, and last year we asked that the limit of cost be increased to \$130,500.

Mr. DAVIS. To refresh your memory, Mr. Commissioner, was not the limit of cost increased after the \$72,000 was granted in conse-

quence of your adding to that proposed building this very assembly hall?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. The assembly hall, then, has not been the cause of increasing this limit of cost?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir.

Mr. THURSTON. My impression is the assembly hall was considered from the very first moment, because our regular policy has been to include an assembly hall in each 16-room building. We have already a building of eight rooms there, and we have asked for an addition of eight more and an assembly hall. That policy has been followed in the case of other buildings extended in that way.

Mr. DAVIS. I am not positive on the subject, but that is my impression—that the assembly hall was an after consideration, after you first asked for the appropriation.

Mr. THURSTON. Not in the minds of the school authorities, at least. I do not know how it may finally have gotten through up here, but the school people have had a regular policy on that matter.

Mr. DAVIS. We shall probably have direct hearings by interested constituents, so to speak, of the Petworth School on this subject, who have been clamoring for this?

Mr. THURSTON. That is the most serious situation of the graded schools in the city. The day that is ready it will not accommodate the children in the neighborhood unless we platoon it.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you place this, so to speak, at the head of the list?

Mr. THURSTON. Absolutely; in the grade situation.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK. Do I understand you to say when this is ready it will not accommodate the children of the District there?

Mr. THURSTON. It will not accommodate the children there unless we platoon it, and we will have to consider another building farther out.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK. That system of platooning is the salvation of cities that can not spend the amount of money necessary to take care of their school children. That is the only saving clause in it. I would not go on record as being in favor of a proposition that would not be adequate when it is completed.

Mr. Sisson. If you build this other school building later on to relieve the pressure—

Mr. THURSTON. If we had this building there to-morrow it would be filled, Mr. Sisson.

Mr. Sisson. That is true; but you have in mind building another school to grant some relief in the near future?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; that will be filled too. The next school north is the West School, and within walking distance, and there they are asking for 16 rooms to-day.

Mr. DAVIS. Do they have an unusually large number of children in that part of the District, in proportion to other parts?

Mr. THURSTON. There has been a tremendous increase in the number of houses. It is a section which is building up with row after row of houses. There is a development going on now near the West School of 200 houses, if I recall correctly. And there is a big leveling going on now. And in every direction houses are going up.

either in rows, or detached houses farther out. And we not only have a population there now to the extent it is overcrowded and necessitating double shifts of classes and so on, but we have in sight hundreds more children to be accommodated before this building will come along.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I am informed one reason is that all the newly-married couples move out there.

Mr. VAN SCHAIK. Every man with more than one child wants to move out in that neighborhood.

Mr. THURSTON. There is hardly a place there that I know of that has not any children.

Mr. DAVIS. Then you claim this is an exception, generally speaking, to other portions of the city?

Mr. THURSTON. I mean we are striking in this group right in the heart of the new building section. We are overcrowded anyway and it is a section that is building up exceedingly rapidly.

Mr. DAVIS. How large a site have you there for this building, including the addition?

Mr. THURSTON. For the Petworth?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. THURSTON. There is land enough for the Petworth addition, I believe, without any additional purchase?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. THURSTON. It does not leave much of a playground space?

Col. KUTZ. The land for the addition was acquired two years ago.

Mr. DAVIS. You have sufficient ground for the playgrounds and all?

Col. KUTZ. The playgrounds will be very limited, but we can build an eight-room addition with an assembly hall and get a very satisfactory result from an architectural standpoint, leaving a limited area for playground purposes.

DEANWOOD SCHOOL.

FOR AN EIGHT-ROOM ADDITION.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item you have is "For additional amount required for an eight-room addition to the Deanwood School, \$40,000. And the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to enter into contract or contracts for said building at a cost not to exceed \$190,000." Was there ever any limit to the cost on that?

Mr. THURSTON. This is a substitution for a previous item, as I recall it. The previous item, authorized two or three years ago, was for a four-room addition. The crowding has been going right on and it has been necessary for the Board of Commissioners to substitute for the four-room addition an eight-room addition.

Mr. DAVIS. That would make the difference?

Mr. THURSTON. That and the increased building costs would account for the difference. Was there a limit placed originally, Mr. Commissioner? I think there was no limit on the first.

Mr. BUCHANAN. There is a little incongruity in these items. For the Petworth School, \$192,000; for the Deanwood School, a limit of cost of \$190,000; for the Burrville School, \$200,000; and for the

next one, this Monroe and Newton Street school, \$190,000, total cost. Now, there is \$10,000 difference between them and they all include an eight-room building and all include an assembly hall.

Mr. DAVIS. Does the Deanwood School here include an assembly hall?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And there is \$8,000 difference in the figures.

Mr. DAVIS. It does not so state in the language.

Mr. THURSTON. It was contemplated there.

Mr. DAVIS. The Deanwood does not include an assembly hall in the language of the item.

Mr. BUCHANAN. No; it does not. The other two do, though.

Mr. DAVIS. That is what I say. I was asking if there was an assembly hall to be constructed.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That makes it still worse.

Col. KUTZ. The estimate is based on the assumption that an assembly hall will be provided. The difference in the limits of cost varying from \$190,000 to \$200,000 are due to differences in the site and differences in the existing buildings and the existing installations. I can place in the record just what those differences consist of.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I wish you would, because we will be asked for that on the floor of the House.

Mr. THURSTON. Is not the Burrville situation an illustration?

Col. KUTZ. The Burrville is one where it is largely a question of excavation. In other places it is a question of accommodations for heating plant, or the condition of the existing heating plant; that is, the extent to which it can be used.

Mr. DAVIS. Would the transportation of material cut any figure?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; that would enter to some extent. These totals are based on estimates prepared by the municipal architect in each case.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you plans for these buildings now?

Col. KUTZ. We have not completed the plans for this building because the authority is for a four-room addition. We are prepared to go ahead on that line, but have not yet made plans for the eight-room addition. The language should be modified so as to authorize the purchase of a small additional tract of land at the Deanwood School. We have made several studies in an effort to put an eight-room addition and an assembly hall on the present site and find that it can not readily be done.

FOR PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL LAND.

Mr. THURSTON. They have asked for additional land at a cost not exceeding \$1,000. That has been started from the board of education through the commissioners, but has not yet reached the committee.

Mr. DAVIS. Then this language ought to be changed so as to include the purchase of land and also an assembly hall?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. THURSTON. Including the purchase of additional land at a cost not to exceed \$1,000. That is the language of Capt. Brown.

Mr. DAVIS. How much land would that purchase?

Mr. THURSTON. I have the statement of Capt. Brown, Assistant Engineer Commissioner, but it does not give the exact amount. He says:

Considerable economy, perhaps \$5,000 or \$6,000, would be effected if the grounds offered space for the construction of this addition in a shape approximately square instead of elongated. It is believed that sufficient additional ground to the south of the present property could be purchased for not to exceed \$1,000, which would permit such a school structure with proper light and ventilation to be erected. This would result not only in additional playground space but in a net economy of \$4,000 or \$5,000.

It is therefore suggested that, if you see fit, you include in the wording of the clause in the present estimates for the Deanwood School the following:

"Including the purchase of additional land at a cost not to exceed \$1,000."

Mr. DAVIS. He does not give any reason for the net economy of \$4,000 or \$5,000?

Mr. THURSTON. A change of shape.

Mr. Sisson. How many children do you expect to accommodate there?

Mr. THURSTON. With an eight-room addition, probably 600. Deanwood itself is a colored settlement, practically independent of the rest of the city, located immediately east of Bennings.

Mr. DAVIS. This is a colored school?

Mr. THURSTON. Entirely a colored settlement. There is a four-room building there with a basement on the ground level and the basement rooms are used as schoolrooms. In addition to that, there are five portables there right now. The normal capacity with all the accommodations we have there in the way of portables, and so on, is 360 pupils and there are at present 415 pupils and 11 classes, although the original building was only a four-class building.

Mr. DAVIS. You say you have five portables there?

Mr. THURSTON. We have five portables there now.

SCHOOLS HAVING PORTABLE SCHOOLS IN ADDITION.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you any other school of this size and character with five portables?

Mr. THURSTON. The Petworth.

Mr. DAVIS. That is a much larger building?

Mr. THURSTON. An eight-room building; yes. Then at Woodridge we have six portables attached to no building, as there were formerly no school accommodations in this vicinity. This is a rapidly growing little suburb and undoubtedly the building would be comfortably filled the day it was finished.

BURRVILLE SCHOOL.

FOR AN EIGHT-ROOM ADDITION.

Dr. DAVIS. Next you are asking for an additional amount required for an eight-room addition to the Burrville School. Previously you asked for only four.

Mr. THURSTON. This is another location where there has been an immense increase in the enrollment since the original appropriation was asked. You understand all of these items were originally started before this committee at least three years ago.

Mr. DAVIS. And appropriations granted.

Mr. THURSTON. And appropriations granted that were considered necessary at that time, and we have simply gone on doing what we could with portables, pending better building conditions.

INCREASE IN LIMIT OF COST.

Mr. DAVIS. Has the limit of cost been increased on those buildings?

Mr. THURSTON. A change from four to eight rooms, and necessarily the whole matter had to be reopened.

Mr. DAVIS. You have asked for the limit of cost to be increased from \$60,000 to \$200,000.

Mr. THURSTON. But the size of the building is changed from an addition of four to eight; so that it is not only the increased building cost, but the increased size as well that has affected that.

Col. KUTZ. This is a case I referred to some time ago in which adjoining the present four-room building foundations have been prepared for a four-room addition. Now, if the plan is changed so as to require an eight-room addition with an assembly hall, we find we will not only have to throw away existing foundations but will have to make an arrangement on the site that I am afraid will not be very satisfactory. The topography of the site is bad. And while we recognize the need of an assembly hall in that vicinity, we feel if two assembly rooms are not to be built at this time, the site at the Burrville school lends itself to the construction of an assembly hall much better than does Deanwood.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the number of pupils to be accommodated at Burrville?

Mr. THURSTON. Burrville is at present a four-room building, as I recall, and we have several portables there. The present enrollment is 410, in 10 classes. The building is so far out that additional space is needed for manual training, shop work, domestic science, and art, which is not really available in the present structure. The suburb is growing very rapidly. There are 10 classes at the present time.

Mr. Sisson. Where is this located?

Col. KUTZ. On Division Avenue and Bell Place.

Mr. THURSTON. It is east of Bennings, is it not?

Col. KUTZ. It is near the District line in the direction of Chesapeake Junction.

Mr. THURSTON. It is again a complete colored district, rapidly growing with individual homes.

Mr. DAVIS. I would like to ask right here: Have you asked in this bill at this time for the building of any new buildings or additions to any old buildings other than those you have previously asked for in the bill of two years ago?

Mr. THURSTON. The board has asked for quite a number that the commissioners have not included.

Mr. DAVIS. I mean in this committee print?

Mr. THURSTON. In the committee print, I think every item, with the possible exception of a ground item, has been previously asked for. I know every building proposition has been previously asked for.

Mr. DAVIS. And the appropriation granted for it?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes. And every building proposition the commissioners passed is an old proposition.

Col. KUTZ. Except two of them are increased in size.

Mr. THURSTON. Changed in size. The board had a number of items that are not in this committee print.

Mr. DAVIS. The commissioners did not see fit to send them in?

Mr. THURSTON. The commissioners had a limitation on their estimates.

Mr. DAVIS. And they have limited them to the old buildings previously discussed and for which appropriations have been made?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

WOODRIDGE SCHOOL.

FOR ERECTION OF EIGHT-ROOM BUILDING, INCLUDING ASSEMBLY HALL.

Mr. DAVIS. "For additional amount required for the erection of an eight-room building, including an assembly hall, between Eighteenth and Twentieth Streets and Monroe and Newton Streets NE., \$30,000; and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to enter into contract or contracts for said building at a cost not exceeding \$190,000." This is a new building?

Mr. THURSTON. This is a new building. We have purchased the site. It is a 10-acre plot, well out toward Langdon, in a rapidly growing suburb. The authorization to start the building was given when these others were, but nothing has been done.

Mr. Sisson. At Monroe and Newton Streets?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; we refer to it as the Woodridge School.

Mr. DAVIS. To date you have had appropriated \$110,000. Have you used that money?

Mr. THURSTON. Nothing has been done on that except the purchase of the site.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you know what the site cost?

Mr. THURSTON. I do not. I think this site was purchased separately, not out of this appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS. So that none of this \$110,000 was used for the site?

Mr. THURSTON. None of the \$110,000 was used for the site, and it has been carried during the war. We have six portables out there on the plot.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Plans were prepared out of that appropriation, but that is a small item.

Mr. THURSTON. That is a building planned on the new style, is it not—a one-story structure?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. You have included an assembly hall in this item?

Mr. BROWNLOW. There are now six portables on that site.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How many attendants?

Mr. THURSTON. There are over 200 now in these portables, in seven classes.

Mr. DAVIS. What will this building accommodate when you complete it, if the appropriation is granted and the school is erected?

Mr. THURSTON. An eight-room building with an average of 40 to the room, is 320 to start with, with at least double in certain classes. Four hundred is a good number to count on. It will run over that.

It is not only the Woodridge neighborhood, by which it is surrounded, but the fact we have the Langdon School not so very far away, which is heavily overcrowded. That has 487 pupils in 11 classes and an average of over 44 pupils per class at the present time, showing a crowding there.

Mr. BROWNLOW. So far as the growth of the community and the neighborhood is concerned, I do not know what the school people think, but it is my personal opinion perhaps this item is almost as necessary as Petworth. We purchased a very large tract of land there, 6 acres, and got it very cheap. I believe we paid \$12,000 for the whole site. And we located the school not with reference to the then existing residences that had been developed, but placed it in the center of what the future would indicate would be a proper place. And the trend of building has justified, since that time, the conclusion of the commissioners in the selection of the site, and there is a group of temporary buildings there now.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is this a white or a colored school?

Mr. BROWNLOW. This is a white school. This is one instance where there is very great need, because the school at Langdon is very much overcrowded to-day.

Mr. Sisson. How far is it from Langdon to this site?

Mr. ELY. Half a mile, sir; on the opposite side of the trolley.

Mr. DAVIS. Is Langdon the nearest school?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir; the only one anywhere within reach at all.

Mr. ELY. It would afford relief to Brookland, which is also rapidly becoming overcrowded. It is in between Langdon and Brookland and forms sort of a triangle. Both of those are growing suburbs, and both schools are rapidly becoming overcrowded.

SIZE AND COST OF SITE.

Mr. Sisson. You said you bought 10 acres of land. Is not that an unusually large site?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; it is an unusually large site. The purpose there was to have a sufficient tract, not only for outdoor athletics, but also for gardening and agricultural instruction.

Mr. THURSTON. It was not a very expensive site.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It cost \$12,000.

Mr. THURSTON. I think we did remarkably well for the money at the time we bought it.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It was a very great bargain.

Mr. DAVIS. Has it declined in value since then?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It has not. I think the book profit on that is already very considerable.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you think you need all that land for school purposes? Are you going to do much farming there or dairying?

TYPE OF BUILDING.

Mr. THURSTON. I doubt if we go into dairying. The ordinary school gardens is, I think, the proper thing for development in a suburban neighborhood. It was felt, also, we could experiment there with a different type of building, the one-story proposition, where the rooms are all on the ground floor.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is the first time we have projected a building here of the one-story type, which is in successful use in California.

Mr. DAVIS. It would not be a wooden structure?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. SISSON. I do not know how you will get an economical building proposition; you have one foundation and one roof. It looks to me like it would be rather extravagant, especially in view of the increasing price of land.

Mr. THURSTON. The land was not our trouble there. Of course, you carry a less heavy structure; you have thinner walls, and so on, and no stairways.

Mr. SISSON. If the city continues to grow you will have to put—

Mr. THURSTON. Eight rooms on top of it.

Mr. SISSON. Yes. You are embarking upon a new experiment.

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. In view of what some of the Western States have done with agricultural work, even in connection with the city schools, I do not want to minimize the hope of the board of education that there will be a certain amount of practical agriculture possible on that tract.

Mr. DAVIS. Scientific agriculture and home economics?

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. Yes; that expresses it, sir. And I hope that the board of education will come forward with a similar project for the colored schools. I think there is a tremendous opening right around here for the development of that sort of thing.

Mr. DAVIS. That is called the new education in contradistinction from the old?

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. I think it is the old education. It is giving the city boys things that my grandfather had in the country school district, where he had work with study. I wish we could get back to that in modern city conditions. It is one of the most difficult things, but it is absolutely necessary for the real development of a man or woman to have some kind of work with books.

Mr. DAVIS. There was an attempt made a few years ago, and I think it is being partially carried out now, to have a system of what is called a high school—those in the country chiefly attended by farm boys—in addition to the regular curriculum, to have a portion of it set aside to the teaching of agriculture and home economics, and to have high schools in the cities that could qualify under the law, and then, in addition, a department devoted to mechanics arts and home economics, on the theory that the city boys would naturally drift off into mechanics arts more than anything else and the country boy should be educated in the occupation which he ought to follow and remain on the farm, scientific agriculture. That is the system I think I had something to do with in the so-called old Davis bill and which has been elongated and torn to pieces. Still we are having results. In my State we have three or four of those schools now, and they are gradually coming into vogue and are very, very beneficial.

Mr. SISSON. I am inclined to believe there will be a good deal of love's labor lost in trying to make a farmer out of the city boy; and the trouble is you can not make a farmer out of the country boy, because he wants to come to the white lights and to see the moving pictures.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the tendency, I will admit; but if he is taught more along the line of agriculture in the country, he will more probably remain there than if you do not give him any incentive in that kind of instruction.

Mr. THURSTON. That is a tremendous movement in regard to rural education at the present time.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The question is that agriculture being of such importance to the Nation, would it not be better to teach it in all schools in the hope that some of the city boys might finally go to the country and the country boys remain there instead of coming to the city.

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. We have an agricultural school up in the town in New York where I was born, and to an amazing extent the pupils come up there from New York and Brooklyn. And I visited a country school at a little country town in northern New York of the same kind and was amazed to find the number of pupils they had.

Mr. DAVIS. The agricultural schools in my State are simply overcrowded, more so than your city schools here right now by students who are anxious and desirous to receive information. For instance, the one at Twin Cities is located right near the university and the agricultural high school there, which is under the domination of the university, is the most overcrowded university I ever dreamed of. And at Crookston they have another one, for which James K. Hill donated the land. They have there an immense institution, the idea being, and this is carrying it out, when you teach the country boy nothing more than ordinary plowing with a team and nothing scientific, why he will desert the farm and come to the city; but if you put it largely upon a professional line, he will stay. And upon this theory I have advocated it quite extensively.

They say that anyone can make a farmer; anyone can make a cook. In other words, an ignorant person can make something of a cook; anybody can make a farmer; no matter how ignorant. I want to go on record as saying this: That the greatest profession, and scientifically so, in the world, is agriculture—dealing with nature. I as a lawyer, and my friend Sisson here, as a lawyer, might accumulate a lot of decisions of the courts applicable to our side and we might, accidentally, go before a very great court and, through our tact and ability, deceive the court. We might be mistaken ourselves and might deceive the court. But when it comes to dealing with nature, you have to know how; you can not deceive nature. Hence it is the greatest profession in the world. You can not deceive old nature.

PHELPS SCHOOL.

INCREASE IN LIMIT OF COST.

The next item is for the Phelps School, for which you have had already appropriated \$60,000. The limit of cost is \$75,000, and you ask an additional amount of \$60,000, making \$120,000 altogether.

Mr. THURSTON. That item also will have to have a limit of cost put in. That is not mentioned. That is similar to one of the other items.

Mr. DAVIS. This is the first time I have noticed the word "gymnasium" in this item.

Mr. THURSTON. The situation in regard to that building is rather peculiar. It is being used in connection with two other grade buildings within a half square of it, forming one large plant under one principal, as a group building. Within a half square are two other buildings, one of 8 rooms and one 12 rooms. The Phelps School is an 8-room building as it stands. There are 1,443 pupils in 36 classes. It is a colored school in one of the most congested districts in the community. The thought is to put an addition on the Phelps School, which is the only place we can put it in this group where we have the land, and to give the big group, which is the largest individual group we have in the city, an assembly hall, which it does not have now. It is intended to give it an assembly hall and gymnasium and sufficient space for domestic training and manual training, so that we can organize the whole group either under the platoon plan or some other plan. It is very heavily crowded at the present time.

Mr. DAVIS. You say it ought to have a limit of cost?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Would you suggest any amount, say \$120,000?

Mr. THURSTON. I think the engineer commissioner would have to set the limit of cost.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you know what the original cost of the Phelps School was?

Mr. THURSTON. Well, it is 40 or 50 years old.

Mr. DAVIS. It is one of the largest of its kind?

Mr. THURSTON. It is three separate buildings that we are using as one under one principal.

Mr. DAVIS. How many rooms in the buildings?

Mr. THURSTON. The Phelps School has eight rooms.

Mr. DAVIS. The clerk tells me that the original limit of cost was \$50,000 and it was increased \$75,000.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; that was for the addition.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Mr. DAVIS. What number of pupils does this school accommodate now?

Mr. THURSTON. The group which is being handled as one building accommodates 1,431 pupils in 28 rooms.

Mr. DAVIS. One thousand four hundred and thirty-one pupils in 28 rooms at the present time?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; and with this addition it will give us additional space for the assembly hall and gymnasium, so that we can platoon the whole proposition and probably take care of several hundred more pupils.

ADDITIONAL ROOMS—HEATING AND VENTILATING PLANT.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How many additional rooms would be erected with this appropriation, besides the supplemental rooms for the domestic science and shop work?

Mr. THURSTON. Whatever the appropriation will permit. Have you the plans, Mr. Commissioner?

Col. KUTZ. No; I have not. We sent the plans to the board of education not long ago.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you contemplate building additional schoolrooms?

Mr. THURSTON. We contemplate building the rooms that under the platoon system will relieve the regular classrooms during certain hours, so that additional classes may be accommodated. By indirection it adds to the number of classrooms and the number of pupils that may be accommodated.

Col. KUTZ. One rather large item of cost is in the heat and ventilating plant not only for the addition but for the original building.

Mr. DAVIS. You need a new heating and ventilating plant?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. THURSTON. What limit of cost ought to be put on that, Mr. Commissioner?

Col. KUTZ. That is included in the estimate as submitted to-day.

Mr. THURSTON. This item does not give any total cost limit. That is not necessary, is it?

Col. KUTZ. This item asks \$60,000 in addition to the amount appropriated, making a total of \$120,000.

Mr. DAVIS. \$60,000 is already appropriated, and they are asking for an additional \$60,000, and that will make the limit of cost \$120,000.

Mr. THURSTON. I raise a point on the question of limit of cost. The limit now is \$75,000. It ought to be modified, Mr. Commissioner. Would that additional \$60,000 build the addition at the present cost?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; unless prices increase.

Mr. DAVIS. And that we can not tell anything about. It is a conundrum, an enigma.

Col. KUTZ. We hope they will go down, but there is no sign of a drop yet.

Mr. DAVIS. You are figuring on prices at the present time?

Col. KUTZ. Estimates were prepared about the 1st of last October, and there has been no material change in the price of labor and material since that time, except an increase in the price of lumber.

WHEATLEY SCHOOL.

FOR ERECTION OF EIGHT-ROOM ADDITION AND ASSEMBLY HALL.

Mr. DAVIS. For an addition to the Wheatley School you are asking an additional amount of \$58,000. There has been appropriated \$96,000. The limit of cost is fixed at \$190,000.

Mr. THURSTON. That is another of these items started several years ago. On the site at present there is an eight-room building and four portables. The present housing capacity is 480 pupils and the present enrollment is 585. There are 16 classes, 4 in the portables and 6 doubled in the 3 rooms, the first grade alternating with the kindergarten, which is a bad thing, because they have to use the kindergarten furniture. The two third-grade classes are on half-time, and the whole situation is bad.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is that a white or colored school?

Mr. THURSTON. It is a white school. Then, there is a good deal of vacant land in the neighborhood of that school on which building is gradually encroaching. It is a future as well as a present proposition, because by the time the addition comes along the building will be comfortably filled. The numbers are increasing all the time.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking for \$58,000, which, added to \$96,000 heretofore appropriated, does not amount to as much as the \$190,000 that you wish us to insert as the limit of cost.

Mr. THURSTON. That allows for a contract considerably in excess of the immediate appropriation for this year. These figures were worked out by the engineer department in relation to their work, and the board of education accepted their figures.

Mr. DAVIS. Then you contemplate some other work on this building after you get this appropriation?

Mr. THURSTON. No; I do not think so. I think this is in order that the commissioners may enter into a contract for a definite amount.

Mr. Sisson. You have \$96,000 appropriated already and this will give you \$154,000 altogether. You can not use that amount, can you?

Col. KUTZ. We can use it if you give us the authorization to enter into a contract or contracts not exceeding \$190,000.

Mr. Sisson. Will you use \$154,000 to prepare plans and specifications and let contracts?

Col. KUTZ. The balance would not be needed until the next session of Congress. In other words, we tried to cut down the estimates to the amount that can be expended during the next fiscal year, yet we want to make a contract for the entire building.

Mr. DAVIS. Then why did you not ask for more money this year? If you expect to have \$190,000 as the full limit of cost, why do you not ask for more money this year? Do you not expect to complete the building on one contract?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. There is a difference of \$46,000. What is puzzling me is that the limit of cost will be \$190,000, and if we are going on now to enter into a contract for the construction of this building, why do you not ask for an appropriation sufficient to cover that contract?

Mr. Sisson. But he says that is all he will need. What is puzzling me, is whether he will spend that much.

Col. KUTZ. If this appropriation becomes available on the 1st of July it will be necessary to prepare the necessary plans and specification, if they are not already completed, and make a contract for the construction work. Now, that contract will probably run for a year. We do not believe that the building will be entirely completed during the next fiscal year and that approximately only \$150,000 will be needed to make payments on it.

Mr. Sisson. You can retain a certain percentage until the work is finally completed?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

TAKOMA SCHOOL.

FOR ERECTION OF EIGHT-ROOM ADDITION, INCLUDING ASSEMBLY HALL.

Mr. DAVIS. The same situation occurs in the next paragraph concerning the Takoma School, for which you ask \$50,000. There has been already appropriated \$90,000, and you ask for a limit of cost not to exceed \$190,000.

Col. KUTZ. That will leave \$50,000 to be appropriated in a subsequent bill. It will authorize us to make contracts for an addition to

the Takoma School which, when completed, will not exceed in cost \$190,000.

Mr. THURSTON. The Takoma School is a steadily growing school. The present building contains 8 rooms, and in addition to that we have three portables in use on the site. The site is plenty large enough. We are renting the Parish Hall across the way for kindergarten purposes. On February 1 we had 16 classes in this building and a total enrollment of 577 pupils.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It is a white school?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir. The only school directly serving the Takoma neighborhood. The overflow from certain classes has to be accommodated down in Brightwood in the grade-school building, and that is also heavily crowded. The distance is too great for comfortable traveling except by car. The school has had a steady growth since 1914, year after year, and a majority of the classes in the school are well over 40. There are three portables and a rented parish hall. That is another case where we have the classes right on the ground for a considerably larger building than we have erected.

GAGE SCHOOL.

FOR ERECTION OF FOUR-ROOM ADDITION.

Mr. DAVIS. Tell us about the Gage School for which you are asking \$57,000, and for which there has been appropriated \$67,000.

Mr. THURSTON. The Gage School at the present time is a 12-room building, located on the corner of Second and U Streets. This appropriation would give us four additional rooms and the assembly hall, making a 16-room unit with the assembly hall that we have been working toward in our administration in the past. The present enrollment is 667 pupils. There are two portables on the site and 16 classes now housed there, two-thirds of them with good large enrollments over 40. We have had to send certain classes over to the Emery School, the nearest school, which is also heavily crowded. There is no suitable school in the immediate neighborhood which has room to accommodate these pupils. It is one of the puzzling points that has bothered us for some time.

Mr. DAVIS. I see you include an assembly hall in everything you are doing now?

Mr. THURSTON. Purposely; yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. With malice aforethought?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; with malice aforethought and with educational advancement in view.

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. To be used for class purposes.

Mr. DAVIS. Can you estimate or give us anything like an estimate of what these buildings would cost with the same classroom space if you did not build an assembly room on the inside but left it out?

Mr. THURSTON. The Engineer Commissioner will have to give those figures.

Col. KURTZ. Do you mean how much could be saved by the omission of the assembly hall or how much additional would be required to provide an equivalent number of classrooms?

Mr. DAVIS. Suppose you build any of these schools without the assembly hall—suppose you cut out the assembly hall entirely and give the same amount of classrooms as those that you now have there.

What would be the comparative difference in cost, the saving, you might say?

Col. KUTZ. I will be very glad to give you the saving that would result.

Mr. DAVIS. Could you give it to us in percentages?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

NOTE.—Assembly halls average 160,000 cubic feet. If omitted the net reduction would be 140,000 cubic feet, as the main building forms part of the assembly hall. At 34 cents the saving would be \$47,000. If restored after main building is completed, the cost will be \$54,000.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I want to ask the superintendent this question: When school opens in the morning at 9 o'clock, do the classes ever assemble in the assembly hall in mass and sing or anything like that?

Mr. THURSTON. It varies in the various schools. That is not under the control of the principal. In the majority of cases I think they do, once a week.

Mr. DAVIS. In the morning?

Mr. THURSTON. In the morning, and then they have special assemblies for patriotic occasions.

Mr. BUCHANAN. In some schools they assemble every morning and have a song or two in their respective classrooms.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; and it is a very good plan.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It is a very pretty custom, and sometimes they have prayer.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL (OLD).

FOR REPAIRS AND REMODELING.

Mr. DAVIS. For repair and remodeling of the old Central High School you ask \$20,000.

Mr. THURSTON. The old Central High School is coming back into full use. It was practically unused for awhile, but the pressure of increased enrollment is bringing it back. We organized this year the junior high school for the white division. The building is old and in many ways worn down. The heating apparatus is in poor shape and the toilet facilities need remodeling.

Mr. DAVIS. Can you specify or particularize as to what these repairs will consist of?

Mr. THURSTON. General repairs, overhauling, removal of some inside partitions, and consequent repairs to provide a gymnasium, installing electric lights, overhauling and remodeling the heating system, which I understand is in very poor shape, painting the building, modernizing the toilet facilities, adaptation of the laboratory rooms so that they can be fully used for instruction; they were dismantled when the building was put out of use; the conversion of existing drill hall into a shop for manual training; replacing all worn treads on the stairs. Some of them are made of soft slate and are almost worn away; repairs and replacement of woodwork.

Mr. DAVIS. You spoke of removing partitions. Did it ever occur to you that it might be a good plan to put more partitions in there and make more classrooms?

Mr. THURSTON. We have done that sometimes. When the old Central was very crowded, and before we went into the new building, every sort of partition was put into the building to make additional classrooms for the school classes. Now, in adjusting it to the use of

the younger students we have to create a certain larger space, for instance, for the shops, and some of the old temporary partitions will have to come out.

Mr. DAVIS. I am very much in favor of partitions.

Mr. THURSTON. You ought to visit the old Eastern High School, Mr. Chairman. It is a good illustration of work of that kind.

M STREET HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR REPAIRS AND REMODELING.

Mr. DAVIS. For repair and remodeling of the M Street High School you ask \$20,000.

Mr. THURSTON. That is the colored side of the same problem. That was practically discontinued for use, except for offices, when the Dunbar School was opened. Now the crowded conditions have carried it back into use again, and we have organized a junior high school. The type of repairs is very largely the same. Both buildings were badly run down when they were discontinued as senior high schools.

Mr. DAVIS. Can you give this committee any information at all, definite or remote, as to the time when you will be able to occupy any of these new buildings or structures with pupils? Do you expect to occupy them within a year?

Mr. THURSTON. I would like to feel that we can do so within a year, but it is a matter in the hands of the engineer department. We need the space now and we ought to have it the first minute we can get it.

Mr. DAVIS. From your experience, does it not take more than a year?

Mr. THURSTON. It has taken a long time. The last building, the Chevy Chase building, took a long time.

Mr. DAVIS. I would like to ask Col. Kutz if there is any way of speeding up the engineer department or the commissioners in the expenditure of this money so that these schools may be used as soon as possible?

Col. KUTZ. We can get a good many of them ready by September, 1921. I do not see any possibility of putting them in commission much before that.

Mr. DAVIS. None of them?

Col. KUTZ. The money would not be available until the 1st of July.

Mr. DAVIS. Suppose this bill was passed and signed by the President in the course of 30 or 40 days; it does not seem to me that the matter ought to be delayed on account of the money.

Col. KUTZ. We would not delay on that account. We would advertise for bids immediately. The Petworth School has been advertised twice since the original appropriation was made, so that we could readvertise that building 24 hours after we received the authority.

Mr. DAVIS. September, 1921, would be about a year and a half from the time we would make the appropriation.

Mr. Sisson. These are good big buildings.

Mr. DAVIS. I know they are, but it does not seem to me that it should take a year and a half to build one of them.

Col. KUTZ. It will not take a year and a half; but even if they were completed by the 1st of July, 1921, they would not be available for school use until September.

Mr. DAVIS. What are you going to do in the meantime? You say you need something right now. Are you going to use the portables?

Mr. THURSTON. We will simply have to put classes on half time.

Mr. DAVIS. I am not blaming the commissioners any, but I would like to know if there is some way whereby we can appropriate this money and make it available in the next two or three months. If you are in such dire distress for schools, there ought to be some way of helping it along.

Mr. THURSTON. We are just getting into the last of the portables now, so that the portables would not give us additional help.

BUCHANAN SCHOOL.

FOR PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL GROUND.

Mr. DAVIS. For the purchase of additional ground adjoining the Buchanan School you ask \$32,000, instead of \$20,000. How much ground do you want to purchase, and why, at this time?

Mr. THURSTON. The Buchanan School is an eight-room building on E Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Northeast. It consists of 12 classes, averaging 45 pupils per class, at the present time. Three of these classes are placed in portables, which are on rented property right in the neighborhood. That is the property I want to buy.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that very expensive property? Do you buy it by the square foot or the front foot or by the acre?

Mr. THURSTON. I do not know.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is calculated on the basis of the assessment at the true value of 35 cents a foot. There are 10 frame dwellings on the property valued at \$9,800. This land is sufficient to build a large school on—that is, a 16-room or 20-room school—in addition to the 8-room school, which faces on another street.

Mr. DAVIS. Then you are buying this land with the anticipation of erecting a large school building in the future?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. THURSTON. It is the only large available space in that vicinity, and all the other schools in the vicinity are well crowded. We are looking into the future. The Bryant building has an enrollment of 43 pupils per class, and 16 classes, in a 12-room building. That is in one direction the nearest building to the Buchanan site. The Wallach and Towers Schools contain 26 classes. The Cranch and Tyler Schools, a little to the southwest, each are 8-room buildings and have 20 classes, with a very large enrollment. In other words, we have a circle of buildings around the Buchanan School, all of which are heavily crowded, and the Buchanan site seems to be the place for the addition.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is the Buchanan School white or colored?

Mr. THURSTON. White.

Mr. BROWNLOW. This is the plot [indicating] showing the present school and the land we desire to purchase. This is perhaps the only available land which is not improved with expensive buildings in the section of southeast Washington which has been very densely

built up in the last few years, where the population is very great. I believe this is the third year we have asked for this land, the board of education having on at least two occasions denominated it as the most important site.

Mr. THURSTON. Without any question it is the most important site proposition.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The most important site that has been submitted to Congress. Last year and this year it has been submitted as the most important proposition. The present eight-room school building occupies practically all of the available land in the site now owned by the District.

Mr. DAVIS. You want to buy the whole property indicated on this map?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Indicated in green, and including the section of 30-foot alley which adjoins the school, and also in the other part of the property. It would be available then for an increase in the size of the school.

Mr. DAVIS. About how much acreage do you contemplate buying?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Sixty-five thousand square feet. That is exclusive of the number of feet in the alleys which would come to us.

Mr. DAVIS. Can you reduce that to acres?

Mr. BROWNLOW. About an acre and a half. When we go out to look at the streets we will be in the immediate vicinity, and I will ask the committee to stop there and look at the site.

DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL GROUND.

Mr. DAVIS. For the purchase of additional ground adjoining the Dunbar High School you ask \$45,000.

Mr. THURSTON. This proposition has been before a number of committees several times. It is the new colored high school, corresponding to the new Central High School. It takes practically the entire site. There is no play space, either for that school or for the Armstrong colored school, which almost adjoins it.

Mr. DAVIS. How many rooms are there?

Mr. THURSTON. The building is supposed to accommodate 1,200 pupils in the high school. I do not remember just how many classrooms there are in the building.

Dr. VAN SCHAIK. The board is of the opinion that that is a very important land project.

Mr. DAVIS. How much land are you going to purchase with this \$45,000?

Mr. THURSTON. That was all put in the record last year. I will insert it in the hearings. Mr. Kramer reminds me that this site has been considerably cut since last year. We are asking for less land. The land is unimproved and can be purchased in such a way as to take advantage of an inside alley space.

Mr. DAVIS. Then we will have to go back and look at the old hearings?

Mr. THURSTON. We will insert that in these hearings.

Col. KUTZ. The original suggestion was to purchase 210,000 square feet at an estimated cost of \$201,000. In submitting the estimate this year the commissioners reduced the area.

Mr. THURSTON. The original proposition was to consider a stadium or athletic field corresponding to the Central High School area.
(The statement referred to above is as follows:)

Schedule of property the purchase of which was originally contemplated for an addition to the grounds of the Dunbar High School.

Lots.	Area.	Assessed value.		Assessed in name of—
		Land.	Improvements.	
	<i>Square feet.</i>			
Of 22.....	5,417	1,896	200	George C. Esher.
Of 22.....	3,521	704		Stone & Construction Co.
Of 23.....	5,700	1,995		Do.
Of 23.....	3,705	741		Do.
Of 24.....	5,700	1,995		Do.
Of 24.....	3,705	741		Do.
163.....	1,170	234	1,500	Robert Bonar & Co.
Of 164 W. 6899.....	4,484	897	600	William Jardine.
104.....	1,800	720		Do.
105.....	1,800	720		Do.
106.....	1,700	680		Do.
107.....	1,700	680		Do.
108.....	1,700	680		Do.
Of 5.....	1,267	507	500	Lee D. Latimer and Charles F. Nesbit, trustees.
Of 5.....	1,267	507	500	Isaac Ottenberg.
Of 5.....	550	220	500	Susannah Watson.
Of 5.....	2,004	401	600	Annie S. Humphrey and Lillian Wright.
Of 6.....	1,983	793	500	Susannah Watson.
Of 6.....	1,133	453	500	Annie E. Degges.
Of 6.....	1,133	453	500	Abner O. Wright.
Of 6.....	1,167	467	500	Annie S. Humphrey and Lillian Wright.
Of 6.....	780	156	300	Do.
Of 6.....	1,560	312	600	Abner O. Wright.
Of 6.....	845	169	300	John N. Ashton.
Of 6.....	336	69	300	Annie S. Humphrey and Lillian Wright.
7.....	10,021	3,006	200	William D. Sullivan and William E. Clark.
8.....	10,545	3,164		Do.
31.....	1,029	515	500	Terence Fegan.
32.....	1,029	515	500	Do.
33.....	1,030	515	500	Do.
34.....	576	144	300	Clara A. Riedel.
35.....	576	144	300	Do.
36.....	576	144	300	Do.
37.....	576	144	300	Do.
38.....	576	144	300	Do.
39.....	576	144	300	Do.
40.....	576	144	300	Do.
41.....	494	124	300	Do.
153.....	3,238	810	1,500	Lucy A. Bush.
154.....	3,700	925	1,800	Samuel D. Milton.
Of 20.....	3,238	810	800	Benj. F. Morrison.
Of 20.....	2,775	694		Daniel Histon.
92.....	1,140	513	1,000	Rebecca Cook.
Of 18.....	3,052	763	200	Thomas Heany.
Of 19.....	2,775	694	600	Daniel Histon.
Of 19.....	3,052	763	100	Mary and Henry Knorr.
Of 19.....	3,053	763	200	Margaret Sullivan.
Of 19.....	1,685	416		John A. Sullivan.
Of 18.....	1,887	347	200	Do.
Of 18.....	3,052	763	200	John Hallan.
Of 18.....	3,052	763	500	Michael J. Dunnigan.
Of 18.....	3,052	763	200	Thomas Heany.
88.....	840	168		Geo. D. McCulloch.
87.....	840	168		Johanna K. Fischer.
150.....	5,273	1,582	6,000	John E. Ruppert.
151.....	2,636	791	1,500	Ruby May Oberlin.
152.....	2,636	791	1,500	Ella Janet Clarkson.
159.....	3,700	1,110	5,900	Henry Klinge.
160.....	2,210	884	2,000	Do.
161.....	2,230	892	2,000	Do.

Mr. DAVIS. What is this additional ground used for?

Mr. THURSTON. As a recreation space. The school has absolutely no recreation ground or playground of any kind, either that school or the Armstrong School. The Central High School has its athletic

field and stadium. The Dunbar High School has absolutely no accommodations of that type.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is the area of the playground of the Central High School?

Mr. THURSTON. The stadium will seat 6,000, with an immense oval inside. It is practically a full city square. The Dunbar School has nothing, and those people are thrown on the street. The people from the two high schools are thrown on the street. The Armstrong School and the Dunbar School are just around the corner.

JOHN EATON SCHOOL.

FOR PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL GROUND.

Mr. DAVIS. For the purchase of additional ground adjoining the John Eaton School you ask \$7,500.

Mr. THURSTON. That is an eight-room building in the Cleveland Park section. We know we will have to have an addition to the building. According to the last report there were 532 pupils. There are two hall rooms used for classes and three portables, with the fourth portable nearly ready for use. The enrollment at the present time is 532. We know we are facing the certainty of an addition, and we need this land to give it a proper space. As I recall the plot, we have a small square in which the building stands, except for two pieces cut out from the two corners in such a way as to interfere with the building of the addition which will have to come.

Col. KUTZ. After the estimates were made public, the owner of the property to be purchased appeared before the commissioners and said that he valued his house at \$12,000 instead of \$7,500, the amount named in the bill. The commissioners referred the matter to the assessor, and he said, "I do not think a condemnation jury would far exceed the value of \$9,000. I am certain that \$7,500 is too low, as houses in that vicinity not much larger are selling for \$12,500. This is an old house, but I am certain that it can not be purchased, even under condemnation, at \$7,500, and I think that \$9,000 is the minimum. I question very much whether it can be bought for that sum.

Mr. Sisson. You are basing that figure on the assessed value?

Col. KUTZ. The \$7,500 estimate was based on the assessed value, by increasing the assessed value 50 per cent, but that was a case in which the assessed value was too low and the assessor admitted it upon reconsideration.

Mr. DAVIS. The school buildings which we have gone through with in this particular hearing, down to and including the Gage School, were buildings that we have heretofore had under consideration and made appropriations for to a certain extent. Now, beginning with the item for the old Central High School, and including the items for the M Street High School, the Buchanan School, the Dunbar School, and the Eaton School, those are new matters that we have never made any appropriations for whatever.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The commissioners considered a very much larger list of projects with respect to sites and the acquisition of new sites for future buildings and for additions, and for the reasons that have been explained here, the necessity for cutting down the appro-

priations, we omitted all but these three most important site items, omitting several sites which we have heretofore estimated for.

Mr. DAVIS. My purpose in putting them altogether was for the benefit not only of myself but of the members of the committee, so that when these matters come up on the floor we can refer to them as new projects.

Mr. THURSTON. You understand that the board has seriously urged other items which have not come into these estimates.

FOR AUTHORITY TO SELL TWO LOTS, NOS. 821 AND 822 IN SQUARE 3064,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking that the commissioners be authorized to sell two lots at public auction. Will you explain that item?

Mr. THURSTON. That is a business property near Freedman's Hospital in a section very unfortunate at present for use as school property. The land is encumbered by old buildings and ancient structures that would cost at least \$20,000 to put in any sort of repair at all. Is not that right, Mr. Commissioner?

Col. KUTZ. I think it is larger than that.

Mr. THURSTON. And even then the property would be in an unsatisfactory locality for school purposes, and therefore it was thought proper to sell the property and apply the proceeds to the purchase of a site at a suitable point.

Col. KUTZ. It is surrounded by bakery buildings.

Mr. DAVIS. In other words, you want us to authorize you to go into the real estate business?

Mr. THURSTON. Exactly, and make a proper exchange to help the schools.

Mr. SISSON. How big are these lots?

Mr. THURSTON. I can insert the approximate size in the record. My impression is that it is about 100 by 80, or something like that.

(NOTE.—The approximate size is 18,000 square feet.)

Mr. DAVIS. What is the probable value of it, just a guess?

Mr. THURSTON. I do not know.

Mr. SISSON. The only lots mentioned in the item are lots 821 and 822 in square 3064. There are only two lots in question?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

FOR LIBRARY ACCOMMODATIONS IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Mr. DAVIS. The balance of this language you have had in here before and it seems to be very useful.

You are asking for the following language:

Provided, That upon recommendation of the board of education provision shall be made for library accommodations in the buildings or additions to buildings herein provided when the funds available are sufficient to make such provision.

Mr. THURSTON. That is in accordance with the approval both of the board of education and the Commissioners of the District in the past, to the use of space in a school building for library purposes, as a branch library.

Mr. Sisson. And the books will be contributed?

Mr. THURSTON. No; as an extension of the library service.

Mr. Sisson. You mean in connection with the Carnegie Library?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

PLANS FOR BUILDINGS TO BE PREPARED UNDER SUPERVISION OF MUNICIPAL ARCHITECT.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking for the following language: "The plans and specifications for all buildings provided for in this act shall be prepared under the supervision of the municipal architect, after consultation with the board of education, and shall be approved by the commissioners, and shall be constructed in conformity thereto." You have added new language, "after consultation with the board of education."

Mr. THURSTON. That is to systematize the procedure and secure full consultation with the school authorities.

Mr. DAVIS. And keep them harmonious?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Has there been any friction so far?

Mr. THURSTON. No; but no regular systematic plan of consultation and cooperation has been in operation.

Mr. Sisson. In practice is not that what actually occurs? In other words, how would the commissioners themselves know the needs of the school unless they assumed the functions of the board of education? Do they not get their information directly from you?

Mr. THURSTON. That is why we wish this language.

Col. KUTZ. It merely confirms what has been the practice certainly during the past five years, in which every plan of a new building before approval by the commissioners has been submitted to the board of education. The suggested language, however, is faulty.

Mr. DAVIS. It is faulty?

Col. KUTZ. As it reads, it would require the commissioners to consult with the board of education in connection with plans and specifications for all buildings provided in this act. It was the intention that consultation should be had only in connection with school buildings, so that after the word "architect" in the third line we suggest "and those for school buildings" be inserted.

Mr. Sisson. So that it will read "plans and specifications for all school buildings"?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; let it read, "The plans and specifications for all buildings provided for in this act shall be prepared under the supervision of the municipal architect, and those for school buildings after consultation with the board of education."

Mr. BUCHANAN. Why not put the word "school" in there after the word "all"?

Col. KUTZ. That would defeat part of the law.

Mr. DAVIS. It seems to me your suggestion covers the ground completely, Mr. Commissioner.

Mr. Sisson. The next item is in regard to doors in school buildings opening outward. That is to comply with the general fire ordinance of the District, is it not?

Mr. THURSTON. That is the standard.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF.

Mr. Sisson. The next item for instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution. Does that come under you?

Mr. THURSTON. They have to be entered under my certification. The pupils have to be entered with my approval.

Mr. Sisson. Do you know anything about the increase?

Mr. THURSTON. An increased number and a slightly higher contract rate.

Mr. Sisson. Explain how these people get into the institution.

Mr. THURSTON. They are examined by the experts in the Columbia Institution and certified to me by the president of that institution.

Mr. DAVIS. That is all you have to do with it?

Mr. THURSTON. That is all I have to do.

Mr. DAVIS. Who continues the good work?

Mr. THURSTON. Their instruction is continued there and their vouchers go through the regular office. I believe there is a slight deficiency in one or two of these items sent up to Congress.

Mr. DONOVAN. There is a deficiency on the instruction of indigent blind, but not on this item.

MAINTENANCE AND TUITION OF COLORED DEAF MUTES.

Mr. DAVIS. For maintenance and tuition of colored deaf mutes. Do you have anything to do with that?

Mr. THURSTON. That has been transferred to the board of education this year. We have to certify to the expenditures on vouchers.

Mr. DAVIS. The same as you do for the Columbia Institute for the Deaf?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. They both come under the same category, so far as you are concerned?

Mr. THURSTON. Practically so.

Mr. DAVIS. The amount for instruction of the deaf you ask to be increased from \$18,000 to \$20,250. The item for colored deaf mutes you leave as it is.

INSTRUCTION FOR BLIND CHILDREN.

The item for the blind children of the District is in the same condition, is it not?

Mr. THURSTON. That is in the same condition. The appropriation last year was \$7,500, and the estimate for this year is the same. They are all transferred to the board this year. The contracts are made by the commissioners, but the actual entry of pupils rests with the superintendent.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Mr. Chairman, there will be a deficiency in both of those items—in the item for maintenance and tuition of colored deaf mutes and the item for instruction of blind children in the District. Referring to the first item, we will be forced to increase the per capita from \$350 per annum to \$400 per annum, and as there has been no decrease in the number of pupils there will be a deficiency this year, and this item of \$2,000 will not be sufficient for the next fiscal year.

Mr. DAVIS. How much would you suggest?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It should be \$3,000 instead of \$2,000.

Mr. DAVIS. There is a deficiency this year?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. About how much is that?

Mr. DONOVAN. It will be about \$800.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The item for instruction of blind children, where the item has been \$7,500 for several years, there has been a similar increase in the per capita rate from \$350 to \$400, and there may be a deficiency for this year of \$1,000, and it will be necessary next year to have at least \$8,500.

Mr. THURSTON. I think there will be more, because there are applications on file that have come in in the last two or three days.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Very likely that appropriation should be increased to \$10,000, because there are more blind children.

Mr. DAVIS. I believe that is all.

COMMUNITY FORUMS—CIVIC CENTERS.

(See page 573.)

Mr. BUCHANAN. We passed one item.

Mr. THURSTON. We passed the community-center item.

Mr. DAVIS. Miss Norton wants to be heard for a few minutes on that subject.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is on page 124, for expenses connected with the organization and conduct of community forums and civic centers in school buildings.

Mr. THURSTON. The original estimate of the board was \$35,000 and that was changed by the commissioners to \$25,000. One or two questions may come up as to the percentage of the sum to be paid for secretaries, etc., and I thought Miss Norton ought to be here to answer detailed questions. The percentage was changed in the deficiency bill, and my impression is that it ought to be a little larger than that. I think Miss Norton can explain a little better than I can.

Mr. DAVIS. You think that ought to be larger?

Mr. THURSTON. My impression is that it ought to be, but I would like to have her tell you about it.

Mr. DAVIS. You have included the maintenance of an automobile?

Mr. THURSTON. That was thrown over from the contingent fund, so as to put the whole community fund together. The public schools now own a vehicle and this upkeep must be met from the community-center fund. It was taken out of the contingent item because the contingent item contained only maintenance for privately owned vehicles.

Mr. DAVIS. And now this item contains all the expenses incident to the community center?

Mr. THURSTON. All the regular contingent expenses except for the janitor for the Central High School.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1920.

AMERICANIZATION WORK.

STATEMENT OF MISS MAUD E. AITON, PRINCIPAL, AMERICANIZATION WORK OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. DAVIS. Miss Aiton, will you please put in the record what your organization is and what are its purposes?

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Miss AITON. I will state it very briefly. I thought, this being the first year of the work, that it was very necessary for this committee to know how the first money we have had especially appropriated for this work had been expended, and how the proposed appropriation, if the committee saw fit to grant any larger amount, will be expended. I will simply take it from this outline, which is very brief.

The number of teachers who are now on full time is four. These four teachers are paid at the rate of \$1,500 a year plus the bonus, which makes it \$170 a month, and they are giving supposedly five teaching hours a day, in reality much more.

Mr. DAVIS. \$170 a month, you say?

Miss AITON. Yes; \$170 a month.

Mr. DAVIS. What bonus do they get?

Miss AITON. They get \$240 bonus, making \$1,740 a year; \$1,500 of this is paid out of the appropriation of \$10,000 which was given last year. They are giving five teaching hours a day and probably two or three more hours in field work or outside work a day.

The number of day classes that we are holding is nine. There are 11 teachers on part time. They are being paid at the rate of \$40 a month for three nights' teaching a week, plus the field work or outside work they do to supplement that work. The number of day classes we are carrying is nine. Two day classes at the old Central, two at the Webster School, two at the Jefferson School, one at the Shoreham Hotel, one at Schott Alley, and one in Georgetown, and a home class in the southwest. The classes at the old Central are held both in the morning and in the afternoon, so as to meet the need of the men and women who can not come to the night school nor to the afternoon classes. We find there are a great many men in the city who work at night and can not come to the night school.

The classes at the Webster School are almost wholly composed of foreign men who are in the hotels and restaurants in the downtown places; these men work at night and can not get to the night classes.

The home classes that I speak of are the mothers' classes. These are women who, for the most part, can not get out of their homes because of their children and home duties to come to the classes. so we have gone into the homes. There it has meant, first, the creating of a desire on the part of the people to learn English. Many of them do not have such a desire until it is encouraged. Second, to meet the need of those who want it, but simply can not go to the schools to study. It is utterly impossible for them.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

(See page 568.)

Mr. DAVIS. Do you instruct them in reading, writing, and grammar?

Miss ARTON. Reading and writing, and grammar incidentally; not technical grammar at all to the mothers' group at home, but reading and writing, and grammar comes in through use.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The main idea is to get them to speak English—those who do not know the English language.

Miss ARTON. Yes; to get them to speak English, and through getting them to speak English constantly to carry to them, through the content of what we are giving them, a knowledge of not only reading, writing, and the ideals of our country, but to try to get them to understand the institutions of our country. For instance, a group of women in Schotts Alley, just across from the Capitol, had never been to this building until I brought them here, although some had lived in the country as long as 20 years.

Mr. DAVIS. Do they contribute anything toward this expense?

Miss ARTON. Some of these home people buy their own books. That is contributed to the class work in the homes. They pay nothing for the class work. However, they do much in the way of helping.

For instance, through the civic organizations, we are opening a little house over here in Schotts Alley. The D. A. R. women have rented this house. They are furnishing and equipping it, and the women of the alley are helping to clean, repair, and take care of it. They are anxious to have a central place where they can gather for instruction, and they are perfectly willing to do the work that goes with its care. That is the type of help in the home work we have had. Of course, there is a large opportunity in that home work to teach home economics and teach child-welfare work, also to get in touch with the child who is in the school. This aids the mothers in understanding what the school is trying to do.

Mr. DAVIS. It is confined exclusively to the instruction of foreigners, is it not?

Miss ARTON. I will not say that.

Mr. DAVIS. In the language?

Miss ARTON. The teaching of English is, but Americanization, after all, covers a broader field, because we have adult Americans here who do not read and write English, and we have taught some adult Americans in our classes this year. There have been few, comparatively, but there have been adult Americans who come to the school, and all of them want to read and write, and we have taught reading and writing to them because they need it quite as much as the others.

PRINCIPAL.

Mr. DAVIS. In the print before me you have one principal at \$1,800?

Miss ARTON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. You are the principal, are you?

Miss ARTON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you perform any school duties other than that?

Miss ARTON. Just what do you mean?

Mr. DAVIS. Well, teaching in the public schools.

Miss ARTON. No; I give all my time to this.

Mr. DAVIS. I see up here in a part of the text you insert the language "For 10 months." That is what you mean by all the time, 10 months?

Miss ARTON. Personally, I would be glad for that to be taken out. Last year I did not think I would be willing for it to be taken out; I felt it would be better to have that position the same as the regular teachers' position, which is a 10 months' position. I feel differently about it now. It is necessary for this work to go on continuously because in the summer it is just as necessary as it is in the winter for men to be prepared for court examinations for naturalization.

Mr. DAVIS. So you would rather have it so they could teach the full 12 months rather than 10 months?

Miss ARTON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. And, in addition to this pay that you get as principal, \$1,800, the bonus attaches to that, does it?

Miss ARTON. Yes. Of course, this year my appointment did not come until the 1st of September, so really the teachers in my department are receiving more this year than I am, although I have been teaching, organizing, and supervising the work.

Mr. DAVIS. This \$1,800 salary of yours contemplates the \$240 bonus, I presume?

Miss ARTON. Yes; for the two months of July and August I received a daily salary. The appointment was not made until the 1st of September, so there is no bonus for those months. My bonus is only \$20 a month, because it is on a 12-month basis, whereas the other teachers' bonus is \$24, because theirs is on a 10-month basis.

TEACHERS FULL TIME.

Mr. DAVIS. You estimate for 10 teachers, full time, at \$1,500 each. Are they teachers in the public schools?

Miss ARTON. The 10 teachers now employed are on part time?

Mr. DAVIS. Full time, you have it here—10 teachers, full time, \$1,500 each.

Miss ARTON. That is the proposed number for next year. If they are on full time, they would not be in the other schools at all. They are working full time in this work.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you intend to employ these teachers on full time?

Miss ARTON. Yes; if we can.

Mr. DAVIS. At \$1,500 a year?

Miss ARTON. Yes.

JANITORS AND LABORERS.

Mr. DAVIS. You have an estimate for janitors and laborers, on night service, at \$2,000. That seems to be a lump sum. Those, I presume, are janitors and laborers connected with the other schools, are they not?

Miss ARTON. Yes. Their salaries, you see, would cover the two positions, both the day salary and the night salary, or extra time for the Americanization work.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What do these janitors do?

Miss AITON. They are there in the evening when the schools are open in the evening. They do the cleaning and caring for the rooms.

Mr. BUCHANAN. In the regular schoolhouses?

Miss AITON. Yes. All of these classes, with the exception of two, and the home classes where we teach actually in the foreigners' homes, are carried on in the public-school buildings. They are all directly under the public schools.

Mr. BUCHANAN. These janitors receive additional pay to their regular salary out of this fund?

Miss AITON. Yes; that is, for their night work.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What do they receive?

Miss AITON. I think the janitor of our building is getting \$30 a month for three nights a week. I am not perfectly sure about that.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How many hours at night does he stay there?

Miss AITON. He comes on at 6.30, so as to get the fires ready by 7.30, and then he stays until we are ready to close the building, which is usually about 10 o'clock. The school closes at 9.30, but he is usually there half an hour longer, because there are many things that we do for the foreign group that need to be done after regular hours. We help them prepare their naturalization papers, certificates of arrival, and various blanks. We also have aided in getting data for inquiries, which is sent through the State Department and other departments. We help them to secure their passports; if they are citizens, to communicate with their families, and help them find out how to search for their families. There are many things of that sort that are done after regular hours.

TEACHERS, PART TIME.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is six teachers, part time.

Miss AITON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Who would fix their salaries?

Miss AITON. The Board of Education. I suppose that all of these salaries wherever it is a lump sum would be fixed by the Board of Education.

Mr. DAVIS. These would be teachers probably that are now teaching in the public schools?

Miss AITON. Yes; they would probably be teachers in the public schools, or special teachers. We have, for instance, a community leader in music, who is teaching in the public schools, who is paid for one night a week work, and that would be part time.

Mr. DAVIS. Would the pay of the teachers, janitors, and laborers in this work be fixed and adjusted by the Board of Education?

Miss AITON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Salary adjustments. What is the meaning of that? You want \$300 for that. What expense is there attached to salary adjustments?

Miss AITON. I did not write it in that way when I gave the estimates, but I presume that means the increase for the teachers who have been in the service, a yearly increase for them. There have been three teachers this year, and it would mean an increase of \$100 each this year for their service.

Mr. DAVIS. The list of teachers and principal that I have read off here are what you contemplate for the coming year?

Miss ARTON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Will you state what teachers you have had during the past year?

Miss ARTON. Yes. We had 4 full-time teachers, and 11 teachers on part time. May I explain that difference? We are asking for 10 teachers on full time, and 4 on part time.

Mr. DAVIS. These teachers you are asking for on part time?

Miss ARTON. We are turning it around. We would rather have more people who are giving their full time to it, because the people who are working on part time come to this work already tired from their regular work in the school, and we would rather have fewer people come in for part time, and a larger number of people giving their whole time to it, so that we can meet all the needs of the situation.

TEACHERS, JANITORS, ETC., PAID FROM APPROPRIATION FOR 1920.

Mr. DAVIS. I wish you would state for the record the teachers, janitors, etc., that you have had during the past year out of the \$10,000 appropriation.

Miss ARTON. There have been 4 teachers on full time, 11 teachers on part time, 1 janitor on part time, who is paid for extra work, for the night work at the school, 2 laborers on part time—

Mr. DAVIS. Have you any laborers on full time?

Miss ARTON. No; we have no laborer on full time. There were four teachers on full time, giving five hours of teaching per day plus—I am afraid to give this, because I do not know whether I will understate it or overstate it—plus, on the average, four hours' work for field work, visiting, clerical work, and various kinds of work that is needed to supplement the classroom work, at \$1,500 salary, plus \$240 bonus, or a salary of \$174 a month.

The 11 teachers are divided into two groups. Seven of the 11 teachers on part time are working three nights a week, two hours per night, plus home work and field work that they do to keep in touch with their class. These are paid at the rate of \$40 per month. There are four part-time teachers, one night a week, at the rate of \$15 a month.

May I go over that, Mr. Davis, and see if I have made a mistake in confusing the public fund and the private fund, and correct it?

Mr. DAVIS. Correct it when the record is sent to you for correction.

ORGANIZATIONS CONTRIBUTING TO WORK.

Miss ARTON. All right, because a number of organizations in the city have contributed for this work, and so we have a private fund that is also financing some of the work. I have tried to separate it so I could give you exactly what the Government money has been expended for.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do you know the amount of that private fund?

Miss ARTON. It amounts to something less than \$1,000, but some of our part-time teachers are working on that fund, and one of our day teachers who is conducting the work in Georgetown is working on

that private fund. I do not want to confuse them. It is all under the direction of the Board of Education.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is that contributed by those who are taught, or other people?

Miss AITON. Other people.

Mr. BUCHANAN. By real citizens?

Miss AITON. Yes; by organizations. It has been contributed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Twentieth Century Club, the Council of Jewish Women, and the American Red Cross. I can not think of them all, but I have a list which I will submit.

Mr. DAVIS. Put it all in the record when you come to correct your testimony.

Miss AITON. All right. I think that covers it. No; you wanted the janitors. There is one janitor and two laborers on part time, whose salary I will also put in when the record is corrected.

COOPERATION WITH BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION.

We cooperate very closely with the Naturalization Bureau. The Naturalization Bureau sends to us the names of all men in the city who have made declarations of intention to become citizens. They also send to us the names of petitioners who have filed petitions to become citizens. As soon as we receive these names from the Naturalization Bureau we send letters of invitation to the men, announcements such as these, telling them of the school work, little cards telling about the work, telling where the school is located, and just the kind of work that is done.

Mr. DAVIS. You might insert the substance of that card in the record.

Miss AITON. I will be glad to do that.

(The card referred to is as follows:)

AMERICANIZATION SCHOOL.

Free public schools for foreign men and women, Seventh and O Streets NW.:

Morning classes: Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 12.

Afternoon classes: Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 1 to 4.

Evening classes: Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, 7.30 to 9.30.

Orchestra: Monday evenings, 7.30 to 9.30; Prof. Christiani, leader, Washington College of Music.

Monday evenings: Red Cross class in home nursing for women, 7.30 to 9.

Chorus singing: Tuesday evenings, 8 to 9.30.

Dramatic club: Wednesday evenings, 8 to 9.30.

Sewing class: Monday evenings.

Special class for foreigners who are preparing for citizenship.

Special classes for mothers of playground children to be formed soon.

Typewriting, English, spelling, arithmetic, and civics.

AMERICANIZATION CLASSES.

Webster School, Tenth and H Streets NW.:

Afternoon classes: Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 2 to 4.30.

Jefferson School, Sixth Street and Virginia Avenue SW.:

Afternoon classes: Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 1 to 3.

Evening classes: Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 7.30 to 9.

Ask for Miss Aiton, principal, Americanization work, public schools, District of Columbia. Office, old Central, Seventh and O NW.

Miss ARTON. We send these invitations to the men. If we do not hear from them we try as far as possible to follow the invitation with a personal call at the house to find out for ourselves whether these men have sufficient knowledge to become citizens. We make the invitation very strong, and we urge them to come to the citizenship classes. Many times they are very eager to come. Many times they are not prepared for the regular citizenship class, and must go into the classes where the reading and writing are taught. The citizenship class is divided into two parts, those who are more advanced and those that are just learning to read and write, and yet who at the same time are able orally to understand facts and explanations concerning the government. In the advanced class we are teaching the Constitution and the Government institutions and American history.

One day a month I spend in court with the group of men who are being heard for naturalization, and the judges in the courts appeal through the naturalization examiner to me as to the record these men have made in the school work. By seeing the men as we do in the schools we know very clearly whether they really understand the Government institutions and the civic life, or whether it is simply something they have learned by rote. Many men can pass the examination at court simply by learning the questions by rote and being able to answer, but really not knowing what they mean at all. Many do pass the naturalization examination in that way. But if they have been in a school we are well aware whether they really know and understand, or whether they do not.

Mr. DAVIS. Does the Naturalization Board ever send for you to come and explain those matters or do you do that voluntarily?

Miss ARTON. They send for us, and we do it voluntarily, too. You mean the judges in the courts?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Miss ARTON. I sit right there in court during all of the hearings, and they appeal to me if they do not feel they understand or if they feel there is any question about it.

The Naturalization Bureau itself appeals very often. Just yesterday I was called up and told there were several men in the office yesterday, all of whom were very poorly prepared to become citizens, and they directed them to school, but they said they might not come, and asked would I be on the lookout for these men and see that they were urged to come to school. That is the way we are cooperating with them. It is a very close cooperation.

We have had, I think, something over 70 men from our school become citizens within the last 10 months. I think there were 16 men from our classes that were naturalized last week in the court. The judges have spoken of the increased efficiency and the way the men show their understanding since they have been coming to the school. We enter many men whom the court rejects as citizens because of lack of knowledge. Wherever a case is rejected on account of the lack of knowledge I immediately see the man while he is in court and urge him to come to the school. Many men whose citizenship has been denied for a month or 60 days or 90 days have made a very good record when they have appeared before the judge for a second hearing.

The judges of the court, I am sure, would be glad to say how they have felt about it, because I have cooperated very closely with the judges, too. The chief justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has been at the school, and so has Judge Sidons, and I am to have a conference with Judge Bailey very soon on the points that we especially want to emphasize in teaching the Government of the country.

Mr. BROWNLOW. These judges that you speak of are the judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which in this district has jurisdiction over naturalization cases?

Miss ARRON. Yes; they have jurisdiction over naturalization cases in the District of Columbia.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Mr. DAVIS. You have an item here, "For contingent and other necessary expenses, including books, equipment, and supplies," for which you had \$2,500 last year, and now you want to double that, making \$5,000. That is on the theory that we will give you what you have asked for in the way of teachers, etc.?

Miss ARRON. Yes; that is on the theory that we will have more classes. The condition in the District of Columbia at present is this: We tried to get the figures from the Census Bureau for you yesterday. I felt that would be very valuable aid. We only have the figures from 1910. There were then 24,000 foreign-born people in Washington. I have taken the school census this year, and we have 2,000 parents of children in the schools who are foreign born.

Mr. DAVIS. How many?

Miss ARRON. Two thousand. As they are reached by the teachers we find that about half of that number are illiterate. The enrollment that I have here, that I will leave with you, reaches a total of 524. I think it is about 600 at the present time.

We have only touched the problem. The parents of the school children are only a small portion, of course, of the illiterate foreigners who are in the city, and we have not been able to get all of them, but only a small fraction of them, into the schools as yet.

There is another point I would like to bring to your attention, that a teacher taking a class of foreigners should not carry a large group. She can not hold them. If she is teaching a class of 20 men and women she should not attempt more. She always loses by it. That is, they will drop out because they are not getting enough. These men come to the class when they are tired physically and mentally and when they come they should get something rapidly, just as rapidly as possible, because time is very valuable both to them and us. If a teacher has too large a class she can not give to the whole what each should have. Hence they drop out of the class.

Mr. DAVIS. They are mostly laboring people, are they not?

Miss ARRON. Yes. If they do not get what they feel they should have, if they do not get something worth while they drop out. If you have too large an enrollment for a teacher you lose your people. That is the strongest work for a teacher, to hold her class together. It is harder to get a person back after he has dropped out and they should be kept long enough to make them want more.

There is another reason why a teacher should not carry more than 20 in the school, although we all carry many more; there is not only the actual teaching in the class, but if the teacher is carrying out her work in the best way possible she is seeing to it that there is instruction also in the home, right in the family. She knows the family and all the members that attend the school, and we try to do this visiting because in this contact between teacher and the family of the student a great deal of real Americanization work is done.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

(See page 561.)

Mr. BUCHANAN. I notice this card here; I want to see if I understand it. After giving your morning and evening classes you say: "Monday evenings—Red Cross class in 'home nursing for women'?"

Miss AITON. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is that taught by one of your teachers?

Miss AITON. No; that is taught by a Red Cross nurse. That was one thing the private appropriations that have been made have been able to accomplish.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That class, then, in home nursing has nothing to do with the appropriation?

Miss AITON. No.

Mr. BUCHANAN. "Sewing class—Monday evenings."

Miss AITON. That is volunteer work. You know we have gone out into the highways and byways and endeavored to get as many people as we possibly can to volunteer for this work.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Does that take any appropriation?

Miss AITON. No.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Here is "Chorus singing—Tuesday evenings, 8 to 9.30." Does that take any of the appropriation?

Miss AITON. Yes; that takes \$15 a month.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Here is "Dramatic club—Wednesday evenings, 8 to 9.30." Does that take any of the appropriation?

Miss AITON. No; that is covered by private funds. That is work where we can do a great amount of Americanization work. We teach groups of young people in that work, and through plays and recitations teach American standards and ideals.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You speak about young people. You said a while ago that the adults did not constitute anywhere near the number of these people in the District. How long have you had compulsory education here?

Miss AITON. I do not know.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Several years, anyhow.

Miss AITON. Oh, yes; but I do not quite understand the question.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You stated a while ago that the adults among these people are the ones who could not speak English and write. They really must constitute nearly all of the people in the District who can not speak English.

Miss AITON. They may.

Mr. BUCHANAN. All except a few who come in because you have had compulsory education here for years, and the children should have attended the public schools.

Miss AITON. Yes; the children have, but I do not know the numbers at all. Those numbers could be gotten from the Immigration Bureau, but we have a great many people who come into the city who are not of school age.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I understand that the old people and the ones who come in from foreign countries, or perhaps children from other States that do not have compulsory education, would be practically the only ones who need this teaching, or ought to get it.

Miss AITON. Yes. Of course, we have to realize that our compulsory education laws have not always carried. I have had people right in this immediate neighborhood who have been here long enough to have been in the schools who are not able to read and write English.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I notice you have on the card, "Special classes for mothers of playground children to be formed soon," and, "Typewriting, English, spelling, arithmetic, and civics."

Miss AITON. Those are all the elementary subjects we teach in all the classes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Typewriting?

Miss AITON. We teach much English through typewriting.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What branch of civics do you teach? That is so broad.

Miss AITON. Yes; that is a very broad thing. We teach the government institutions, the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence. I am the civics teacher. We take up the organization of the city government, the various departments of the city government. The way the individuals can cooperate with the city government and with the National Government in carrying out the laws, the necessity for cooperation on the part of the citizens to really make the laws of value, and how necessary it is for the citizens to be really cooperators in this work.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do you teach anything of the trials and tribulations our forefathers went through to establish this Government?

Miss AITON. We certainly do. We take the history of the Revolution, we take the reasons for the Revolution, the reasons for the Declaration of Independence, the struggle of the people in the early days, the part the various nations contributed in the struggle, and how the incoming citizens may, if they are properly educated, become a valuable asset to the country instead of a dangerous liability.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That last line is the line I think ought to be pursued in all this work.

Miss AITON. Yes. We try very hard to bring all of these most valuable things to their attention.

May I just say this about a thing that occurred last night? A man said to me in my class: "We are having to learn more than a great many Americans know about the Government," and I said, "Perhaps you may find many Americans who do not know as much as you will learn in this class about the Government, but because we have ignorant citizens is it any reason that we should have more ignorant citizens?" I think that thought has well-carried over to the group. I think they realize it is necessary if they are going to be of any use in the country that they should be intelligently informed about the conditions, and know how to handle intelligently

the vote if it should ever be given them, or if they should ever have the privilege of using it.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do you have any Bolsheviks, Socialists, or Anarchists?

Miss AITON. I have found people who have tendencies in that way. That has been one of the interesting things, because I try to show them how unnecessary it is in a democratic government for any revolutionary ideas to be carried by the people; that we have a Government that meets the wishes of the people, that the people may express, through the vote, their wish, and if they want an amendment to the Constitution, it can be legally adopted without reason for revolution in the Government. We thrashed out a great many of the those questions in the classes, and I wish that you could know how important it has seemed to me to bring this particular thing to these people.

May I give one illustration of that? I had a boy in the class who was an Italian Socialist of very radical nature. This was before the war began. I have been in this work a good many years. We had many discussions. I tried to bring to the group what our Government is, how it has been brought about, and what it means. The war started in Europe and this boy had a "recall" from Italy. He came to me and said he did not want to go back to Italy, and his father had written him not to come back to Italy, not to answer the recall. He stayed here. A little later we entered the war. I was away that summer.

I wondered what this boy's attitude would be. I was very much interested when I came back to find that he had enlisted before he was called into the draft at all, had volunteered, and was in France among the first of the District boys that went to France. That was not only so in his case, but it was so with quite a group of Italian workers who I had had in my class. There were others throughout the school. I felt that this showed the value of really bringing to the people who had radical tendencies a knowledge of what our Government really is and what it would mean to them. Does that answer your question, Mr. Buchanan?

Mr. DAVIS. I think, perhaps, Miss Aiton, we have gotten a sufficient amount of information. We are very much obliged to you.

Miss AITON. I thank you very much for listening to me. I should be very pleased if any of you could find time to come down to our Americanization classes and see the civic class and the other classes where the foreigners are being taught the beginning of English, the people who speak no English at all, the people who are illiterate and speak English, but do not read and write English, and see how they are being instructed. Some of the gentlemen from the House have been able to find the time to come. I should also be very much pleased if any of you would have time to walk over one square to Schott's Alley and see the work that is going on with the mothers there in the alley, and the group of foreigners in the alley that we have right here in the shadow of the Capitol.

(Statements relative to expenditures of appropriations for Americanization work are as follows:)

Statement showing expenditures from the appropriation "Public schools, District of Columbia, 1920—Americanization work, supplies" from July 1, 1919, to Mar. 13, 1920.

Bookcases	\$135.00
Brushes	.96
Cans	1.80
Cups	.37
Dermax	1.13
Desks	292.00
Envelopes	9.18
Eradicators	.11
Erasers	5.00
Ink	1.74
Mimeograph	225.00
Oil	.49
Pads	3.24
Paper	27.30
Printing	3.75
Ribbons	9.00
Shades	9.08
Sharpeners	4.62
Stamps	1.00
Stencils	15.75
Tacks, thumb	1.00
Trays	3.25
Typewriters	506.25
Varnish	2.70
Total	1,259.72

SUMMARY.

Appropriation	\$2,500.00
Expenditures	1,259.72
Available balance	1,240.28

Statement showing expenditures to be made before June 30, 1920.

Chairs	\$197.50
Tables	105.00
Typewriters (3)	180.00
Books, specially for Americanization	500.00
Adult movable school furniture	225.00
Paper, pencils, etc	32.00
Total	1,239.50

SUMMARY.

Available balance	\$1,240.28
Estimated expenditures	1,239.50
Approximate balance	.78

Statement showing expenditures from the appropriation "public schools, District of Columbia, 1920—Americanization work, salaries," from July 1, 1919, to Mar. 13, 1920.

1 principal, at \$900-----	\$900. 00
1 teacher, at \$100.20-----	100. 20
1 teacher, at \$139.50-----	139. 50
1 teacher, at \$197.33-----	197. 33
3 teachers, at \$200-----	600. 00
2 teachers, at \$242-----	484. 00
2 teachers, at \$900-----	1, 800. 00
1 teacher, at \$975-----	975. 00
1 janitor, at \$258.58-----	258. 58
1 fireman, at \$85.80-----	85. 80
1 laborer, at \$68.64-----	68. 64
1 teacher, at \$54-----	54. 00
1 teacher, at \$75-----	75. 00
1 teacher, at \$80-----	80. 00
Total -----	5, 818. 05

SUMMARY.

Appropriation -----	\$10, 000. 00
Expenditures -----	5, 818. 05
Available balance-----	4, 181. 95

Estimated salary expenditures to be made from Mar. 13 to 30, 1920.

1 principal, at \$150 per month for 4 months-----	\$600. 00
3 teachers, at \$150 per month for 4 months-----	1, 800. 00
1 teacher, at \$60 per month for 4 months-----	240. 00
1 teacher, at \$30 per month for 4 months-----	120. 00
6 teachers, at \$40 per month for 4 months-----	960. 00
2 teachers, at \$15 per month for 4 months-----	120. 00
1 janitor, at \$34.32 per month for 4 months-----	137. 28
2 laborers, at \$17.62 per month for 4 months-----	140. 96
1 teacher, at \$30 per month for 2 months-----	60. 00
Total -----	4, 178. 24
Available balance-----	4, 181. 95
Estimated expenditures-----	4, 178. 24
Balance June 30, 1920-----	3. 71

TOTAL SUMMARY.

Appropriation -----	\$10, 000. 00
Expenditures -----	9, 996. 29
Approximate balance-----	3. 71

Miss ARTON. Mr. Chairman, Miss Mortimer made a statement on behalf of the grade teachers, and there is just one question that may be asked. Of course, I do not know what is going to come, but the question may be asked as to why we are requesting \$1,500 as a minimum when the largest minimum that you will find in the most recent reports from other cities is only \$1,400. I think that \$1,400 is the largest minimum for grade teachers that you will find in any place from any of this recent data. I would like to bring to your attention the fact that there is a longer number of years with annual increments add in most cities than in Washington—

Mr. DAVIS (interposing). I do not catch your statement.

Miss AITON. The number of years in which yearly increments are added is longer in other cities than here. For instance, the largest amount of added salary that the teacher receives in the graded schools for longevity is \$400. That makes a range of salary from \$1,500 to \$1,900 in this city, whereas in other cities where the minimum is \$1,400 it ranges up to \$2,500. I just make that statement to show why we ask for \$1,500.

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1920.

COMMUNITY FORUMS CIVIC CENTERS.

**STATEMENT OF MISS CECIL B. NORTON, GENERAL SECRETARY,
COMMUNITY AND CIVIC CENTER DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF
EDUCATION.**

Mr. DAVIS. Miss Norton, we have arrived at the point where we want some information from you on the subject of the community forums and civic centers.

Miss NORTON. Mr. Chairman, may I give a copy of this statement to each of the members of the committee?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; if you please. I do not suppose we can spend our time just now reading them fully. Let me state the premises as they are, Miss Norton. Last year we gave you an appropriation of \$25,000, and we limited the amount that might be expended for personal services to 20 per cent. I notice that the deficiency bill increases that per centum to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Now, can you state to us whether that amount of \$25,000 for the coming year is sufficient and whether that percentage to be expended for personal services is sufficient or not, and, generally speaking, what you do?

Miss NORTON. Which shall I answer first?

Mr. DAVIS. Either one.

Miss NORTON. The amount of \$25,000, with the 20 per cent limitation or the 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent limitation, will not be sufficient, Mr. Chairman, because this year we have had that amount, of course, and five months of the year we have not been able to pay our executives in the local centers—our community secretaries; our secretaries are not clerks, they are executives. They received seven months' pay only, and the other months they received 50 cents a month.

Mr. DAVIS. \$50 a month?

Miss NORTON. No; 50 cents a month, just to keep a nominal appointment. They are now receiving pay, but from July 1 up to December 1 they did not receive pay, so that we will have people working only seven months for pay if we do not get more than \$25,000 next year.

Mr. Sisson. Does that include this increase of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent given you in the deficiency bill?

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir. If we had not had the change in limitation, the community executives would not now be on the pay roll, except for the nominal sum of 50 cents. As the appropriation bill now reads, Mr. Chairman, it allows for teachers; but I would like to explain that I am not even asking for a single teacher in this \$35,000 estimate.

May I explain, first of all, with the permission of Commissioner Brownlow—I have not had time to ask Col. Kutz—I want to argue for the estimate of the board of education, namely, \$35,000. I thought until just 10 days ago that the commissioners had approved the estimate of the board of education for \$35,000, and I discovered that it was just \$25,000, with the 20 per cent limitation. The estimate, as I explained it before the board of education, was \$35,000, and that is the actual amount that we ought to have to pay the people who are to do the work.

Mr. THURSTON. The estimate comes up in the back of the book that comes before Congress. Under the law the estimates are submitted to Congress by the board of education, whether they are approved by the commissioners or not. The estimates come before Congress in two forms, first, as they are approved by the commissioners in their report to Congress, and then the complete estimate of the board comes before Congress and is a proper subject for consideration.

Mr. DAVIS. As I understand it, then, we can consider this \$25,000 and also the \$35,000 estimate, if we so desire?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir. The law requires the transmission of both estimates.

Mr. DAVIS. But the estimate of the board of education does not come before us in the original form in the estimates from the Treasury Department?

Mr. THURSTON. No; but in the form in which it comes before the committee it is a proper subject for consideration.

Miss NORTON. The \$35,000 is what we actually need, and that is just for the bare necessities. We have not asked for many things which the appropriation bill might permit.

(The estimates for appropriation of \$35,000 are as follows:)

EXHIBIT A—ESTIMATES.

Community forums and civic centers, 1921.

For secretaries, teachers, organizers, and clerks.....	\$20,666.67
(Total 25 employees, covering central office and 20 centers; total valuation of buildings made available for public use, over \$3,500,000.)	
For janitor service.....	8,733.33
For lighting, equipment, and supplies.....	5,600.00
Total	35,000.00

EXHIBIT B—REVISED SALARY LIST.

Detailed statement for secretaries, organizers, and clerks.

General secretary (work inside and out).....	\$2,500.00
1 executive secretary and organizer (central office and outside work) ..	1,300.00
1 clerk (also stenographer) (central office).....	1,200.00
1 associate for colored centers (central office).....	1,200.00
1 supervisor and organizer (colored) (outside work).....	1,200.00

For secretaries, clerks, etc., in center (salaries of secretaries computed on the basis of \$4.16, day or night hours) :

White (11 centers)—

Central High School, general civic center, executive secretary (also for work with Federal employees)-----	\$1,200.00
Wilson Normal (full time, six days weekly)-----	1,200.00
Thomson (full time)-----	1,200.00
East Washington (full time)-----	1,200.00
Park View (half time)-----	600.00
Johnson-Powell (5-night center)-----	1,000.00
Elizabeth V. Brown, Chevy Chase (2-night)-----	400.00
Margaret Wilson, Grover Cleveland School-----	250.00
Southeast (Tyler School) (2-night)-----	400.00
Petworth (half time)-----	600.00
Georgetown (Western High School)-----	200.00

Colored (9 centers) :

Dunbar-----	600.00
Birney-----	600.00
Garnet-Phelps (4 months at rate of \$600, 8 months at rate of \$250)-----	366.67
Randall-----	250.00
Phillips-----	250.00
Lovejoy-----	400.00
Miner Normal-----	250.00
Burrville-----	250.00
Deanwood-----	250.00

Total, 20 centers—11 white, 9 colored.

For special needs in local centers:

1 librarian at Wilson Normal (5 nights per week)-----	600.00
1 clerk (also stenographer) for Wilson Normal and other large centers-----	1,200.00

Total for secretaries, organizers, clerks----- 20,666.67

For janitors, engineers, laborers, firemen (computed on basis of arrangement by board of education after consultation with heads of janitors' union) :

General civic center (Central High School); summer season, July and August; center open three nights per week; September, one night; October through June, one night and Sunday afternoon each week; one engineer, one electrician, and two laborers-----	\$1,138.60
Wilson Normal; summer season, July, August, and September, center open two nights per week; winter season, October through June, center open five nights per week; one engineer, one janitor, and one laborer-----	1,279.47
Thomson; one janitor, full time-----	960.00
East Washington (Eastern High School); summer season, July, August, and September, two nights per week; winter season, three nights per week; three other nights paid from night-school fund; one janitor and one laborer-----	547.41
Johnson-Powell School; summer season, one night per week; winter season, two nights per week; one laborer and one janitor-----	358.74
Park View School; summer season, one night per week; winter season, two nights per week; one laborer and one janitor (night school in building)-----	358.74
Elizabeth V. Brown (Chevy Chase); summer season, one night per week; winter season, two nights per week; one janitor-----	240.00
Petworth; summer season, one night per week; winter season, two nights per week; one janitor-----	240.00
Margaret Wilson center (Grover Cleveland School); one night per week; one janitor-----	120.00
Georgetown Center (Western High School), center open one night per week; one janitor and one laborer-----	163.44
Dunbar High School, summer season July and August; center open two nights; September, one night per week; from October through June, janitor service for one night and Sunday afternoons (other nights met from night-school funds)-----	681.69

Miner Normal Center, summer season July, August, and September; center open one night per week; from October through June, one night per week; one janitor and one laborer-----	\$358. 74
Birney Center (Anacostia), summer season, center open two nights; from October through June, one night per week (night-school fund furnishes other services); one janitor and one laborer-----	187. 50
Garnet Center, summer season from May through September; center open three nights per week; winter season, eight months, one night per week; one janitor-----	175. 00
Randall Center, center open five nights per month, summer and winter; one janitor-----	120. 00
Phillips School (West Washington Center), center open five nights per month; one janitor-----	120. 00
Lovejoy Center, center open five nights per month; one janitor-----	120. 00
Burrville Center, center open five nights per month; one janitor-----	120. 00
Franklin School, one laborer-----	720. 00
For extra janitor service in 20 buildings-----	604. 00

Total for janitor service-----	8, 733. 33
For equipment and supplies, including lecture slide sets, stereopticons, file cases, extra folding chairs, office supplies, and upkeep of automobile-----	3, 100. 00
For special lighting of buildings, to municipal architect-----	2, 500. 00

Mr. DAVIS. For the record, Miss Norton, very briefly state what you do, where you do it, and how often.

Miss NORTON. I would like to refer the committee to the statement I have given them. I refer to the statement marked "Activities at White Centers" and "Activities at Colored Centers." The first is a general statement listing the various kinds of activities which we have in the centers, and following that is a detailed statement. In general we carry on civic activities, educational activities, and social and recreational activities.

Mr. DAVIS. Where?

Miss NORTON. In 19 white and colored centers.

Mr. DAVIS. In schoolhouses?

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. In the assembly rooms?

Miss NORTON. In many rooms, assembly rooms, classrooms, gymnasiums, and every available place.

Mr. DAVIS. How often do you do that?

Miss NORTON. Some centers are open every night in the week and some are only open one night in the week. It all depends on the demand of that particular neighborhood.

Mr. DAVIS. Is your corps busy all the time?

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir. The people in the central office are busy all the time.

Mr. DAVIS. Six days in the week?

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir; seven days sometimes.

Mr. DAVIS. You remember the Sabbath and keep it holy?

Miss NORTON. Yes; I think of that every time I go there on Sunday. There are two groups of employees. One group of employees is in the central office at the Franklin School. They work inside the office and also do supervisory and organization work outside.

Mr. DAVIS. Your headquarters is at the Franklin School?

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir. In addition to that, we have open at the present time 19 buildings in active operation, 10 white and 9 colored. In each of those buildings we pay one community executive employed

by the board of education with a responsibility to the board of education for the safeguarding and proper use of that property, and who manages the organization of activities for that neighborhood. We also pay the janitor service and engineer services. In addition there is much volunteer service by the residents of the communities. In the establishment of these community centers we open the school building in each neighborhood which have the best facilities, if there happen to be several buildings.

(Statement of paid and volunteer service is as follows:)

PAID AND VOLUNTEER WORKERS IN COMMUNITY CENTERS.

New Central: 1 paid from public funds, 6 paid from community funds, 10 volunteer.

Wilson Normal: 1 paid from public funds, 4 paid from community funds, 7 volunteer.

Thomson: 1 paid from public funds, 5 paid from community funds, 4 volunteer.

East Washington: 1 paid from public money, 4 paid from community funds, 4 volunteer.

Park View: 2 paid from public funds, 20 volunteer.

Powell: 1 paid from public funds, 1 paid from community funds, 16 volunteer.

Petworth: 1 paid from public funds, 1 paid from community funds, 2 volunteer.

Grover Cleveland: 1 paid from public funds, 6 volunteer.

E. V. Brown: 1 paid from public funds, 6 volunteer.

Dunbar: 1 paid from public funds, 9 paid from community funds, 18 volunteer.

Birney: 1 paid from public funds, 3 paid from community funds, 15 volunteer.

Miner Normal: 1 paid from public funds, 5 paid from community funds, 2 volunteer.

Randall: 1 paid from public funds, 8 volunteer.

Phillips: 1 paid from public funds, 2 paid from community funds, 15 volunteer.

Phelps: 1 paid from public funds, 7 volunteer.

Lovejoy: 1 paid from public funds, 12 volunteer.

Burrville: 1 paid from public funds, 1 paid from community funds, 6 volunteer.

Deanwood: Support of community center met from community funds.

ATTENDANCE.

Mr. DAVIS. Tell us something about the attendance?

Miss NORTON. Last year there was an attendance of almost half a million by actual record. The community secretaries send in weekly reports of the kind of activities and the record is very carefully kept.

Mr. DAVIS. At each meeting how many are present?

Miss NORTON. Anywhere from 10 to 10,000.

Mr. DAVIS. At one meeting you have 10,000 people?

Miss NORTON. I was going to say activities, not meetings. We have had 10 people in one club and all the way up to 10,000 in a high school athletic meet arranged by the Government recreation league in cooperation with the community center department. The estimated number at one of these meets was 10,000, with another 5,000 attending a community carnival that evening, making an attendance of 15,000 in one day.

Mr. DAVIS. I mean how many at one meeting?

Miss NORTON. The average attendance would be about 200; sometimes 900, sometimes 100; it depends on the character of the meeting and the place where it is held.

ACTIVITIES.

Mr. DAVIS. Now, what do you tell them; what do you teach them? Just briefly explain.

Miss NORTON. These activities are organized according to the demands of the particular neighborhood. There are civic meetings and community association meetings. Citizens' associations also meet in some of the community centers. Every kind of civic activity can find a meeting place in the centers. Then in the educational line the activities are varied—domestic science, millinery, dressmaking, and anything the people of a particular neighborhood might demand. The recreation and social activities consist of community operas, community entertainments, and many kinds of recreational activities. (List of activities is as follows:)

ACTIVITIES AT WHITE COMMUNITY CENTERS.

Civic activities: Community associations, citizens' associations, branch post offices, home and school associations, mothers' clubs, community buying clubs, Red Cross units, American Legion units.

Educational activities classes: Domestic science, dressmaking, millinery, journalism, literature, public speaking, dramatics, elocution, French, Spanish, shorthand, violin, orchestral music, social dancing, folk dancing, rhythmic dancing, current events lectures, parliamentary law.

Recreational and civic activities: State societies, women's clubs, American war mothers, community opera, community orchestras, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, organ recitals, concerts, Spanish-American atheneum, dramatic societies, English.

Recreational activities: Group games, social clubs, social dancing, checker and chess club, boys' clubs, girls' clubs, Hawaiian club, mandolin and guitar club.

ACTIVITIES AT THE COLORED COMMUNITY CENTERS.

Civic activities: Community associations, citizens' associations, Randall Civic Association, National Federation Federal Employees' Union No. 71, Thrift Club, Commercial Thrift Club, Young Men's Service Club, cooperative buying clubs, mothers' meetings, school-yard markets, community gardens.

Educational activities: Parliamentary law, primary methods for teachers, home nursing, diatetics, home economics, domestic art, choral union, French, Spanish, violin, piano, voice training, social dancing, millinery, dressmaking, plain cooking, dramatic clubs, rhythmic dancing, art clubs, literary clubs.

Recreation and civic activities: Red Cross units, Junior Red Cross, bands of mercy, boy scouts, girl scouts, community centers' band (55 men), glee club, choruses, organ recitals (free), Sunday afternoon program (free), reading rooms, Branch Public Library, relief club to help needy children, community orchestra.

Recreational activities: Motion pictures, stereopticon lectures, basket ball, athletics for boys and men, athletics for girls and women, tea room, neighborhood children's pageant, artist recitals, social clubs.

Mr. DAVIS. You have no cooking school or anything of that kind?

Miss NORTON. The women get together and form domestic science classes.

Mr. THURSTON. The educational activities are supported by the people themselves.

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir; I would like to say that wherever these activities are carried on, the people who get the benefit of them pay their own teachers.

Mr. BUCHANAN. They pay for all the educational activities themselves?

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir. I refer you to the sheet entitled Regular Weekly Activities, which follows the estimates. Those are the regular activities and now this is the detailed report following. It is a weekly schedule of activities, white and colored. That is put in as an example to show what goes on in these 19 centers. Those are the actual activities that go on in the white and colored centers in one week, according to the time schedule. I might say that in some cases this work goes on in the afternoon. Sometimes the women's clubs and the children's clubs or classes come in the afternoon, depending upon the demand of the particular neighborhood. In other words, if the people of Chevy Chase or Powell Community want to have educational work for their children, in addition to that carried on in the regular school curriculum, that is done.

(The schedules referred to above are as follows:)

REGULAR WEEKLY SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES AT THE WHITE COMMUNITY CENTERS.

NEW CENTRAL.

Tuesday: Dance in Armory, 8 p. m.; gymnasium for men, 7.30 p. m.; gymnasium for women, 7.30 p. m.; first and third Tuesdays in each month, organ recitals free, 8 p. m.

Special programs: The auditorium is in use almost every night for various activities which are duly advertised in the daily papers.

PARK VIEW.

Monday: Community buying, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Park View Orchestra, 8 p. m.; Monday evening dancing club.

Tuesday: Community buying.

Wednesday: Community buying; Park View mandolin and guitar club, 8 p. m.

Thursday: Girl Scouts, 3.30 p. m.; community buying.

Friday: Community buying; Boy Scouts, 7.30 p. m.; checker and chess club, 7.30 p. m.; Park View social club (young men and women), 8 p. m.

Saturday: Community buying; second Tuesday, Park View Citizens' Association.

Park View has a post office and community store in the center.

MARGARET WILSON—GROVER CLEVELAND SCHOOL.

Saturday: Boys' club, 7.30 p. m.; girls' club, 7.30 p. m.

E. V. BROWN.

Monday: Girl Scouts, 4 p. m., lecture on Current Events by Janet Richards.

Friday: Boy Scouts troops 52 and 57; dancing class, girls under 11, 4.45 p. m.

Saturday: Dancing class, boys and girls, 7.30 p. m.; dancing class, young men and women, 8 p. m.

PETWORTH.

Monday: Community buying.

Tuesday: Community buying.

Wednesday: Community buying; dancing class for children, 4.30 p. m.; dancing class for adults, 7.30 p. m., community dancing, 8.30 p. m., millinery class, 8 p. m.

Thursday: Community buying.

Friday: Community buying.

Saturday: Community buying.

First Monday: Petworth Woman's Club.

Third Tuesday: Petworth Citizens Association.

First and third Wednesday: Citizen's buying and distributing league.

Petworth has a post office in the center.

TYLER.

Monday: Virginia Avenue Playground Girl Scouts, 3.30 p. m.
 Wednesday: Tyler Community Social Club, dancing, 7.30 p. m.
 Thursday: Friendship House Boys' Club, ages 10 to 14 years, 7.30 p. m.:
 Friendship House dancing class and social hour, 7.30 p. m.
 Saturday: Brownie Club of Virginia Avenue Playground, 11 a. m.

EASTERN HIGH.

Monday: E. M. S. Basket Ball Club, 6.30 p. m.: Manhattan Athletic Club,
 8 p. m.
 Tuesday: Carberry Boy Scouts, troop 87, 7 p. m.; boy scout band, 7.30 p. m.;
 community social club, 8.30 p. m.; Spanish-American Atheneum, 8 p. m.
 Wednesday: Marino Prep. Basket Ball, 7.30 p. m.; dressmaking, 7.30 p. m.;
 millinery, 7.30 p. m.; Boy Scout Band Athletic Club, 6.30 p. m.
 Thursday: Wallach Boy Scouts, troop 59, 7 p. m.; Wallach pleasure club,
 8.30 p. m.; community orchestra, 7.30 p. m.
 Friday: Dervishes Club—young men—twice a month, 8 p. m.; Girl Scouts,
 7.30 p. m.
 Saturday: Basket ball, 7 p. m.
 Second Friday: Eastern High School Home and School Association.
 Fourth Friday: Community association.

THOMPSON.

Monday: Criterion Club, dancing, 8 p. m.
 Tuesday: Spanish, advanced, 7.30 p. m.
 Wednesday: Big Sisters, dances first, third, fourth, and fifth Wednesdays,
 8 p. m.
 Thursday: Spanish conversation class, 8 p. m.; millinery, 7.30 p. m.; dress-
 making, 7.30 p. m.
 Friday: Spanish class, beginners, 7.15 and 8.15 p. m.
 Saturday: Dance for community except on Mississippi State night, 8 p. m.;
 all-States drill team for young women, 7.30 p. m.
 Second Monday: Maryland State Society.
 Third Monday: Pen and Ink Club.
 Second Tuesday: West Virginia State Society.
 Second Wednesday: Spanish Dramatic Club play.
 Third Wednesday: Oklahoma State Society.
 First Thursday: Washington State and Alaska Society.
 Second Thursday: California State Society.
 Third Thursday: Colorado State Society.
 Fourth Thursday: Kentucky State Society.
 Second Friday: Community Association—American War Mothers.
 Fourth Friday: Pennsylvania State Society—American War Mothers.
 Saturday nearest middle of month: Mississippi State Society.

POWELL.

Monday: French, children, advanced, 3 p. m.; French, beginners, children,
 4 p. m.; Spanish, beginners, 7.30 p. m.; Dramatic Club, 8 p. m.; Community
 Dancing Club, 8.30 p. m.; dressmaking, 8.10 p. m.
 Tuesday: Dancing class, 4 p. m.
 Wednesday: Elocution, children, 4 p. m.; shorthand, 7.30 p. m.; rhythmic
 dancing class, 8 p. m.; French, advanced, 7.30 p. m.; French, beginners, 8.30
 p. m.; dramatic club, social dancing, 8 p. m.
 Thursday: French, children, advanced, 3 p. m.; French, beginnings, 4 p. m.;
 American Legion, Columbia Heights, 8 p. m.; committee meetings, 8 p. m.
 Friday: Dancing class, children, 3.30 p. m.; Spanish, beginners, 3 p. m.; com-
 munity buying, 8 p. m.
 Saturday: Saturday Night Club, fortnightly, 8 p. m.
 Second Tuesday: Community Association.
 Last Tuesday: Mothers Club, 3 p. m.
 Second Saturday: Mount Pleasant Citizens' Association, 8 p. m.

WILSON NORMAL.

Monday: Gymnasium, War Risk group, 7.30 p. m.; Little Players, 8 p. m.; National People's Opera Society, 8 p. m.; domestic science, 7.30 p. m.; literature of to-day class, 7.30 p. m.; Public Speaking and Dramatic Club, 7.30 p. m.; violin class, 7.30 p. m.; orchestra, 7.30 p. m.; journalism, 7.30 p. m.; stenography, 7.30 p. m.

Tuesday: Domestic art, 7.30 p. m.; French, advanced, 7.30 p. m.; French, beginners, 8.30 p. m.; dancers' club, 7.30 p. m.; social dancing class, 7.30 p. m.; boys' basket ball, 7.30 p. m.; Spanish, beginners, 7.30 p. m.

Wednesday: Spanish, 7.30 p. m.; gymnasium, women, 7.30 p. m.; Lonesome Club, social, for middle-aged people, 7.30 p. m.; stenography, 7.30 p. m.

Thursday: Domestic art, 7.30 p. m.; French, beginners and intermediate, 7.30 p. m.; Dancers' Club, rhythmic dancing, 7.30 p. m.; Spanish, beginners, 8.30 p. m.; People's National Opera Society, 7.30 p. m.

Friday: Spanish, beginners, 7.30 p. m.; Spanish, advanced, 8.30 p. m.; Boy Scouts, Troops 26 and 79, 7.30 p. m.; Little Friends' Club, girls, 7.30 p. m.; Literature of To-day Class, 7.30 p. m.; dramatics, children, 7.30 p. m.; gymnasium, women, 7.30 p. m.; journalism, 7.30 p. m.; shorthand, 7.30 p. m.

First Tuesday: Florida State Society, Massachusetts State Society.

Third Wednesday: Illinois State Society.

First Thursday: Alabama State Society.

Second Saturday: Michigan State Society.

Second and fourth Saturdays: Ohio Girls' Club.

Last Saturday: Iowa State Society.

REGULAR WEEKLY SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES AT COLORED COMMUNITY CENTERS.

DUNBAR.

Monday: Dunbar Center Chorus, 7.30 p. m.; Boy Scouts, Troop 506, 7.30 p. m.

Tuesday: Lecture course in primary methods, 5 p. m.

Wednesday: Amphion Glee Club, 7.30 p. m.

Thursday: Dancing class, 8 p. m.; basket ball, 7.30 p. m.; Community Center's Band, 8 p. m.

Sunday: Community Center's Band, 4.30 p. m.

First Monday: Meeting executive council Community Association.

First Thursday: General civic center council.

Second and fourth Thursdays: National Federation Federal Employees' Union, No. 71.

Second Sunday: Organ recital (free).

MINER NORMAL.

Tuesday: Boy Scouts, Troop 507, 8 p. m.; boys in gymnasium, 7.30 p. m.; men in gymnasium, 9 p. m.; reading room for children, 7.30 p. m.; reading room for adults, 9 p. m.; men's social club, 8 p. m.; dietetics class, 7.30 p. m.; French, 7 and 8 p. m.

Thursday: Girls in gymnasium, 7.30 p. m.; women in gymnasium, 9 p. m.; reading room for children, 7.30 p. m.; reading room for adults, 9 p. m.; Spanish class, 8 p. m.

Saturday: Rhythmic dancing, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Fourth Tuesday: Community Association meeting.

RANDALL.

Tuesday: Community Chorus, 8 p. m.; French Club, 8 p. m.; Dramatic Club, 8 p. m.; Thrift Club, 8 p. m.; violin lessons, 8 p. m.; millinery, 8 p. m.

Second Tuesday: Civic Association.

Fourth Tuesday: Community Association.

BIRNEY.

Tuesday: Red Cross unit, 8 p. m.; Boys' Athletic Club, 7.30 p. m.

Wednesday: Girls' rhythmic dancing class, 3 p. m.; Girls' Art and Literary Club, 3 p. m.

Friday: Ideal Dramatic Club, 8 p. m.; motion pictures, 8 p. m.; social dance, 9 p. m.; community orchestra, 8 p. m.
 Second Monday: Hillside Citizens' Association.
 Third Wednesday: Community Association.

BURNVILLE.

Tuesday: Boy Scouts, 7 p. m.; Girl Scouts, 7 p. m.; Girls' Dramatic Club, 7 p. m.; home nursing class, 7 p. m.; cooperative buying, 8 p. m.; junior music class, piano, 20 cents; community chorus; boys' drum corps; dancing class, 8.30 p. m.

DEANWOOD.

Thursday: Community chorus, 8 p. m.; community orchestra, 8 p. m.; Junior and Senior Dramatic Club; Junior Athletic Club, for youths; Girls' and Women's Athletic Club.

GARNET-PHELPS.

Thursday: Boy Scouts, troop 505, 8 p. m.; Commercial Thrift Club, 8 p. m.; Community Reading Club, 8.30 p. m.; Pledge Society No. 2, 8 p. m.
 Fourth Thursday: Community Association.

PHILLIPS.

Tuesday: Boys' Club, 8 p. m.; Girls' Club, 8 p. m.; Young Men's Service Club, 8 p. m.; Social Recreation Club, 8 p. m.; community singing, 9 p. m.
 First Tuesday: Community Association, 8.30 p. m.
 Second and fourth Tuesday: Athletic Club, 8 p. m.
 Second Tuesday: Band of Mercy, 8 p. m.
 Third Tuesday: Piano lessons for children, 7 p. m.; Civic Club, 8 p. m.; Mothers' Club, 8 p. m.; Relief Club, 8 p. m.

LOVEJOY.

Tuesday: Buffalo Athletic Club, 8 p. m.; Dreadnaught Club, 8 p. m.; Mothers' Club, 7.30 p. m.; dancing, 9-10.30 p. m.

Mr. DAVIS. This statement [indicating] would indicate that your attendance is mostly men and women. Do you have any children in attendance?

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir. We have afternoon classes for children where there is a demand for them. Of course, the greater part of the work is with the adults. I would like to refer to the statement marked "Cooperation with Government departments," just preceding the weekly schedule of activities, I think. I will just put that in the record to show that through good community organization it is possible to quickly put through any campaign of the city government or the Federal Government and get facts back to the people in the local neighborhood.

(The statement referred to above is as follows:)

COOPERATION OF THE COMMUNITY-CENTER DEPARTMENT, PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WITH THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL AND DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS.

There is constant cooperation with the employees of all the departments, through the Government Recreation League, Government welfare and social workers and other agencies, in the housing of departmental and interdepartmental organizations and special activities of all kinds.

Direct cooperation with the Government departments is as follows:

1. Department of Agriculture: Food conservation in general encouraged by means of liberty war kitchens, community gardens, lectures, demonstrations, and the distribution of literature.

2. Food Administration: Lectures in the centers, sugar and sugar certificates distributed, fair prices listed, literature distributed.

3. War Department: Free entertainment of soldiers, entertainment of "war workers," distribution of surplus Army supplies, organization of sale of victory program for the Pershing parade.

4. Committee on Public Information: Distribution of literature, Americanization work in connection with the pageant of 1918.

5. Bureau of Housing and Health: Surveys of available room and placing of applicants for rooms.

6. United States Government hospitals: Patients and nurses constantly entertained.

7. Department of Labor: Work in connection with the children's year, including the weighing and measuring of babies; distribution of literature; lectures; work in connection with the employment service, including securing people for positions and positions for those needing them.

8. Red Cross: Senior Red Cross units in every center, doing the usual work, and junior units in many centers. Contribution of cash to the organization.

9. Navy Department: Free entertainment of marines, sailors, and yeomen (F).

10. Post Office Department: So close is the cooperation with this department that two post-office stations are located in the community centers with the community secretary or his assistant serving also as postal clerk. The Post Office motor truck service distributes large quantities of food, etc., through the community centers.

11. State Department: Demonstration of the sentiment of the United States to the Allies and oppressed peoples through the pageant of 1918.

12. Treasury Department: Rallies for and sale of thrift stamps, war-savings stamps, and Liberty bonds. Spreading propaganda of the sex-hygiene campaign of the Public Health Service. Spreading propaganda of the War Risk Insurance Bureau.

COOPERATION WITH THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT.

This includes assisting in the registration of draftees, meetings for instruction of draftees, housing certain municipal playground activities, placing children and assisting children through the Board of Children's Guardians, distributing literature for assisting in individual cases in cooperation with the Board of Charities, assisting in clerical work of the Public Library, cooperating with the commissioners in municipal celebrations, etc.

Mr. DAVIS. Any campaign?

Miss NORTON. Any kind of civic campaign, I mean, in cooperation with the Government departments, where they may request or want to get the opinion of the people in the neighborhood on. At the present time, just two days ago, we were called upon by the Department of Justice to cooperate in this campaign on the high cost of living. That means that we will have to work with the Department of Justice through its bureau set aside for that purpose. They will get to the people in the 19 neighborhoods in this effort to reduce the high cost of living, and it is possible to carry it through very quickly by means of organized communities.

Mr. DAVIS. Then, in common parlance, you are a kind of general utility organization to aid and assist in all works pertaining to civic, educational, and governmental affairs in the District of Columbia?

Miss NORTON. And recreation.

Mr. DAVIS. Everything that occurs?

Miss NORTON. Everything that is worthy.

Mr. DAVIS. Who is to decide the worthiness of it?

Miss NORTON. If it is a request from a Government department, we always consider it worthy.

Mr. DAVIS. Suppose it happened to come from the school board?

Miss NORTON. Worthy, of course.

Dr. VAN SCHAICK. Will you put my thanks in the record?

Mr. DAVIS. And suppose it came from the commissioners, would you consider it worthy?

Miss NORTON. We have up to date.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you work in harmony with them?

Miss NORTON. Yes, we do.

Mr. DAVIS. Who dictates the policy, practically speaking?

Miss NORTON. Well, if any of these matters referred to the local community happened to be anything they do not think is worthy, I think they would let us hear from them. I am sure they would.

Mr. DAVIS. Is it your purpose, apparently, to work with the commissioners and the other organizations in harmony with them along a certain line?

Miss NORTON. We certainly try to do that.

Mr. DAVIS. And the only time you would probably rebel would be when the community on which you tried to enforce these ideas, objects?

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Then do you start a siege to convert them and convince them that you are right and they are wrong?

Miss NORTON. We find that the majority of the people in any neighborhood are intelligent.

Mr. DAVIS. And are they mostly malleable, and do they come around to your idea?

Miss NORTON. Sometimes they do. Most of the time they do.

CITIES HAVING COMMUNITY CENTERS AND SALARIES PAID.

Mr. DAVIS. I would like to ask another question. Are there not community centers engaged in work of this kind pretty generally in the different cities of the United States?

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir. I am so glad you asked that question, Mr. Chairman. There is a chart that I would like very much to call to your attention and to the attention of the members of the committee. This chart shows the appropriations for different years in other cities for community centers, and also the salaries of the executives engaged in that work, and it shows what they are paid as community executives and teachers. This chart, Mr. Chairman, shows that the salaries that we are asking for here are not as high as salaries paid in other cities of the country. In other words, our community secretaries are paid the maximum of \$1,200 where it is a full-time job. In some cities they get \$5 a night for a night's work, as director of a social or recreation center. In Milwaukee they are paid \$1,300 to \$1,600. That is, the men receive those salaries, but the women do not receive as much. They are now recommending a salary of \$1,800 for such positions.

Mr. Sisson. Would you like that table to go in the record?

Miss NORTON. Very much.

Mr. DAVIS. Without objection, it will go in the record.

(The table referred to is as follows:)

City.	Washington, D. C., 1920.	New York City, 1920.	Chicago public schools, 1919. ¹
Last available information on appropriation for year ending.	\$25,000.....	\$150,000.....	\$50,000.
Salary of executive.....	\$2,500 per annum.....	\$5,000 per annum ²	\$4,500 per annum ³
Salary of community secretary or director.	\$4.16 per day of (\$1,200 per annum full time). Supervisor ⁴ \$4.16 per day of 8 hours.	\$4 per night for director of a building. Supervisor ⁴ \$6 per night.	No information at hand.

City.	Chicago South Park system, 1919. ¹	Milwaukee, 1920.	Cleveland, 1919.	Philadelphia.
Last available information on appropriation for year ending.	\$450,000.....	\$213,250 ⁶	\$120,000 ⁶	No information at hand.
Salary of executive.....	\$5,000 per annum..	\$3,490 per annum..	\$4,560 per annum..	Do.
Salary of community secretary or director.	\$2,100 per annum. Teachers of athletics, ⁷ etc., \$1,500 to \$1,600.	Men workers, ⁷ \$1,300 to \$1,600. Women workers, \$720 to \$1,080.	No information at hand.	\$5 per night.

¹ Information from two community departments of Chicago.

² Director of community centers, vacation schools, and playgrounds.

³ Director of community centers and school-extension work.

⁴ Additional information furnished.

⁵ For social centers, evening schools, playgrounds, and vacation schools.

⁶ For community centers and Americanization work.

⁷ Recommendation for \$1,800 is now being considered.

PAY OF SECRETARIES.

Miss NORTON. Mr. Chairman, in speaking of this estimate of \$35,000, I would like to say a few words about it. In Exhibit A, on the first sheet, I would like to call your attention to the fact that on its face it looks as if the estimate for salaries is out of proportion to the appropriations. I want to call your attention to the salary of the secretary, meaning the community secretary, who is not a clerical secretary but an executive. We call the person here in Washington a community secretary, and in other cities they are called principals, so that it is really an executive and not a clerical worker.

Mr. DAVIS. In other words, it is not your purpose to put up buildings, but it is your purpose to make available the buildings already built, so that what we need is a person to put in the building to make the building available for the public?

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the total number of your employees; 25?

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Does that include your local secretary?

Miss NORTON. Yes; the local secretaries and the central office.

Mr. DAVIS. That is on the basis of \$25,000?

Miss NORTON. If we had only \$25,000 we would have to ask people to work five months of the year for nothing again.

Mr. THURSTON. Would you have to have a change in that percentage of 33½ per cent, or whatever percentage should go in, or should there be no percentage?

Miss NORTON. Of course, we would be very much better off if we had no percentage. If we could submit the estimate as given in detail, even if we wrote into the law that a larger amount could be spent for clerical services, it would be better to have no percentage at all.

Mr. BUCHANAN. But if there is a percentage, how much would you suggest?

Miss NORTON. Thirty-eight or forty per cent. We would be pretty well off with 40 per cent.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you contemplate any increase in salary if you get this amount?

Miss NORTON. No; there will be no increase. We will just pay the people who are working for nothing this year. Well, I say there will be no increase, but I would like to make this statement: We base the pay of the local secretaries on the number of nights they work, the number of nights the centers are open. If the center is open one night a week they get \$200; if it is a two-night center they get \$400; if it is a three-night center they get \$600; and on up to a six-night center where they get \$1,200. Now, in several cases the activities have grown so that the salary would be increased by virtue of the increased activities and the person in charge would have to put in more time.

Mr. BUCHANAN. They are paid more money for a greater amount of work?

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. Should not the percentage be about 60 per cent?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Fifty or sixty per cent.

Miss NORTON. As I stated in the beginning, the two main things we need are the executives and the janitors and the heat and lighting equipment.

Mr. SISSON. This money is to be expended with the approval of the board of education, Dr. Thurston?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; all these appointments come through the regular procedure, the same as the regular school-teacher force and the janitor force. They are recommended by Miss Norton to me and formally recommended by me to the board. So far, I believe, our appointment of community secretary has been based originally on selection within the community itself. Miss Norton's nomination has been based upon the direction of the people, so that it is really an elective system.

Mr. SISSON. Each community selects its own community secretary, with the approval of the authorities?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes, sir; and it has been turned into a formal nomination by the school authorities.

Mr. DAVIS. How much pay do they receive?

Miss NORTON. On full time, or six nights in the week, the secretary is only required to do eight hours' work six days a week; but, as a matter of fact, they work over eight hours.

Mr. BUCHANAN. When they work six days in the week they get \$1,200?

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And if they work half time they get \$600?

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And the bonus?

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And on full time that makes a total of \$1,440?

STENOGRAPHER.

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir. We are not figuring on the bonus, because we do not know whether we are going to get it or not. We have not a single stenographer for our whole department—that is, for the central office—and we have 19 centers. So that is a new item in this bill.

Mr. DAVIS. How did you get this done?

Miss NORTON. That I did in my own time. I worked overtime, some of it on Sundays and holidays.

Mr. DAVIS. You have not a single stenographer?

Miss NORTON. No, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. If you were allowed 60 per cent, you could get a stenographer out of the lump sum?

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir; we could.

Mr. DAVIS. Could you get along with this sum?

Miss NORTON. No, sir. That would not be sufficient. The truth of the matter is that we have had volunteer service in getting these copies. Those who have enjoyed the activities in the centers have helped in getting these copies ready. We are seriously handicapped in the matter of clerical help.

ASSISTANT FOR COLORED CENTERS.

I would like also to say that another new position in here is the assistant for the colored centers. That has been decided upon by the board of education, and is a legitimate position, and I think we need it, because the colored work has grown so.

Mr. SISSON. That would be dependent largely upon whether or not you get \$25,000 or \$35,000, whether you could do this work efficiently.

Miss NORTON. We could not do the work efficiently another year on the \$25,000. I even doubt whether we could keep all of the work going on \$25,000, because it has meant a great sacrifice this year to get along with people paid only 7 months out of the 12 months.

Mr. SISSON. I notice you have a map here. Does that show the location of the centers?

Miss NORTON. This map shows what proportion of the District is organized, and these marks indicate the location of the centers. Where there are two centers together, it means white and colored. Of course, we have a duplicate system here, white and colored.

Mr. DAVIS. Where two of them are close together, one represents white and the other colored?

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Is it your idea and desire to increase the number of these community centers?

Miss NORTON. We would need three or four more to cover the entire District, but I do not know how soon they will come.

I would like to state, Mr. Chairman, also that the people of the communities themselves are really carrying a great part of this work.

VOLUNTEER WORKERS AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

We have a number of volunteer workers in the centers. This sheet shows the number of people the communities pay themselves and the number of volunteer workers. One person could not do all of the work in each building and the people are willing to pay for additional workers and do volunteer work themselves.

Mr. DAVIS. Then, certain communities do contribute something toward this work?

Miss NORTON. Absolutely. Last year we had appropriations amounting to \$21,000, and the amount the people themselves gave was \$26,000, which was more than the committees gave us.

The colored schools in the suburbs just recently have been carrying their own expenses, we paying the janitor's expense in one of them until the 1st of July, hoping that you may see fit to give us \$35,000. They are one-night centers and included in this list.

Mr. DAVIS. They must be enthusiastic.

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that the case generally, that they are enthusiastic?

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir; we never start a community center until the people ask for one.

Mr. THURSTON. The demands for this work have been such that the appropriations to cover the whole year were not sufficient for the demands that come up for centers late in the year which could not be met to take care of the centers. They were allowed to organize and carry on their own interests, we giving them the use of the buildings.

Miss NORTON. I have a letter from our supervisor of colored centers. If you have no objection to putting it into the record, I will read it.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
COMMUNITY AND CIVIC CENTER DEPARTMENT.
Franklin School, March 8, 1920.

Miss CECIL B. NORTON.

General Secretary Community Centers, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MISS NORTON: May I say a word in regard to the community-center work in schools for colored patrons?

Of the nine colored centers, one, at Deanwood, is at present entirely self-supporting, because there was no money to give it financial help and the people of the community proposed to support it themselves until such time as help might be given, and the board of education accepted the offer. This center is located in a rural community in the northeast section of the District of Columbia, where very little opportunity is given for self-expression to either youths or adults. It needs a better lighting system, and a few days ago I discovered that a floored attic extends over the main building, which, with a stage at one end, will make a good auditorium for school entertainments and with some athletic equipment can be transferred into a school gymnasium. This is quoted to illustrate how needs not provided for arise in a community and the problem of meeting the same when no money is in view.

The colored centers are organizing to assist needy school children, and by fall hope to have a fine collection of new, made-over, and renovated garments for this purpose. This means more sewing machines, chests with locks for storing.

These nine centers should have one or two shoemaking outfits each, so that boys and men might bring their family shoe repairing to the center.

There should be a printing outfit in one center where youths by doing the work for community centers would get practice and learn printing.

The need for lights at six colored centers is great and will be a large expense.

The janitor service for these one and two night centers is something over \$2,000, but if they are to expand, and they are expanding day by day, more funds should be provided for this service.

The community secretary alone is paid from public funds, and should receive at least the amount asked for in the estimate that he or she may be the best person available for the work.

I have studied the situation and figured day and night, have visited centers, inventoried facilities and needs, and I can not see how we will be able to do all communities are asking for on less than your estimate.

The colored people in the District of Columbia spend for raw material in the grocery stores \$18,250,000 annually.

It is estimated that in the banks of Washington their deposits, notes of trust, etc., amount to nineteen to twenty millions of dollars. This shows thrift. Add the growing business operations. This means greater thrift.

They are fond of their schools and their churches, and these are largely their recreation centers. We have no parks, few desirable places outside of schools for entertainments, and in order to hold this interest on these places and to develop better citizenship, I pray you make it clear what this estimate means to the colored people.

Very sincerely,

GRABRIELLE PELHAM,

Supervisor and Organizer Colored Community Centers.

Miss NORTON. I want to state, Mr. Chairman, there are very few places inside of the city limits where the colored people can go for proper leisure-time activities of a civic or recreational nature. As you gentlemen know, in the 1910 census, it showed that there was a larger colored population in Washington than in any other city in the United States, and in the next census we have been told that it will rank fifth or sixth in this respect. It is important that our colored people have more places to spend their leisure time.

Mr. DAVIS. They do not spend much time around the parks?

Miss NORTON. Not in many of the parks.

I want to make one short statement in regard to the civic meetings. I feel sure that the members of the committee will say that a public-school building is an ideal place for a civic meeting. They are non-sectarian, nonpolitical, owned by the public, and everybody feels at home there. As far as recreational and social activities go, I want to state that some places are better than school buildings and some not so good. But it is an expensive proposition to hire a hall for a State society meeting or a social club. I asked the price for a hall the other day that is dingy and not very clean, and it was \$35 a night, for a hall of the same size as our fine school halls. I have inquired prices on rentals of theaters which are of about the same size as our Central High School auditorium. The Shubert-Garrick asked \$1,000 a night. One of the colored theaters rents for \$200 a night. We have groups which could not afford to go out and hire buildings. I have figured that just to take care of some of the activities that we have had at the community centers during the last year would cost over \$100,000 just to house part of the activities. I believe it is a question of good business economy.

Mr. DAVIS. You do use the assembly rooms now of the school buildings?

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir. I was speaking in case we do not get the money to make these buildings available. I want to state that four or five years ago the necessity for community-center work was being debated as a matter of civic importance. It is now admitted to be valuable and important. The people desire it. The same thing

applies to the public playgrounds work, which is now a matter of necessity. Twelve or fifteen years ago the necessity for public playgrounds was discussed. I make the statement that the community centers are coming to be a very valuable part of our community life.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you traveled around the adjoining cities?

Miss NORTON. None, except in New York City. I hope to be in Chicago and Milwaukee this spring. They are doing a comprehensive work.

Mr. DAVIS. You want to go West and South?

COMMUNITIES AVAILABLE TO PRIVATE ORGANIZATION.

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir. Now, I would like, Mr. Chairman, to call the attention of the members of the committee to this report, page 196, my report to the superintendent of schools. In this report, on page 196, you will see that the community centers have not only been open for the activities organized in the local communities themselves but have been available to many private organizations.

The board of education has made certain rules governing the community center use of the school buildings, and it is the business of the community center department, as employees of the board, to see that these rules are carried out, so that any organization having a worthy purpose can get the use of these buildings. Among those organizations are the Boy Scouts, and right here I will state that New York City appropriated \$15,000 for this year for janitor service just for Boy Scouts meetings. This money to be expended by the community center department of the public schools. Among the other organizations that use the centers are the Girl Scouts and the Government Recreation League, the Red Cross, the Citizens' Associations, and the various State societies. About 25 of the State societies use our community centers as regular meeting places. The Home Defense League, the Story Teller's League, the Reader's Club, the Children's Bureau, the Federal Employees Union, the Society of American Forestry, the War Camp Community Service, the Young Men's Christian Association, and Young Women's Christian Association, the Women's Land Army, and various other associations find good meeting places in the community centers. We have also had the Liberty loan organizations, and, of course, the war-savings stamps and thrift stamps organizations have used them, also the Food Administration, the Council of Jewish Women, the Fuel Administration, and the Washington Navy Yard Branch of the Government Recreation League. I make this statement just to show you that there has been wide use of these buildings under proper rules and close supervision.

Mr. DAVIS. You seem to have covered a great many activities, and a great many activities pertaining to our life.

Miss NORTON. We are making available at the present time, Mr. Chairman, about \$3,500,000 worth of buildings that would otherwise be closed and of no use to the public; that is these 19 cents here.

Mr. Sisson. They are available to the citizens of the District when not used for school purposes?

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Is there any cooperation of any kind between the community centers and the community organizations?

Miss NORTON. You mean the Community Service (Inc.)?

Mr. Sisson. I notice in the papers that there is a drive being put on for what is called the community service. Your organization is called the community center, is it?

Miss NORTON. The community centers are a department of the public schools under the control of the board of education by authority of an act of Congress. The Community Service (Inc.) is a private organization, which is an outgrowth of the War Camps Community Service, a private organization which functioned here during the war.

Mr. DAVIS. Yours is a public and theirs is a private organization?

Miss NORTON. Yes, sir. The names are similar and sometimes confusing.

Mr. DAVIS. I think, Miss Norton, you have made a delightful statement, and I think the committee are very much obliged to you for your information.

Miss NORTON. I do want the committee to know that in making this estimate of \$35,000 we did not expect you to cut it down, but we made it for what is actually needed. We hope that you will consider it on face value.

Mr. Sisson. When the testimony comes to you for revision the chairman or any member of the committee will have no objection to your putting in any information that you may have in addition.

Mr. DAVIS. I believe, before we hear private individuals, so to speak, that it will be just as well for the superintendent and the chairman of the board of education to express briefly their ideas on the subject of increase of salaries of teachers. Unless the committee objects to it, I will ask the chairman of the board and the superintendent to make statements.

Mr. Sisson. I think that is a good suggestion.

Mr. DAVIS. I think we had better have the chairman of the board first.

Accommodations and enrollment in school buildings.

Name and location.	Number of class-rooms.	Total area of class-rooms, in square feet.	Seating capacity of class-rooms.	Active enrollment Mar. 1, 1920.
Abbot School, No. 27, Sixth Street and New York Avenue NW	8	6,144	384	306
Adams School, No. 65, Seventeenth and E Streets NW	8	6,144	384	330
Addison School, No. 53, Thirty-third, near O Street NW	8	6,144	384	334
Ambush School, No. 79, Sixth and Seventh Streets SW	8	6,144	384	286
Amidon School, No. 42, Sixth and F Streets SW	8	6,144	384	294
Anacostia Road School, No. 3, Anacostia	1	768	42	.....
Armstrong Manual Training School, No. 129, P, near First NW	26	19,968	500	524
Arthur School, No. 70, Arthur Place NW	3	2,304	126	.....
Banneker School, No. 39, Third and K Streets NW	8	6,144	384	344
Bell School, No. 73, First and B Streets SW	8	6,144	384	310
Benning School, No. 48, Anacostia Road	8	6,144	384	368
Berret School, No. 66, Fourteenth and Q Streets NW	9	6,912	432	179
Birney School, No. 127, Nichols Avenue, Anacostia	16	12,288	768	532
Bates Road School, No. 13	2	1,563	84	.....
Blair School, No. 50, Sixth and I Streets NE	8	6,144	384	400
Blake School, No. 61, North Capitol and K Streets NW	2	1,563	84	.....
Blow School, No. 145, Eighteenth and Benning Road	8	6,144	384	227
Bowen, Anthony, School, No. 109, Ninth and E Streets SW	8	6,144	384	234
Bowen, Sayles J., School (including Smallwood), No. 123, Third and K Street NW	8	6,144	384	275
Bradley School, No. 60, Linworth Place SW	8	6,144	384	454
Brent School, No. 46, Third and D Streets SE	8	6,144	384	306
Briggs School, No. 75, Twenty-second and E Streets NW	8	6,144	384	359
Brightwood School, No. 104, Georgia Avenue NW	8	6,144	384	388
				249

Name and location.	Number of class-rooms.	Total area of class-rooms, in square feet.	Seating capacity of class-rooms.	Active enrollment Mar. 1, 1920.
Brightwood Park School, No. 151, Ninth and Ingraham Streets NW.....	5	3,840	240	209
Brookland School, No. 103, Monroe and Tenth Streets NE.....	12	9,216	576	444
Bruce School, No. 112, Marshall and Sherman Streets NW.....	8	6,144	384	404
Bryan School, No. 155, Thirteenth and B Streets SE.....	12	9,216	576	666
Buchanan School, No. 96, Thirteenth and E Streets SE.....	8	6,144	384	486
Bunker Hill School, No. 161, Brookland, D. C.....	3	2,304	126	27
Bunker Hill Annex, No. 161.....	1	768	42	
Burrville School, No. 170, Hayes and Division Avenues NE.....	4	3,072	192	383
Business High School, No. 144, Eighth Street and Rhode Island Avenue NW.....	4	3,072	168	
Brown, E. V., School, No. 113, Chevy Chase, D. C.....	32	24,576	1,000	1,188
Carbery School, No. 58, Fifth and E Streets NE.....	16	12,288	768	730
Cardozo School, No. 148, First and I Streets SW.....	3	2,304	126	
Cardozo Manual Training School, No. 168, First and I Streets SW.....	8	6,144	384	331
Central High School (old), No. 43, O, near Seventh Street NW.....	8	6,144	384	284
Central High School (new), No. 173, Thirteenth and Clifton Streets NW.....	4	3,072	80	206
Chain Bridge School, No. 6, Chain Bridge Road.....	41	31,488	1,722	368
Cleveland, Grover, School, No. 165, Eighth and T Streets NW.....	52	39,926	2,500	2,695
Conduit Road School, No. 25, Conduit Road.....	70			
Congress Heights School, No. 111, Congress Heights.....	1	768	42	25
Cook, John F., School, No. 30, O Street near Fifth NW.....	12	9,216	576	368
Cooke H. D., School, No. 154, Seventeenth and Columbia Road NW.....	1	768	42	28
Corcoran School, No. 68, Twenty-seventh and M Streets NW.....	12	9,216	576	484
Cranch School, No. 137, Twelfth and G Streets SE.....	2	1,563	40	
Crummell School, No. 167, Gallaudet and Fourteenth Streets NE.....	8	6,144	384	461
Curtis School, No. 26, O near Thirty-third Street NW.....	16	12,288	768	732
Deanwood School, No. 152, Deanwood NE.....	1	768	42	
Dennison School, No. 52, Thirteenth and S Streets NW.....	8	6,144	384	370
Dent School, No. 170, Second and F Streets SE.....	8	6,144	384	444
Douglas School, No. 99, First and Pierce Streets NW.....	8	6,144	384	
Eastern High School, No. 85, Seventh and D Streets SE.....	23	17,664	600	654
Eaton, John, School, No. 160, Cleveland Park.....	8	6,144	384	518
Eckington School, No. 116, First and Quincy Place NE.....	3	1,563	84	
Edmonds School, No. 135, Ninth and D Streets NE.....	8	6,144	384	356
Emery School, No. 133, Lincoln Avenue and P Street NE.....	8	6,144	384	347
Fairbrother School, No. 159, Tenth and E Streets SW.....	16	12,288	768	682
Fillmore School, No. 92, Thirty-fifth near B Streets NW.....	8	6,144	384	256
Force School, No. 32, Seventeenth and Massachusetts Avenue NW.....	8	6,144	384	271
Fort Slocum School, No. 11, Blair Road.....	12	9,216	576	609
Franklin School, No. 15, Thirteenth and K Streets NW.....	2	1,563	42	25
French, B. B. School, No. 141, Seventh and G Street SE.....	20	15,360	960	
Gage School, No. 143, Second and V Streets NW.....	5	3,840	75	
Gales School, No. 36, First and G Streets NW.....	12	9,216	576	691
Garfield School, No. 158, Hamilton Road.....	2	1,563	84	
Garnet School, No. 34, Vermont Avenue and U Street NW.....	12	9,216	576	320
Garrison School, No. 76, Twelfth and R Streets NW.....	12	9,216	576	253
Giddings School, No. 63, Fourth and G Streets SE.....	12	9,216	576	576
Good Hope School, No. 73, Bowen Road, Anacostia.....	8	6,144	384	438
Grant School, No. 41, Twenty-first and G Streets NW.....	1	768	42	
Grant Road School, No. 35, Grant Road NW.....	8	6,144	384	363
Greenleaf School, No. 105, Four-and-half and M Streets SW.....	2	1,563	84	
Harrison School, No. 84, Thirteenth and V Streets NW.....	12	9,216	576	381
Hayes School, No. 107, Fifth and K Streets NE.....	8	6,144	384	
Hamilton School, No. 37, Bladensburg Road.....	8	6,144	384	351
Henry School, No. 33, P near Seventh Street NW.....	4	3,072	192	
Hilton School, No. 115, Sixth and B Streets NE.....	12	9,216	576	432
Hubbard School, No. 119, Eleventh and Kenyon Streets NW.....	8	6,144	384	406
Hyde School, No. 147, O near Thirty-third Street NW.....	8	6,144	384	428
Jackson School, No. 69, R Street and Avon Place NW.....	8	6,144	384	300
Jefferson School, No. 23, Sixth and D Streets SW.....	8	6,144	384	332
Johnson School, No. 95, Hiatt and School Streets NW.....	20	15,360	960	587
	8	6,144	384	
	1	768	42	507

Name and location.	Number of class-rooms.	Total area of class-rooms, in square feet.	Seating capacity of class-rooms.	Active enrollment Mar. 1, 1920.
Jones School, No. 77, First and L Streets NW.....	8	6,144	384	380
Kenilworth School, No. 128, Kenilworth NE.....	4	3,072	192	134
Ketcham School, No. 149, Anacostia, D. C.....	8	6,144	384	315
Langdon School, No. 108, Franklin and Twentieth Streets NE.....	10	7,680	480	478
Langston School, No. 132, P near First Street NW.....	8	6,144	384	277
Lenox School, No. 67, Fifth and G Streets SE.....	8	6,144	384	333
Lincoln School, No. 18, Second and C Streets SE.....	8	6,144	384	315
Logan School, No. 90, Third and G Streets NE.....	8	6,144	384	386
Lovejoy School, No. 124, Twelfth and D Streets NE.....	12	9,216	576	620
Ludlow School, No. 142, Sixth and G Streets NE.....	1	768	42	381
McKinley Manual Training School, No. 130, Seventh and Rhode Island Avenue NW.....	8	6,144	384	
Madison School, No. 71, Tenth and G Streets NE.....	30	30,040	1,000	1,320
Magruder School, No. 62, Seventeenth and M Streets NW.....	8	6,144	384	334
Maury School, No. 55, Thirteenth and B Streets NE.....	8	6,144	384	359
Military Road School, No. 171, Military Road NW.....	2	1,563	84	501
Miner Normal School, No. 169, Howard Street and Georgia Avenue NW.....	4	3,072	192	152
Monroe School, No. 72, Columbia Road and Sherman Avenue, NW.....	8	6,144	384	191
Montgomery School, No. 140, Twenty-seventh and K Streets, NW.....	12	9,216	576	559
Morgan School, No. 125, Eighteenth and V Streets NW.....	8	6,144	384	343
Morse School, No. 44, R Street, near New Jersey Avenue NW.....	8	6,144	384	340
Mott School, No. 153, Fourth and Trumbull Streets NW.....	8	6,144	384	
M Street High School, No. 82, Fifteenth and M Streets NW.....	16	12,288	768	840
Mott School (Old), No. 40.....	27	20,736	1,000	243
Mott School, No. 122, Twining City SE.....	4	3,072	192	
Orr School, No. 122, Twining City SE.....	4	3,072	192	
O Street Vocational School, No. 172, O, near First Streets NW.....	12	9,216	144	
Old Church Annex, No. 131, rented building.....	2	1,563	84	
Patterson School, No. 93, Vermont Avenue and U Street NW.....	2	1,563	84	
Payne School, No. 98, Fifteenth and C Streets SE.....	8	6,144	384	400
Peabody School, No. 31, Fifth and C Streets NE.....	8	6,144	384	273
Petworth School, No. 131, Eighth Street and Georgia Avenue NW.....	12	9,216	576	496
Phelps School, No. 57, Vermont Avenue, near U, NW.....	8	6,144	384	794
Phillips School, No. 81, Twenty-seventh and N Streets NW.....	8	6,144	384	400
Pierce School, No. 94, Fourteenth Street and Maryland Avenue NE.....	8	6,144	384	319
Polk School, No. 86, P Street, near Seventh, NW.....	2	1,563	84	389
Powell School, No. 157, Hiatt and School Streets NW.....	8	6,144	384	276
Portable School, No. 163 (see West School).....	16	12,288	768	
Park View School, No. 175, Newton and Warder Streets NW.....	2	1,563	84	687
Randall School, No. 28, First and I Streets SW.....	1	768	42	
Randle Highlands School, No. 166, Thirtieth and R Streets SE.....	12	9,216	576	968
Reno School, No. 139, Howard Avenue, near Fort Reno.....	8	6,144	384	394
Reservoir School, No. 110, Conduit Road and reservoir.....	4	3,072	192	233
Ross School, No. 146, Thirteenth and Harvard Streets NW.....	4	3,072	192	167
Seaton School, No. 22, Third and I Streets NW.....	8	6,144	384	133
Simmons School, No. 134, First and Pierce Streets NW.....	12	9,216	576	310
Slater School, No. 89, D Street near First NW.....	8	6,144	384	371
Smallwood School, No. 64, Third and I Streets SW.....	8	6,144	384	241
Smothers School, No. 56, Benning Road.....	8	6,144	384	129
Smothers Annex.....	2	1,563	96	
Stanton School, No. 138, Good Hope Road.....	2	1,563	96	106
Stevens School, No. 97, Twenty-first and K Streets NW.....	4	3,072	192	66
Summer School, No. 19, Seventeenth and M Streets NW.....	20	15,360	960	669
Syphax School, No. 126, Half and N Streets SW.....	10	7,680	480	409
Takoma School, No. 118, Piney Branch Road NW.....	8	6,144	384	447
Taylor School, No. 88, Seventh and G Streets NE.....	2	1,563	84	563
Tenley School, No. 102, Tannallytown.....	8	6,144	384	282
Tennally Annex.....	8	6,144	384	321
Thomson School, No. 156, Twelfth and L Streets NW.....	1	768	42	
Threlkeld School, No. 14, Thirty-sixth and Prospect Streets NW.....	2	1,563	84	
Toner School, No. 114, Twenty-fourth and F Streets NW.....	12	9,216	576	630
Towers School, No. 59, Seventh and D Streets SE.....	4	3,072	192	
Twining School, No. 45, Third, between N and O Streets NW.....	8	6,144	384	315
Tyler School, No. 83, Eleventh and G Streets SE.....	8	6,144	384	459
Van Buren School, No. 87, Jefferson Street, Anacostia.....	8	6,144	384	328
	8	6,144	384	410
	8	6,144	384	306

¹ See S. J. Bowen School.

² Including Franklin.

Name and location.	Number of class-rooms.	Total area of class-rooms, in square feet.	Seating capacity of class-rooms.	Active enrollment Mar. 1, 1920.
Van Buren Annex, No. 38, Washington Street, Anacostia.....	6	4,608	288	.....
Van Ness School, No. 150, Fourth and M Streets SE.....	8	6,144	384	256
Wallach School, No. 4, Seventh and D Street SE.....	14	10,752	672	539
Webb School, No. 121, Fifteenth and Rosedale Streets NE.....	8	6,144	384	353
Webster School, No. 51, Tenth and G Streets NW.....	12	9,216	576	401
Weightman School, No. 54, Twenty-third and M Streets NW.....	8	6,144	384	338
West School No. 163, Farragut Street near Fourteenth NW. {	8	6,144	384	527
Western High School, No. 117, Thirty-fifth and R Streets NW. {	1	768	42	
Wheatley School, No. 136, Twelfth and N Streets NE..... {	20	15,360	600	752
Wilson School, No. 89, Seventeenth and Euclid Streets NW..... {	8	6,144	384	
Wilson Normal School, No. 162, Eleventh and Harvard Streets NW. (30 other rooms) {	2	1,563	84	616
Wisconsin Avenue Manual Training School, No. 164, Thirty-third Street and Wisconsin Avenue NW..... {	8	6,144	384	
Woodburn School, No. 101, Blair Road NW.....	10	7,680	480	313
Woodridge and Langdon School.....	6	4,608	120	.....
Wormley School, No. 49, Prospect, near Thirty-third Street NW.....	4	3,072	192	164
Potomac School, No. 17, Twelfth and E Streets SW.....	4	3,072	168	211
Portable School, No. 131 (see Petworth)..... {	4	3,072	168	324
Dunbar High School, No. 174, First and N Streets NW..... {	1	768	42	
	1	768	42	1,347
	48	36,864	1,440	

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1920.

INCREASE IN PAY OF TEACHERS.

STATEMENT OF DR. JOHN VAN SCHAIK, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. VAN SCHAIK. The recommendations of the board of education are what we have sent up here. I asked the superintendent to present the details. We have made a minimum salary of \$1,500 in this bill.

Mr. DAVIS. Aside from the bonus?

Mr. VAN SCHAIK. We have disregarded the bonus absolutely. We have put a clause in the bill at the end calling attention to the omission, stating that this bill has been framed on the idea that these salaries are right without any regard to the abnormal conditions in which we are living; that they are right salaries for normal times. If the committee, or if the Congress in its wisdom desires to include the bonus, the board will have no objection, but we have not done it ourselves.

Mr. DAVIS. Would you be satisfied with the amounts named in this bill if there was a special provision placed under it:

Provided, however, That they shall not be allowed the bonus.

Mr. VAN SCHAIK. I think that would not be an unjust provision. It is true that we are living in an era of very high prices. It is quite possible that the teachers will come up here and insist that in justice to them they ought to have that bonus in addition to these salaries.

Mr. DAVIS. Does this bill reclassify the present school force in any way?

Mr. VAN SCHAICK. Yes. There is a certain kind of reclassification. We omitted from this bill what was called reorganization plans, but we included a recognition of the most important thing in that reorganization. That is the recognition of the principle that the teacher in charge of the youngest pupils should be a teacher of the finest ability, not simply the new graduate just out of the Normal without experience, but that it was a wise thing to devote our especial attention and our best educational skill to those children in their beginning stages.

Mr. DAVIS. In other words, that the first-class teacher for the youngest pupils would be graduates after they had been good teachers for some years, and then they would be accomplished teachers for the lower grade.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK. Exactly. This is a factor in that matter, Mr. Chairman. As the committee is aware, we make appointment to the grade schools from the graduates from our Normal Schools, white and colored. In each graduating class there are people who are naturally adapted to younger children and there are people who immediately upon graduation are naturally adapted to older grades, and in this way the superintendent is enabled to appoint those whose minds run to the care of mature pupils, directly to the fifth, sixth, seventh, or eighth grades, and appoint directly to the primary grade those who are fitted for them and not only appoint but keep them there.

Mr. Sisson. If you change in any marked degree, as suggested by the chairman, your classification bill in addition to the mere increase of salary, if we attempt to put your classification in this appropriation bill, we trespass that much further upon the legislative functions of the District Committee.

Mr. DAVIS. And it would be very dangerous.

Mr. Sisson. Therefore, this discussion ought to be confined to the classification now in existence, because it is our function to raise or lower but not to reclassify.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK. We can do what we call level the salaries. We can put the same salaries for each class.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, if you take the law that is now in existence and apply your discussion and your reason for increasing salaries to that present classification, you make your argument harmonize with the law.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK. Exactly.

Mr. Sisson. And it would be helpful to the chairman in presenting your bill.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the only feasible thing to do.

Mr. Sisson. If the chairman is confronted with the change of classification in addition to the change of salaries, he is going to have confronting him in the House the question of justifying the reclassification and the whole business.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK. Then, to make this bill harmonize with our present classification we would have a basic salary of \$1,500 per annum for each of our five salaried classes.

Mr. Sisson. I just wanted to get the record straight.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. So that we do not get ourselves into a hobble by endeavoring to do too much legislation on this bill.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. I do not think we ought to attempt in this to re-classify.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK. We would accomplish the thing we are after, I think, by making the salary for each class—the basic salary—exactly the same. There are legal difficulties that now exist.

LONGEVITY PAY.

Mr. Sisson. In your longevity pay—I would not want to disturb the amount of that. Have you changed that in your bill?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; over the law.

Mr. Sisson. You had better figure that on the basic salary of the present classification in the present law, because we will get into trouble if we go beyond that. A point of order might be raised.

Mr. DAVIS. When this bill, or some similar one, is sent before the Legislative Committee, there is the time and place to change your classification and change anything that now exists that you do not like in the longevity pay. That is the only sure place, and I think it is the only place that you can get it through Congress. I do not believe it is possible to get it through on the appropriation bill; that is my judgment. I believe there is a vast amount of opposition to the present longevity bill on the floor of Congress.

That is no secret. It bobs up in every bill that we bring before them on that. I do not think you had better attempt to change that, because if you do those points of order will arise from dozens and dozens of Members, in my opinion, and the whole thing will be blocked; so that, while I am not particularly in love with the present longevity system and wish you could change it and improve it, I do not think you can do it in this bill. There is where you would meet the opponents of the reclassification and longevity—in the bill going before the Legislative Committee.

Mr. THURSTON. That would require us to recast this, keeping that classification and substituting a new rate?

Mr. DAVIS. I do not think you have to change that now; that would be my judgment.

I have in my hand and now read from the basic pay of the classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, including group A, class 6. Since that law was first put in operation this Appropriation Committee have raised the basic pay in some instances quite considerably. I think there have been at least two, and possibly three, raises.

Mr. THURSTON. Two in the lower classes and one in the highest.

Mr. DAVIS. And group A of class 6. For instance, in class 1 the original basic pay was \$500.

Mr. THURSTON. It is now \$860.

Mr. DAVIS. Since this committee has been at work in the last year or two they have raised the basic pay from \$500 up to \$860, and the basic pay originally of class 2 was \$600. We have raised that to \$860. That is the present law. Class 3, which was originally \$650, we have now raised to \$860. Class 4, which was originally \$800, we have raised to \$900 in the present law. Class 5, which was originally

\$950, we have raised by legislation on the appropriation bill to \$1,000. Class 6, in group A, at the originally basic salary was \$1,000, and we have now raised it to \$1,060. In each instance we have left the longevity pay just as it was; we have not changed that at all. You take the basic salary in class 6, group A, we have raised some of them not quite as much as we did the lower grades. At the suggestion of Mr. Sisson I wish to state that the first bonus was \$120, 10 per cent, and then we raised it to \$240.

Mr. Sisson. There was a raise of 5 per cent and 10 per cent, then \$120, then \$240.

Mr. DAVIS. The present law is \$240, which will continue at least to the end of this fiscal year. Whether it continues any further or not we will leave that to the future.

My idea is to ask you questions and let you fix a scale now upon the basis that now exists in law for each class that we have made and ask you to add thereto what you think the basic pay should be based upon what the basic pay now is.

Mr. VAN SCHAIK. Is not that statement which you are asking us prepared and put in the record?

Mr. DAVIS. I thought you might do that offhand right now, or do you want further consultation on the subject?

Mr. VAN SCHAIK. The board of education is on record for this particular schedule.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the classification?

Mr. VAN SCHAIK. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. You might take the ideas we have suggested here and tell us the best schedule coming to hand at this moment and ask them to forget raises of salaries and this classification and present a basic salary. Do you want a little time to do that?

Mr. VAN SCHAIK. I think the board and superintendent ought to confer on this matter before we restate our estimate.

Mr. DAVIS. About how long would it be before you could furnish us with that list?

Mr. VAN SCHAIK. It is a question in my mind which takes jurisdiction. I go before the Senate committee to-morrow on the investigation matter.

Mr. DAVIS. This is the legislative body of the people, and I still insist that we are the most important; not that they do not represent the people, but one man can not represent a whole State.

Mr. VAN SCHAIK. I am very happy to come back here.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Possibly Mr. Thurston and Mr. Kramer could write in the new rate that should apply to the old classes, subject to corrections if errors are made in a rapid calculation.

Mr. VAN SCHAIK. I quite agree to that.

Mr. KRAMER. Certain inequalities might occur that we would have to provide against in order to prevent doing the teachers injustices.

Mr. Sisson. What you had better do is to make careful preparation of the salary increases due to salary in accordance with the classifications now provided for by law.

Mr. DAVIS. At the present time it is an important matter, and I think it is my duty and the duty of this subcommittee to get at something like an equitable basis and get it properly into shape.

Mr. Sisson. As I have told witnesses before these committees, the only enemies you have now are members of this subcommittee, but after you get on the floor of the House the only friends you will have are on this subcommittee.

Mr. DAVIS. If you do not permit us to cross-examine you we will not be in a position to stand a cross-examination on the floor.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK. I think we can get this in to-morrow.

Mr. THURSTON. I should think so.

Mr. KRAMER. There is no reason why we should not have the figures here, because that ought to be tested out.

Mr. DAVIS. You might have them here by 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, then.

Mr. THURSTON. Dr. Van Schaick states that he has to go before the Senate committee in the morning.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK. I can look at those figures at noon to-morrow, if they get them ready in the morning.

Mr. DAVIS. I do not think it would take very long for the chairman of the board of education and the superintendent to have that written statement here. As far as I am concerned, I do not believe the committee cares whether we know any more about the high cost of living, how it has risen. We have heard it quite a few times and several other things about the schools. We want the facts as to what you are getting and what you want.

You need not present any arguments to me, as far as I am concerned, and I do not think the committee has questioned the reason or necessity for raising these salaries. I am almost tired of hearing that the cost of living has risen. We have sat here for three months and heard nothing else. There is no necessity of any long argument on this. If you produce exactly what you want we will know it is based on your supposed knowledge of the organization, and the committee will take it for granted; and I think Congress will take it for granted. Some of these gentlemen may want to be heard along these lines in exceptional cases, in other branches of the service. They might want to convince us that they are unusually oppressed, but, generally speaking, I think the chairman of the board and superintendent of schools can tell us what your program ought to be.

Mr. Sisson. Then, I suggest that we resume the hearing with these gentlemen at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1920.

**STATEMENT OF MR. ERNEST L. THURSTON, SUPERINTENDENT
OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

NEW CLASSIFICATION OF SALARIES.

OFFICERS.

Mr. DAVIS. Doctor, if you desire to be heard on the subject of teachers' salaries, both under the old classification and the proposed new classification, we are ready to hear you.

Mr. THURSTON. I am requested by the board of education to insert in the record this morning a request for increased salaries based

on the bill H. R. 12708 introduced by Mr. Mapes, but phrased along the line of the regular school estimates. In other words, following out the discussion in committee at the last hearing, we have taken the basic figures from the bill drawn by the board and have inserted them into—

Mr. Sisson. You translate them into the present classification?

Mr. THURSTON. Translate them into the present classification, leaving out, except for one point we will have to go into, in a little detail, the question of longevity; letting that stand as longevity stood under the present statute with its amendments. We have taken, therefore, as the quickest way to get at this, the items of the bill relating to the educational force and have carried them right through so that the committee may compare, step by step, with the figures in here, the new figures proposed by the board. The phraseology has been kept exactly as it stands.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I suggest that you take up each salary and show what increase is asked for in each classification, and name the classification.

Mr. Sisson. I understand that is exactly what he intends to do.

Mr. THURSTON. That is exactly what I intend to do. I have prepared a memorandum for the committee in just that form.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Under the bill fixing the salaries, you have figured out what the increase in each classification has to be?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; I have that item by item in here. In fact, we have rewritten the bill substituting the new values.

Mr. BUCHANAN. In brackets?

Mr. THURSTON. Just for your information, we have that written in here. It begins with the office of superintendent. The rates have been taken from the Mapes bill. The bill proposes the salary for the superintendent of schools at \$7,500, instead of \$6,000—an increase of \$1,500. That is a straight salary without any longevity feature. There is no longevity feature in the present act.

BUSINESS MANAGER.

It proposes for a business manager, \$4,500, whereas the present estimates propose \$5,000.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is the present salary?

Mr. THURSTON. There is no such office. That is a new office that was proposed at the beginning of the hearing as necessary for the proper organization of the business affairs.

The two assistant superintendents in the present bill are carried, one at \$3,000 and one at \$3,500, the white assistant having \$3,500 and the colored assistant \$3,000. They are placed at the uniform salary in this bill of \$4,500. In the original act, they were both at \$3,000, one was raised several years later to \$3,500.

Then the general officers, directors of intermediate instruction, supervising principals, and so on, are carried in the present bill at \$2,200, with a longevity provision of \$100 a year for five years, carrying them up to \$2,700. The rate fixed in the Mapes bill and translated into the terms of the appropriation bill is \$4,000.

Mr. DAVIS. Without any longevity?

Mr. THURSTON. It leaves the question of longevity still in the law. The Mapes bill, as I recall it, or the board's bill, proposed \$4,000 straight. If \$4,000 were inserted now, in place of the \$2,200, and you did not take off the longevity by a special provision, the salaries would run to \$4,500. That is one question we wanted to put before the committee, because it does not stand at this point in the bill; and under the statute, if it is put in at \$4,000 it would run to \$4,500.

Mr. Sisson. That is, without changing the longevity, the longevity would still apply to those salaries?

Mr. THURSTON. As it does now, and run to \$4,500. Now, none of us object to that, but in making the comparison—

Mr. DAVIS. What is your recommendation on that?

Mr. THURSTON. The board's recommendation is that we should put the basic salary at \$4,000 and leave the longevity in. Even at \$4,500, we practically parallel the salaries in other communities. As a matter of fact, the officers and principals in Washington are very materially underpaid, compared to other cities. It is not a general question of raising—

Mr. Sisson. You mean in comparison to other cities like New Orleans and Cleveland?

Mr. THURSTON. You take the cities on each side of Washington, in population, practically every one (there may possibly be one exception) pays more than Washington pays.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you mean by "on each side of Washington"?

Mr. THURSTON. The group in population of which Washington may be the center.

Mr. DAVIS. You mean geographically speaking?

Mr. THURSTON. No; in population.

Mr. Sisson. Those of a little less population and those of a little more?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes. All of those, I think, possibly with one exception, pay more than Washington and, in most cases, very markedly more.

Mr. DAVIS. Do they pay as much as you have recommended here?

Mr. THURSTON. A good many of them do for general officers of that type.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You said a while ago this is about an average.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes. The secretary is placed at \$3,000, in place of \$2,000. Secretaries in many cities carry as much as \$4,000 to \$4,500. Of course, their duties vary in different places. Here the secretary is the official keeper of the records for the board, and handles the board's business.

Mr. DAVIS. Will this secretary be relieved of any duties in consequence of the appointment of a business manager?

Mr. THURSTON. The secretary has nothing to do with the duties of a business manager; he handles the official records of the board and other business as distinct from the administrative business. The administrative business is handled direct by the superintendent.

The rest of these salaries, for the financial clerks, stenographers, and messengers are the same as in the present bill. We have made no changes there.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You mean in the Mapes bill?

Mr. THURSTON. In the appropriation bill.

Mr. BUCHANAN. In other words, they just provide for what the salary is now?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; as carried in these estimates.

Mr. DAVIS. In other words, no change in the estimates is proposed in the bill we now have before us?

Mr. THURSTON. That is correct. Although we favor the Mapes bill percentage increases for the noneducational employees.

Mr. BUCHANAN. In the present law?

Mr. THURSTON. No; as carried in these estimates right here. We have rewritten the estimates carrying out our figures as given in the present estimates, except where the bill changed them.

Mr. Sisson. May I let the record show that your total of salaries carried in the estimates in the paragraph under officers, beginning with superintendent, now carries \$62,520, and your proposed salaries would carry \$113,220?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It is about a one-third increase?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes. That, of course, includes some new positions we have asked for. It is not all salary increase; it is partly new positions and partly increased salaries.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It is at least a third increase in each salary, and sometimes more?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; and something more. I have here another statement showing the increases proposed for each group.

Then, beginning with the general teacher item—

Mr. Sisson. Did you do anything with the attendance officers?

Mr. THURSTON. No; we have not changed that. I might raise the question now; that was a little doubtful in our minds, when we came to discuss this thing yesterday, as to whether it was the desire of the committee to have us rewrite the estimates with the increases proposed by the Mapes bill as affecting only the educational force or as effecting the entire force of the system. The matter that came up in discussion was that of the teachers in the educational force, and we have drawn up that portion. We have not applied the bill to the other positions—janitors, attendance officers, etc.

Mr. DAVIS. I do not think that is necessary.

Mr. Sisson. I understood yesterday we were confining this particular investigation to the salaries of teachers—those in the educational force.

Mr. THURSTON. That was the understanding of the administrative officers and of the president of the board. The bill itself proposed an increase especially for the low-paid janitor force and certain other groups.

PRINCIPAL OF CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Taking up the teacher items, the principal of the Central High School at present has \$3,000, with a longevity provision of five years. The board of education bill provides \$4,000, keeping the longevity provision. That salary is well sustained by comparison with other cities. There are endless examples of high-school principals, even in towns, being paid rates as high as that.

Mr. Sisson. Was there not a provision in the law with reference to the Central High School that gave to the man who held that posi-

tion that pay—as long as it was held by Mr. Wilson, who has since died?

Mr. THURSTON. That is the provision that is now written in, Mr. Sisson, "the present principal." That was the phraseology put in during Mr. Wilson's lifetime. We request "present" to be stricken out.

Mr. DAVIS. In this particular item the basic salary was \$3,000, with a longevity pay of \$100 a year for five years. Now you raise the basic salary by your proposed bill to \$4,000, with longevity pay of \$100 each year for five years?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. In other words, asking virtually for an increase of \$1,000?

Mr. THURSTON. That is exactly what we are doing.

ASSISTANT PRINCIPALS CENTRAL HIGH AND MCKINLEY MANUAL TRAINING
HIGH SCHOOLS.

The assistant principals of the Central High and the McKinley Manual Training High Schools—you will recall in our hearing we asked for the addition of an assistant principal to the McKinley—we have asked that they be placed at \$3,500.

Mr. DAVIS. What was it?

Mr. THURSTON. \$1,800 at present.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And longevity pay for five years?

Mr. THURSTON. As a matter of fact, the \$1,800 is below the salary of a superior teacher, so that we have had to have a placement provision to prevent loss to the person who took the position, and actually the assistant principal gets \$2,200 or \$2,300.

Mr. BUCHANAN. At the present time?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; by a placement provision.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You are now asking for a basic salary of \$3,500, with five years' longevity pay at \$50 a year?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. It is fair, however, to say that the increases made in the last two bills have been for the purpose of increasing the salaries of the low-paid teachers.

Mr. THURSTON. That is absolutely true, and that is where it began.

Mr. Sisson. And then adding the longevity pay to the basic pay, which we increased in the two bills, did result in the anomalous proposition of a teacher getting more salary than the principal?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes. And you will understand in adjusting the salary conditions for the general corps of officers there are some strikingly large increases just in the leveling-up process for equivalent work. Of course the committee will have to consider this longevity proposition. That is a thing that bothers us a little to-day. These two provisions we do stand for do not appear in the proposed bill; they appear in the statute, as a rule.

PRINCIPALS OF NORMAL HIGH, MANUAL TRAINING HIGH, AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS.

For the principals of the Normal High, Manual Training High, and Junior High Schools, 10, at \$4,000 each. Those are schools other than the Central High School.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the present salary?

Mr. THURSTON. The present salary is \$2,500 each.

Mr. DAVIS. With five years' longevity pay?

Mr. THURSTON. We are asking to have that restored, but it is not in the act at the present time.

Mr. DAVIS. They do not get any?

Mr. THURSTON. They do not get any at the present time.

Mr. DAVIS. That is an increase of about \$1,500?

Mr. THURSTON. An increase of \$1,500. These are all justified, so far as comparative salaries are concerned, by the rates paid in a great many cities.

DEAN OF GIRLS' CENTRAL AND DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOLS.

Then, taking up the assistant principals, the deans of the girls of the Central High and Dunbar High schools are placed on the same basis as the assistant principals in the Central and McKinley High Schools.

Mr. DAVIS. What is their present salary?

Mr. THURSTON. Their present salary is \$1,800, with a longevity provision. They are exactly in the same status as the assistant principals previously mentioned.

Mr. DAVIS. That is an increase of how much per annum?

Mr. THURSTON. They are listed at \$1,800 and have to be placed exactly as the other people I speak of, so as to get them above—

Mr. DAVIS. What is the actual increase?

Mr. THURSTON. From \$2,200 to \$3,500—\$1,300.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you want the longevity continued for these? It does not apply now, you say?

Mr. THURSTON. The board is standing for the retaining of the longevity.

Mr. DAVIS. It is not in the law now?

Mr. KRAMER. It is in the law now, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. It is an increase, then, of about \$1,700?

DIRECTORS OF MUSIC, ETC.

Mr. THURSTON. \$1,700. Then for the directors of music, drawing, physical culture, domestic science, and so on, the present provision is \$1,500, with a longevity increase of \$100 for five years, making \$2,000. These are practically the most underpaid officers I know of in any system.

Mr. DAVIS. You are asking for them to be put on the basis of \$3,500?

Mr. THURSTON. We are asking for them to be put on the basis for that work which is recognized in most every city.

Mr. DAVIS. That amounts to an addition of \$2,000 a year?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes. The board feels, on taking up and recasting the salary schedule, it has to weigh these people in two ways: It has to weigh their educational work and then what recognition is given that financially elsewhere. It believes it must leave out of consideration more or less what is actually the present schedule, because that has been admittedly inadequate for a good many years.

Mr. DAVIS. Admittedly by whom?

Mr. THURSTON. I should say by all educational people, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DAVIS. Won't you specify the people? You say "admittedly"; that means it is conceded by everybody?

Mr. THURSTON. Pretty nearly everybody.

Mr. DAVIS. You might say who is posted and of consequence. You would put it that way, would you?

Mr. THURSTON. I do not want to shut out the possibility of somebody else.

Mr. DAVIS. You do not want to shut out the possibility of the committee having anything to say about it? Is that it?

Mr. THURSTON. We know the committee will give most careful consideration and we know the committee has a pretty thorough knowledge of all the factors that are involved.

Mr. DAVIS. Including the United States Treasury.

Mr. THURSTON. Including the United States Treasury and the half and half plan.

Mr. DAVIS. Or otherwise.

Mr. THURSTON. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, these directors, while their duties are not clearly specified and there is some conflict in the law, and while their work is largely officially limited to supervision of the grades, do receive to-day less than a great many teachers of the subjects, or they may easily receive less than a great many teachers of the subjects, in the high schools. For example, a high-school teacher may run and does run to \$1,800, and she may run, if she goes into the superior group, to \$2,200. The director of domestic science, for example, begins at \$1,500 and runs up to \$2,000.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

The next item refers to the assistant director of primary instruction under the old wording. That is the director in the colored school in charge of primary work. There, of course, we have, and in the next item, too, some very striking increases, due to the fact, again, that we have had these people very markedly underpaid for some time and have been seeking in Congress after Congress to secure their placement at least on the same basis as officers doing the same work in the white schools; that is, we have been trying to level up the officers doing the same work in the two systems.

Mr. DAVIS. Regardless of color?

Mr. THURSTON. Regardless of color. The director of primary instruction in the white schools is on a basic salary of \$2,200, running to \$2,700. The director of primary instruction in the colored schools is on a basic salary of \$1,400 with \$50 increase in place of \$100, and the discrimination, of course, is very marked.

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS OF SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

The next item taken up in the regular estimates is the assistant directors of the special subjects. As I explained the other day, our colored directors, corresponding to the white force, have been underpaid right along, as in the case of the assistant primary director. These people have been paid \$1,300 with \$50 increase for five years, of \$1,550 as a total. Many of the teachers in the high school get more than that.

Mr. DAVIS. What do the white-school teachers get?

Mr. THURSTON. The white-school teachers in a high school get \$1,000 to \$1,800, or \$1,900 and \$2,200. A grade teacher in the eighth grade gets \$1,350, which is more than the beginning salary here. Questions of inequality of titles make it complicated in connection with these officers, entirely aside from what is the proper schedule for a directive officer to have.

SUPERVISOR OF MANUAL TRAINING.

In the next item, assistant supervisor of manual training, he goes in the same class as the other supervisor.

We come, then, to the regular teacher groups. The highest group of teachers in the service is the group of heads of departments—group B of class 6. These people, under the present law, receive \$1,900 to \$2,200—three years' longevity of \$100. They are placed, under the Mapes board of education bill, at \$3,500 each. There has been no disturbance of the longevity feature. That would carry them, then, from \$3,500 to \$3,800, as rewritten into these estimates.

Mr. Sisson. \$3,500 to \$3,800?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. Three years' longevity?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes. That is, we have not disturbed the longevity feature.

Mr. Sisson. I am just asking for my own information. For this class of teachers they have three years' longevity?

Mr. THURSTON. Three years' longevity, \$1,900 to \$2,200 at present, and \$3,500 to \$3,800 under the change of basic salary that the board has written in.

Mr. DAVIS. In each instance now, Mr. Thurston, when you start upon a different class, state in the first instance the present salary and longevity and then follow it up with the increases.

GROUP B, CLASS 6.

Mr. THURSTON. I will gladly do that, Mr. Chairman. The second group—normal, high, and manual-training high schools, teachers promoted for superior work—group B of class 6, they are under exactly the same pay status as heads of departments. They receive at present \$1,900, with three years' longevity of \$100 each, and they are put, as heads of departments are put, on the basic salary of \$3,000, with the longevity provision remaining. That is, they would run from \$3,000 to \$3,300, whereas they now run from \$1,900 to \$2,200.

GROUP A, CLASS 6.

The regular class of high-school teachers, group A of class 6, at present start at \$1,060, and have a longevity increase of \$100 a year for eight years.

Mr. DAVIS. \$100 a year for eight years?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes. They run, then, from \$1,060 to \$1,860. The board has changed the basic salary to \$2,000, which makes this class, which is the main class of high-school teachers, begin at \$2,000 and, retaining the longevity feature of \$100 a year for eight years, run to \$2,800.

CLASS 5.

Class 5 represents the group of eighth-grade teachers and certain vocational and trade instructors. At present they receive \$1,000, with a longevity increase of \$40 a year for 10 years, \$400—making a maximum of \$1,400, disregarding the bonuses.

Mr. DAVIS. You are not considering the question of the bonus at all?

Mr. THURSTON. That is out under this.

Mr. DAVIS. Does this contemplate the bonus, if they come within the range of the law?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; this is regardless of any increased bonus that may be granted. I would like to take up that and one or two other questions when I get to the bottom of the list.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You state here this class has a longevity pay of what?

Mr. THURSTON. Class 5 has a longevity of \$40 a year for 10 years.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Making \$400?

Mr. THURSTON. Making \$400.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And they are to get \$1,900 under your recommendation?

Mr. THURSTON. Under our recommendation they start at \$1,500 and can go to \$1,900. There is a limiting provision we are stating later.

CLASS 4.

Class 4 covers, as you may recall, the fifth, sixth, and seventh grade teachers and special teachers in music, drawing, physical training, and so on. At present they are on a basic salary of \$900 and they have \$30 a year for 10 years, making a maximum, disregarding the bonus, of \$1,200. The revised basic salary starts them at \$1,500 each and retains the longevity as now in the statute, permitting the maximum to become \$1,800, whereas at the present time it is \$1,200.

Then all down this list, beginning with class 5, we have leveled the salaries in line with the principles for which the board has constantly stood.

Mr. DAVIS. Making the basic salary for all of them \$1,500?

Mr. THURSTON. Making the basic salary for all \$1,500.

Mr. DAVIS. And continuing the longevity the same?

Mr. THURSTON. Continuing the longevity the same as it is in the statute at present.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Does the same longevity apply to all of them?

CLASS 3.

Mr. THURSTON. No. Class 3, covering third and fourth grade teachers and special teachers, music, drawing, physical training, domestic science, art, and so on, at present begins at \$860, and then

with the 10 years longevity, \$250, making the maximum under the present statute \$1,110, disregarding bonuses. The revised basic salary is \$1,500, retaining the \$25 a year for 10 years, which gives them \$1,750 as a maximum.

CLASS 2.

Class 2 covers first and second grade teachers. The present basic salary is \$860; the longevity is \$25 for four years, \$100, making \$960.

The board changes that basic salary to \$1,500 and retains the longevity, making \$1,600.

CLASS 1.

Class 1, kindergarten assistants, the present rate is \$860; longevity for four years at \$25, making \$960 as the maximum. Under the present bill the proposed basic salary is \$1,500; four years at \$25 a year, \$100, making the maximum \$1,600.

The next item we struck out.

That covers the general group of teachers. And for the entire grade series, classes 1 to 5, the board is standing for an even basic salary, with a view to working toward the proposition we have had before this committee a number of times, and which has been recognized in recent changes, of leveling up the salary of the various grade positions in order to give us flexibility in placing teachers where they are of most value to the system.

I would like to add just one word, that in the recent national convention—

Mr. DAVIS. Before you go into that, do you not think it would be advisable to insert in the record this summary which you have given to me and the other members of the committee of the total increases of officers and teachers?

Mr. THURSTON. That summary needs a little explanation first, I think.

Mr. DAVIS. What I want is a concise summary, summing up what you have said.

Mr. THURSTON. We will put in statements, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DAVIS. This is a very concise statement—officers, teachers, and clerks, increase based upon present organization, etc., giving the total amount of money required to carry it.

Mr. THURSTON. That could be put in at this point, but it will need explanation.

Mr. DAVIS. What I would like to elucidate a little bit for my own understanding: We have another item here in your statement concerning clerks, and if you will complete that then that statement could follow with this general summary here. Then all you would have to do is to refer to that to show the total amount of money involved in this transaction, concisely stated. If we would complete this list here of clerks, then we are through as far as the explanation is concerned, other than putting in these summaries which, if the question were asked me what is the total increase of all these clerks, what is the total of all the salaries, I would have it right here in the minutes.

Mr. THURSTON. I should be glad to have that inserted exactly as you wish.

Mr. DAVIS. I think you had better complete the item of clerks here.

LIBRARIANS AND CLERKS.

Mr. THURSTON. The librarians and clerks have been carried in this item, with a longevity provision, the librarians at present receiving \$900 each and the longevity of class 5 of the teachers' schedule. Class 5 of the teachers' schedule is \$40 a year for 10 years—\$400. So that the librarians have a minimum salary of \$900 under the present procedure and a maximum of \$1,300.

The clerks—these are the routine clerks, not especially appropriated people in the beginning—are on a basic salary of \$720 at present, which is an impossibly low salary to get any trained people, and they have the longevity of class 4, which is \$25 a year for 10 years. That is, three-quarters of our clerks are on a basic salary of \$720, with a maximum salary of \$970. We are putting these people in the \$1,500 class and retaining the longevity provision.

Mr. DAVIS. No; you want to put the clerks in at \$1,200.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; I made a mistake. The librarians are put in the \$1,500 class, retaining the longevity provision of class 4 of \$400. They run, then, from \$1,500 to \$1,900. And then this group of clerks begins at \$1,200 and runs to \$1,450. The board, in its bill, put in a restriction, believing that it should not ask too much the first year. It put in a restriction as to the amount of longevity that teachers should hold in addition to their basic salary under the new scale. It wrote into this Mapes bill that provision, and it holds that provision now in making this readjustment and directs that I present it to the committee. The provision is:

The salaries appropriated herein for teachers in classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, group A of class 6, and group B of class 6, clerks and librarians in all classes, and all other employees during the fiscal year 1921, shall be in lieu of the present basic or initial salaries for such employees, and the present rates of longevity increases of pay for the said employees shall apply to the basic or initial salaries appropriated herein.

That simply sums up what is actually proposed. Then the proviso:

Provided, That for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, each employee shall receive the basic salary of the class or position to which assigned and shall receive placing in that class or position on the basis of previous service in any class or position in the public schools of the District of Columbia, but no employee for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, shall receive in addition to the basic salary of his class or position any longevity placing except such amount as shall be necessary to make his salary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, not to exceed an advance of 50 per cent of his total basic and longevity rate for June, 1920.

That is, the board puts a restriction on the amount of longevity that teachers could carry over in the adjustment of this schedule.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Then, those who received more than 50 per cent increase in the basic salary would receive no longevity at all?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; that would be the effect in its working this next year.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I understand. And that same provision would have to be carried in bills throughout time?

Mr. THURSTON. That is not what is desired. I was directed to put that in because it was involved in this bill. The effect will be the same. This bill provides for much larger longevity increases than are carried by the present statute, and the only reason for placing the restriction was because of the volume of expense that the readjustment of the salary scale involved.

Then I have a summary by groups which gives the proposed cost, the present cost, and the increases in the officers, takes from that the new positions, and leaves the net increase in the present force of officers, teachers, and clerks—each statement separately. Then it sums that up at the bottom, showing the total increase under this appropriation of \$1,191,440 for the first year.

Mr. DAVIS. And shows the increase in each of these divisions?

Mr. THURSTON. In each of those divisions; yes. From that there is subtracted, as nearly as we can estimate it, the amount that would be saved in longevity under this 50 per cent provision; so that we come down to a net expense, as near as we can work it out, of \$1,198,440, which does not include additional teachers.

AMOUNT OF INCREASE FOR SALARIES.

Mr. Sisson. I want to get the increase in this bill. It would be necessary to add to this \$1,191,440 the increased teachers with their salaries?

Mr. THURSTON. Whatever you allowed; yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. For what do you ask? What salaries do the increased teachers amount to?

Mr. THURSTON. I can give it to you.

Mr. Sisson. Let the record show what it is for all those items Mr. Davis asked you to put in.

Mr. THURSTON. Three hundred and sixty-three thousand two hundred dollars. That would bring the total up, in round numbers, to \$1,500,000.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Now, this is a group of people, or a class who have been continually struggling for an increase of salary for several years, and they have investigated what other cities have paid, similarly situated and of a similar size. Have you any table on that?

Mr. THURSTON. Tables will be presented through one or two of those teacher groups. Mr. Buchanan, which I believe to be entirely reliable, we have not worked out the details on that, because we knew they were at work on it.

I want to say just this, that at the National Education Association Convention in Cleveland in the last few weeks, where the superintendents of the country were gathered, there was a great deal of discussion, of course, as to the matter of salaries, because it is a live question in every city, and there was practically a unanimity of opinion on this thing, that the lowest basic salary in cities that will really save the teaching force of the country is \$1,500. They are working toward that.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is all right for their opinion, but what we want is the facts.

Mr. THURSTON. The facts as to what other cities are paying?

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is being paid by other cities?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; but it is also a fact what is actually being paid is not what should be paid.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That may be; still we might want to know that.

Mr. DAVIS. That might be a conclusion.

Mr. THURSTON. Tables on all these points are either prepared or being prepared and will be submitted to you.

Mr. DAVIS. When will they be submitted to us?

Mr. THURSTON. Some of them right away, I think. The high schools are ready this morning.

Mr. DAVIS. In case the committee should adopt your suggestions here in all ways, can you state for the record what the actual increase in dollars and cents will be for the year 1921 as compared with the year 1920?

Mr. THURSTON. We have a check on our figure and it is almost \$1,500,000.

Mr. SISSON. To be accurate, if your figures are accurate, it is \$1,561,640.

Mr. THURSTON. We will make the exact computation.

Mr. DAVIS. Can you tell for the record what the total sum would be to be appropriated for the schools, if we adopt your plans?

Mr. THURSTON. I would rather check on that value and insert it, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DAVIS. For myself, and I think the Congress, I would like to know concisely the total amount we are spending for schools in the city of Washington.

Mr. KRAMER. The entire school budget?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; the entire school budget; that is what I would like to know.

Mr. THURSTON. We can insert that very easily.

Mr. KRAMER. You mean our plans both as to teachers' salaries and as to buildings and all the rest?

Mr. DAVIS. This exhibit here, whatever it is, that you have been talking about and suggesting that the board would like to have become a law.

Mr. THURSTON. That covers the salary end of it, then.

Mr. DAVIS. When that is done, then a Member can take this record and see, inside of an hour or two of study, how much money we are appropriating for the school system of the District of Columbia. That is what I would like to know. And as to the reasons advanced for making these increases, I think you have pretty generally gone over that.

Mr. THURSTON. We have covered that in other ways in the record.

Mr. DAVIS. Every page contains arguments in favor of an increase, I believe, of everybody who has appeared before us. Hence, what I would like to know now, and what I think the Congress would like to know, is the total cost of the entire school system outside of the buildings.

RESIGNATIONS.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Are you losing any teachers through resignations because of low salaries?

Mr. THURSTON. Right along.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What proportion?

Mr. THURSTON. We lost, last year, 230 teachers and the percentage this year is running just as high. The thing I do not like about it is the increased number of really efficient teachers going out. In the first flood of resignations, during the war period, a good many inefficient teachers got out. But as time went on and the financial stress was felt, the number of resignations of really efficient teachers began to increase and I think it is running fully as high as the low-paid teachers.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is that abnormal?

Mr. THURSTON. Oh, yes; away ahead of the ordinary—four or five times.

Mr. DAVIS. A full reading of the hearings will, of course, disclose the total number of teachers you have of all grades, from the principals and superintendents down?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes. That will appear in this special summary, too. We put the number of people in each group in a special column.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Have you any record as to where these resigning teachers went?

Mr. THURSTON. I have not. In the early days a great many went right into the Government service.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is, during the war?

Mr. THURSTON. I do not know where they are going.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What I want to try to get is whether they are going to other cities and getting higher salaries?

Mr. THURSTON. The majority of them get out of teaching; are giving it up, more or less. That is the serious factor. There are plenty of worth-while teachers in the Government departments here in Washington, not from our system only but from all systems.

Mr. DAVIS. I will state that is the universal complaint, that departments of the Government claim their employees are getting out of the Government employ and going into private operations.

Mr. BUCHANAN. They are generally going from one department to another.

Mr. DAVIS. In some few instances, but the testimony shows they are leaving the Government service entirely and going into private business.

(The summaries and tables submitted for the record by Mr. Thurston are as follows:)

Public schools.

Officers:

Superintendent, \$7,500.....	\$7,500
Business manager, \$4,500.....	4,500
2 assistant superintendents, at \$4,500 each.....	9,000
Director of intermediate instruction, 13 supervising principals, supervisor of manual training, and director of primary instruction, 16 in all at a minimum salary of \$4,000 each.....	64,000
Secretary, \$3,000.....	3,000
Financial clerk, \$2,000.....	2,000
2 clerks, at \$1,600 each.....	3,200
4 clerks, at \$1,500 each.....	6,000
Clerk.....	1,400
5 clerks, at \$1,200 each.....	6,000
3 clerks, at \$1,000.....	3,000
Clerk (to carry out the provisions of the child-labor law).....	900
2 stenographers, at \$1,000 each.....	2,000
Messenger.....	720

Total officers

Digitized by Google 113, 220

Teachers: For 2,238 teachers at minimum salaries as follows:

proposed cost -----	\$61, 800
Assistant principals of the Central High and the McKinley Manual Training High Schools, at \$3,500 each -----	7, 000
Principals of normal, high, manual training high, and junior high schools, 10 at \$4,000 each -----	40, 000
Assistant principals who shall be deans of girls of the Central High and Dunbar High Schools, at \$3,500 each -----	7, 000
Directors of music, drawing, physical culture, domestic science, domestic art, kindergartens, and penmanship, 7 at \$3,500 each -----	24, 500
Assistant director of primary instruction, \$4,000 -----	4, 000
Assistant directors of music, drawing, physical culture, domestic science, domestic art, kindergartens, and penmanship, 7 at \$3,500 each -----	24, 500
Assistant supervisor of manual training, \$4,000 -----	4, 000
Heads of departments in high and manual-training high schools in group B of class 6, 14 at \$3,500 each -----	49, 000
Normal, high, and manual-training high schools promoted for superior work, group B of class 6, 35 at \$3,000 each -----	105, 000
Group A of class 6, including 7 principals of grade manual-training schools, 384, at \$2,000 each -----	768, 000
Class 5, 194, at \$1,500 each, including vocational and trade instructors -----	291, 000
Class 4, 531, at \$1,500 each -----	796, 500
Class 3, 563, at \$1,500 each -----	844, 500
Class 2, 384, at \$1,500 each -----	576, 000
Class 1, 102, at \$1,500 each: <i>Provided</i> , That all teachers and librarians and clerks herein provided for shall be entitled to the full amount of any increased compensation granted for the fiscal year 1920 regardless of the increase herein made. -----	153, 000
Librarians and clerks at minimum salaries as follows:	
10 librarians in high and normal schools in class 5, at \$1,500 each;	
39 clerks in class 4, at \$1,200 each -----	61, 800

The salaries appropriated herein for teachers in classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, group A of class 6, and group B of class 6, clerks and librarians in all classes, and all other employees during the fiscal year 1921, shall be in lieu of the present basic or initial salaries for such employees and the present rates of longevity increases of pay for the said employees shall apply to the basic or initial salaries appropriated herein: *Provided*, That for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, each employee shall receive the basic salary of the class or position to which assigned and shall receive placing in that class or position on the basis of previous service in any class or position in the public schools of the District of Columbia, but no employee for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, shall receive in addition to the basic salary of his class or position any longevity placing except such amount as shall be necessary to make his salary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, not to exceed an advance of 50 per cent of his total basic and longevity rate for June, 1920.

Officers:

Proposed cost -----	\$113, 220
Present cost -----	62, 520
Increase -----	50, 700
New positions -----	16, 900
Net Increase -----	33, 800

Teachers:

Proposed cost -----	3, 698, 000
Present cost -----	1, 925, 260
Increase -----	1, 772, 740
New teachers -----	335, 500
Net Increase -----	1, 437, 240

Clerks:

Principal of the Central High School, \$4,000-----	\$4,000
Present cost -----	30,600
Increase -----	31,200
New clerks -----	10,800
Net increase -----	20,400

INCREASE BASED UPON PRESENT ORGANIZATION.

Officers -----	\$33,800
Teachers -----	1,437,240
Clerks -----	20,400
Total -----	1,491,440
Saving in longevity -----	300,000
Total -----	1,191,440
Increase, including new positions -----	1,554,640

Comparative salaries.

Position.	Present salary.		Proposed salary.		Longevity between minimum and maximum.	Employees.
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.		
Superintendent		\$5,000		\$7,500	None.....	1
Business manager				4,500	do.....	1
Assistant superintendent white schools.....		3,500		4,500	do.....	1
Assistant superintendent colored schools.....		3,000		4,500	do.....	1
Secretary board of education.....		2,000		3,000	do.....	1
Principals, high and manual training high schools. Junior high other than Central High.....		2,500	\$4,000	4,500	Restoration longevity \$100 per year for 5 years requested.....	8
Principal Central High.....	\$3,000	3,300	4,000	4,500	5 years, \$100 per year.....	1
Principal, normal school.....		2,500	4,000	4,500	Restoration longevity, \$100 per year for 5 years, requested.....	2
Supervisor manual training, white schools.....	2,200	2,700	4,000	4,500	5 years, \$100 per year.....	1
Assistant supervisor manual training, colored schools.....	1,300	1,550	4,000	4,250	5 years, \$50 per year.....	1
Supervising principals.....	2,200	2,700	4,000	4,500	5 years, \$100 per year.....	13
Director intermediate instruction.....	2,200	2,700	4,000	4,500	do.....	1
Director primary instruction.....	2,200	2,700	4,000	4,500	do.....	1
Assistant director primary instruction.....	1,400	1,650	4,000	4,250	5 years, \$50 per year.....	1
Heads of departments, high schools.....	1,900	2,200	3,500	3,800	3 years, \$100 per year.....	14
Directors of music, drawing, physical culture, domestic science, domestic art, kindergartens, and penmanship.....	1,500	2,000	3,500	4,000	5 years, \$100 per year.....	7
Assistant directors of music, drawing, physical culture, domestic science, domestic art, kindergartens, and penmanship.....	1,300	1,550	3,500	3,750	5 years, \$50 per year.....	7
Assistant principals, high schools.....	1,800	2,300	3,500	4,000	5 years, \$100 per year.....	4
Teachers:						
Group B—						
Class 6.....	1,900	2,200	3,000	3,300	3 years, \$100 per year.....	35
Group A—						
Class 6.....	1,060	1,860	2,000	2,800	8 years, \$100 per year.....	384
Class 5.....	1,000	1,400	1,600	1,900	10 years, \$40 per year.....	194
Class 4.....	900	1,200	1,500	1,800	10 years, \$30 per year.....	531
Class 3.....	860	1,110	1,600	1,750	10 years, \$25 per year.....	563
Class 2.....	860	960	1,500	1,600	4 years, \$25 per year.....	384
Class 1.....	860	960	1,500	1,600	do.....	102
Librarians.....	900	1,300	1,500	1,900	10 years, \$40 per year.....	10
Clerks.....	720	1,020	1,200	1,500	10 years, \$30 per year.....	39

Consolidated statement of expenses for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, with comparisons with 1918, 1917, 1916, and 1915.

	Total.	Salaries.	Other objects.	Day schools.		Evening schools.		Normal schools.	Schools for the industries.	Special schools.	Special activities.
				Elementary.	Secondary.	Elementary.	Secondary.				
Expenses of general control:											
1919.....	\$50,401.24	\$41,290.04	\$9,111.20								
1918.....	49,905.78	35,254.61	9,640.87								
1917.....	44,986.68	33,254.61	8,809.82								
1916.....	43,984.19	30,211.98	13,772.33								
1915.....	42,108.76	29,238.95	12,819.81								
Miscellaneous:											
Expenses of instruction—											
1919.....	2,798,119.95		\$1,817,833.37	\$731,659.23		\$24,159.37	\$14,915.92	\$44,439.75	\$33,259.05	\$27,880.74	\$31,892.52
1918.....	2,269,840.13		1,552,898.96	598,034.25		24,321.94	18,295.07	57,194.60	24,890.05	21,108.73	23,168.43
1917.....	2,160,832.21		1,383,678.12	623,761.62		13,144.62	10,219.11	64,732.49	24,267.51	25,608.17	45,999.26
1916.....	2,012,177.92		1,247,927.26	535,796.19		10,904.61	7,670.91	54,521.14	24,484.30	22,708.91	5,673.60
1915.....	1,875,183.27		1,211,619.23	537,454.09		11,493.54	7,249.91	56,970.44	19,578.51	22,285.09	8,553.46
Expenses of operation of school plant—											
1919.....	420,746.33		272,259.96	103,809.82		3,140.24	4,020.14	16,678.98	5,405.76	6,241.51	4,171.02
1918.....	325,311.93		220,365.89	75,913.85		4,635.86	3,389.19	10,129.43	4,124.98	4,769.08	2,512.53
1917.....	319,979.75		215,178.11	81,631.68		1,791.80	2,089.00	10,764.55	4,473.27	3,240.34	1,540.00
1916.....	208,041.43		152,709.51	33,818.13		1,516.30	1,140.28	7,893.83	2,561.59	3,513.72	595.00
1915.....	223,218.04		163,408.07	43,161.62		1,599.88	1,142.81	8,651.89	3,081.64	1,392.13	580.00
Expenses of maintenance of school plant—											
1919.....	198,475.82		168,658.52	15,209.63		258.61		3,935.05	2,983.04	797.12	4,793.80
1918.....	166,031.97		146,992.20	11,401.39				1,457.43	2,141.32	387.33	2,252.30
1917.....	160,369.68		138,927.04	14,161.42		515.69		1,290.67	1,493.03	150.65	3,425.18
1916.....	122,647.18		103,892.43	16,023.25		468.26		1,085.93	473.20	760.86	943.25
1915.....	136,162.53		105,450.50	19,535.41		184.63		5,366.17	1,217.22	2,694.71	1,713.59
Expenses of auxiliary agencies—											
1919.....	35,197.60		18,515.09	13,168.49				2,639.93	194.25	679.84	
1918.....	27,945.94		14,405.14	10,134.09				2,044.96	87.11	1,274.64	
1917.....	22,732.31		9,557.39	9,529.88				2,649.78	195.26	300.00	
1916.....	19,901.79		9,893.12	7,324.80				2,416.14	292.70	904.78	60.16
1915.....	17,941.84		6,632.14	7,566.34				2,775.84	238.20	716.53	22.79
Miscellaneous expenses—											
1919.....	27,583.76		10,606.00							16,977.76	
1918.....	27,139.63		11,973.50							26,166.13	
1917.....	23,082.36		10,821.00							21,261.36	
1916.....	31,596.00		8,641.00							22,945.00	
1915.....	28,623.00		9,160.00		325.00					19,140.00	

Distribution of salaries.

Class 1:	
Military instructors.....	2
Instructors, school gardens.....	7
Swimming instructors, high schools.....	2
Music assistant, high school.....	1
Kindergarten assistants.....	78
Class 2:	
Military instructor.....	1
Swimming instructor, high school.....	1
Teacher, ungraded classes.....	1
Teachers, atypical classes.....	3
Teacher, domestic art.....	1
Teacher, school gardens.....	1
Teachers, first and second grades.....	356
Class 3:	
Teachers, drawing.....	11
Teachers, domestic science.....	29
Teachers, domestic art.....	27
Teachers, physical training.....	12
Teachers, music.....	11
Teachers, manual training.....	23
Teachers, vocational schools.....	13
Swimming instructor, high school.....	1
Teachers, school gardens.....	2
Teachers, ungraded classes.....	3
Teachers, atypical classes.....	4
Teachers, kindergarten principals.....	87
Teachers, third and fourth grades.....	320
Class 4:	
Teachers, drawing.....	4
Teachers, domestic science.....	6
Teachers, domestic art.....	13
Teachers, music.....	6
Teachers, manual training.....	10
Teachers, school gardens.....	2
Teacher, physical training.....	1
Teachers, ungraded classes.....	3
Teachers, atypical classes.....	2
Teachers, junior high school.....	15
Teachers, fifth, sixth, and seventh grades.....	438
Class 5:	
Assistants, directors primary instruction.....	4
Trade instructors.....	11
Teacher, tuberculosis school.....	1
Teachers, atypical classes.....	4
Teacher, ungraded classes.....	1
Teachers, eighth grades.....	115
Class 6-A:	
Principals, grade manual training schools.....	3
Teachers, high and normal schools.....	331
Class 6-B:	
Heads of departments.....	14
Teachers, high and normal schools, promoted for superior work.....	28

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1920.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. J. EYNON.

Mr. EYNON. The committee asked some pertinent questions on Monday relative to the school salaries paid in other cities and we did not have up-to-the-minute information. Mr. Corby, on Monday

night, sent telegrams to friends of his in a number of cities and replies have come in, and with your permission, I would like to read these telegrams to you, sir.

(The telegrams read to the committee by Mr. Eynon are as follows:)

OMAHA, NEBR., March 9, 1920.

C. I. CORBY.

For both kindergarten and grade teachers a minimum \$900, maximum \$1,400, with additional \$300 possible through cumulative university grades. Have every reason to believe both minimum and maximum will increase by \$400 within the month.

JAY BURNS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 9, 1920.

C. I. CORBY.

*Corby Baking Co.,
Washington, D. C.:*

Buffalo kindergarten and grade teachers paid \$800 minimum and \$1,600 maximum.

G. G. BARBER.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., March 9, 1920.

CHARLES I. CORBY,

Washington, D. C.:

Kindergarten and grade school teachers' salaries are the same here with a minimum of \$1,100 and a maximum of \$1,450.

J. M. REGAN.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 9, 1920.

C. I. CORBY,

*Corby Baking Co.,
Washington, D. C.:*

Salaries kindergarten and grade teachers, Cleveland, maximum, \$1,725; minimum, \$1,030. The maximum amount not definitely established and in cases reaches nearly \$1,800. Additions are made for years of service to minimum at rate of \$55 and \$60, alternating each successive year.

CLARENCE L. BARTSHE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 10, 1920.

C. I. CORBY,

Washington, D. C.:

Schedule 1919 and 1920 shows \$1,400, head assistant; \$1,250, first assistant; \$850, second assistant for first year; \$50 increase each year after four years on head and first; \$100 on second and up to the third year; \$150 for fourth year, and \$50 for fifth and sixth years. To this schedule add \$100 per year bonus and \$88 bonus from February 10, 1920, to end of term.

A. A. WELLE.

C. I. CORBY.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 9, 1920.

Kindergarten work is not under public-school supervision. Grade teachers, first year, \$800; increased \$100 each year until eighth year, \$1,500. There is a possible maximum of \$1,600 under certain qualifications. A few teachers, this year, who are on probationary, are receiving \$650 and \$700. Understand this minimum next year is to be \$800. Am mailing, special delivery copy of salary schedules. There is a move on foot to increase this schedule, but as yet have not taken definite shape.

AL TAGGART.

DETROIT, MICH., *March 9, 1920.*

C. I. CORBY,

Corby Baking Co., Washington, D. C.:

Minimum salary paid grade teachers and kindergarten, \$920. Maximum, \$1,620 per year.

JOSEPH MILLS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1920.

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS.

**STATEMENT OF MISS FLORENCE C. MORTIMER, REPRESENTING
THE ELEMENTARY-SCHOOL TEACHERS OF WASHINGTON.**

MISS MORTIMER. I speak for the elementary-school teachers of Washington, and I have here a brief which I would like to have inserted in the record. I shall not read it, but will give you some of the figures which I have heard you ask for and which are mentioned in this brief, and also some others which I have, and then will be glad to answer any questions you desire to ask.

The first point I will make is the decrease in the number who are entering the normal school here in Washington, which is given in my brief.

MR. DAVIS. Can you state what that decrease is?

MISS MORTIMER. Yes. In September, 1919, the entering class at the Wilson Normal School of Washington was 43. You know we have a very fine normal-school plant here.

MR. DAVIS. I do not think you need to extol the quality of the school. We want the facts.

MISS MORTIMER. Only 19 students graduated in February, 1920; only 9 students applied for admission. We have a new class of 9, so that in 1922, if all stay in, there will be 9 graduates. In June of this year, 1920, 17 students expect to graduate.

The class that entered the normal school in 1908 was 107; in 1919, 43; and in 1920, this month, 9. You see there is a gradual decrease.

In 1910, 93 students graduated from there; in February of this year, 19; and in June of this year 17 will graduate. That shows you that the profession is not attractive to the people here in Washington.

This small number of graduates does not begin to fill vacancies which occur—the ordinary vacancies. For instance, of withdrawals from the teaching force in 1916–17, there were 83; 1918–19, 193; and between September 1 of this session and the 1st day of February, 120 teachers have withdrawn from the system. Supt. Thurston told you, I think, there were over 200 last year.

MISS AITON. That includes the high schools.

MISS MORTIMER. The question in our minds is, Where are we to get those 68 teachers Congress has just appropriated for?

MR. DAVIS. Will money do it?

MISS MORTIMER. I do not believe the salaries they are offering now will do it.

MR. DAVIS. Will an increase of salaries do it?

MISS MORTIMER. I think it will.

MR. DAVIS. Then, it is just a question of money whether you will get sufficient teachers or not; is that it?

Miss MORTIMER. It is not a question of money whether we will get sufficient teachers; it is a question of money whether we get efficient teachers or not.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It is both. Money will get efficient teachers and sufficient teachers. It always has and always will.

Miss MORTIMER. When you were speaking of the teachers who leave the system and wondering what they do, I was thinking of a teacher whom I met on the street last Saturday and who stopped me and asked what I thought of the chance of a raise in salaries this year. I told her I had no idea what would be done. She is one of the finest seventh-grade teachers in this city. She is a teacher whom other teachers visit for observation. She said, "I have got to get out; I can not support my mother on the salary I am getting." She is now getting the maximum in the seventh grade. The seventh grade salary is \$900, with \$300 longevity and \$240 bonus. So her salary is \$1,440, with the bonus. She said, "My mother is getting old and needs some comforts and I can no longer support her on \$1,440. The law firm I worked with last summer has offered me \$2,000 to come there permanently, and I have got to decide. I love my profession and would rather stay in it. I have trained for a teacher and have been successful as a teacher and I would rather be a teacher; but I can not stay in the profession at the present salary and support my mother." Here is one answer to the question, "Where do they go?" She is going to a law firm in New York.

The vacancies have been filled by people who fulfill the requirements so far as the law is concerned; they have had either a normal-school education or have college diplomas. But, in spite of that, many have proved inefficient. Some had been out of school work for years and some were teachers of other cities, with no knowledge of Washington methods, while some have never taught the grade to which they were assigned. It takes an entire year for a teacher to become familiar with the work of a grade. Every new teacher means a great loss of efficiency. Many classes, on account of the constant turnover, have several new teachers in one year. One class I know of had eight teachers last year. Each teacher, of course, took some time to adapt herself to the conditions. Nearly 120 classes this year are below grade; 19 classes were below grade last year.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you mean by "below grade"?

Miss MORTIMER. The classes were below grade. The pupils are not up to the standard.

Mr. DAVIS. Of what they should be?

Miss MORTIMER. Yes. They can not do the same work that the pupils in that same grade in another school can do. There is a class in the building in which I teach that is below grade on account of the teacher being ill and having to take leave of absence.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that in consequence of the inefficiency of the teacher or inability of the teacher, or the stupidity of the children?

Miss MORTIMER. I think it is a case of the efficiency of the teachers. In this case they are substitutes who have been employed while the teacher was out. I will not concede that there can be, except by special selection, a whole class of stupid pupils. I do not think there is such a thing.

Mr. DAVIS. I rather spoke of that jestingly. I do not believe there are any stupid children in Washington. Then it resolves itself down to the inefficiency of the teachers?

Miss MORTIMER. When you get a whole class of inefficient pupils that class is composed of subnormal children who have been taken from different classes and put together as a subnormal class. Then you have what you might call a stupid class.

Mr. DAVIS. I wanted to know for my own information what was the cause of this being "below grade." Now, I think it has settled down to the fact of inefficient teachers being the principal cause.

Miss ARON. I think if you put it on the tremendous turnover in the schools and the change of a teacher from one grade, where she has been able to do good work, to another not where she belongs, that it has been a tremendous cost to the Government.

Mr. DAVIS. I think what you have said applies to all business of the Nation, including banks and every other business.

Miss MORTIMER. The elementary teachers in Washington are required to have normal training, in addition to which about 50 per cent have taken further professional courses and many have university degrees. However, the larger salaries in the high schools, since the organic act of 1906, have resulted in many of those teachers who have college degrees going into the high schools.

The largest number of children throughout the country complete their school life with the elementary grades. Figures taken from the school enrollment report of the Washington schools, for the year 1917-18, show that of the total enrollment, 87.95 per cent of the pupils in the entire system were in the elementary schools. If so large a proportion of the pupils do not reach high school, the reason for paying such salaries to elementary-school teachers as shall enable them to be the highest types of specialists in the service is obvious.

Mr. DAVIS. Then may I understand you that only a small percentage of all the enrollment and, by actual attendance, only 10 or 15 per cent, ever get in the high school at all?

Miss MORTIMER. Twelve per cent in Washington.

Mr. DAVIS. How does that compare with other cities? Is it about the same?

Miss MORTIMER. I think it is about the average over the country—12 per cent in the high school and 88 per cent in the elementary schools. The elementary-school teachers feel, therefore, that as the important responsibility of laying a sound educational foundation is theirs, their salaries should be commensurate with the service they render to the community.

As a result of questionnaires which were sent to the elementary teachers I have a table here based on the experience of 868 teachers living at home; number not carrying full responsibility, 276, or 31.8 per cent.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you not think a teacher who lives at home and can live cheaply, should get just as much wages as the teacher who does not live at home and is so unfortunate as to have to rent rooms?

Miss MORTIMER. I certainly do. I think the salary should be in accordance with the service rendered and not according to the employee's personal needs.

Mr. DAVIS. That is what I want to get at: It is for service rendered; hence, statistics along that line I do not think would cut any figure.

Miss MORTIMER. Sometimes we have been asked how many there are who have dependents, and so we have obtained the facts by a questionnaire and those figures are in my brief. So that if you are interested in that, or if anyone on the floor of the House should ask the question, we are ready with the facts. Also the number receiving financial help; that is, teachers who have outside means. We have that tabulated.

Then as to salaries: I have some figures as to salary increases in other cities. These are some of the cities that have given flat increases this year. Portland, Oreg., has given an increase of \$400; Los Angeles, \$400; Ansonia, Conn., \$500; Stratford, Conn., \$300; Newark, N. J., \$400, and Boston, Mass., \$384. Houston, Tex., has given \$700 flat increase to the teachers; Newton, Mass., \$100; Montclair, \$500; Jersey City, \$500; Chicago, \$450 and \$400; Winchester, Mass., \$400; St. Joseph, Mo., \$400 and \$300; Newark, N. J., \$400 and \$200; Beverly, Mass., \$350. The complete list I will file with you.

(The list is as follows:)

Some results of the nation-wide demand for improved conditions for grade teachers—flat increases.

Houston, Tex.-----	\$700	Dayton, Ohio.-----	\$270
Newton, Mass.-----	600	Clinton, Mass.-----	250
Montclair, N. J.-----	500	Waterbury, Conn.-----	250
Jersey City, N. J.-----	500	Springfield, Ill.-----	250-200
Ansonia, Conn.-----	500	White Plains, N. Y.-----	225
Chicago, Ill.-----	450-400	Montague, Mass.-----	220
Portland, Oreg.-----	400	Grand Rapids, Mich.-----	200
Winchester, Mass.-----	400	Marlboro, Mass.-----	200
St. Joseph, Mo.-----	400-300	Palmer, Mass.-----	200
Newark, N. J.-----	400-200	Lewiston, Me.-----	200
Beverly, Mass.-----	350	Andover, Mass.-----	200
Waltham, Mass.-----	350-100	Waukegon, Ill.-----	180
Plymouth, Conn.-----	300	Beloit, Wis.-----	180
Putnam, Conn.-----	300	Providence, R. I.-----	165
Stratford, Conn.-----	300	Little Falls, Minn.-----	135
San Diego, Calif.-----	300	Kearney, Nebr.-----	185
Manchester, N. H.-----	300	Woburn, Mass.-----	120
Paulsboro, N. J.-----	300-150		

Some cities have given percentage increases, and I have a list of about 20 cities that have given increases of this kind. St. Paul gave 50 per cent increase; Hamilton, Ohio, 36 per cent; and my list ends with Lima, Ohio, 20 per cent.

(The table of percentage increases submitted by Miss Mortimer is as follows:)

Percentage increases.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
St. Paul, Minn.-----	50	Ironwood, Mich.-----	25
Hamilton, Ohio.-----	36	Worcester, Mass.-----	25
Monroe City, Iowa-----	33	New Bedford, Mass.-----	25
Sloux City, Iowa-----	33	Monroe, La.-----	25
New Orleans, La.-----	30-40	Redfield, S. Dak.-----	25
Schuyler, Nebr.-----	30	Indianapolis, Ind.-----	22
St. Joseph, Mo.-----	25-94	Birmingham, Mich.-----	20
Cambridge, Ohio.-----	25	Lima, Ohio.-----	20
Missoula, Mont.-----	25		

I also have a table showing the minimum salary, the yearly bonus, and the maximum salary in some of our largest cities. Of course, all of this applies only to the elementary-school teachers; none of

this has anything to do with the high-school teachers. New York has a minimum of \$1,005, with a yearly increase of \$105, and a maximum of \$2,800.

Mrs. DRAPER. In the case of New York, they have a wonderful advancement. Their limit is \$2,800, although their minimum salary is \$1,005.

Mr. DAVIS. That is for grade teachers?

Mrs. DRAPER. That is for grade teachers. Of course, what we are asking for is \$1,500. Since that \$1,005 went into effect, I would like to read, even with the idea of \$2,800 ahead of them, what has happened in New York. Eight hundred and eighty-six teachers resigned from the elementary schools and 121 from the high schools in 1919.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the number of teachers there, altogether?

Mrs. DRAPER. I do not know that.

Mr. DAVIS. That would not be a very large percentage of the total number in a place the size of New York.

Mrs. DRAPER. It says the percentage of women was 4 per cent and the percentage of men 10 per cent. So that this 886 teachers would equal about 14 per cent.

Mr. Sisson. Not necessarily. It would be according to the ratio between the men and women.

Mrs. DRAPER. Yes. It says the increase of resignations over 1918 was heavy. The high schools lost twice as many as in 1919. It also says that Dr. O'Shea advocated the increase of salaries for entrance to the elementary schools from \$1,200 to \$1,400, not placing in this scale some already paid \$1,400.

Mr. DAVIS. So they have resignations in other places besides Washington?

Mrs. DRAPER. Yes; only I think the criminal trouble is making \$1,005 as a minimum. But the biggest percentage was in the lower elementary grade teachers, where they were getting the lowest salaries.

Mr. DAVIS. I think that is so.

Mr. Sisson. Do you really think it is criminal to give \$1,005?

Mrs. DRAPER. I think a person can not possibly live on it. I think it is below a living wage and only speak of it in that way.

Mr. Sisson. I am not speaking of that; I am speaking of your statement that it was criminal that the taxpayers were only willing to give \$1,005?

Mrs. DRAPER. It is to the future generations of the cities; I do not mean to the teachers.

Mr. Sisson. Do you think our ancestors, some 40 or 50 years ago, were criminal because they did not have public schools at all, but had private institutions?

Mrs. DRAPER. Perhaps the citizenship would be better off to-day had they had public schools.

Mr. Sisson. I am trying to ascertain whether that is criminal.

Mrs. DRAPER. No; I will take back that word, but I think it is very serious and very unfortunate.

Mr. Sisson. I wanted to relieve those 4,000,000 people of the charge of criminality.

Miss MORTIMER. East Orange, N. J., the minimum is \$1,500, the yearly bonus is \$100 and the maximum \$2,200. I have quite a long

list of those cities with the minimum salary, the yearly increase, and the maximum.

Mrs. DRAPER. I would like to correct that impression given in one of those telegrams that the minimum in Detroit was \$900. That was probably gotten by citizens and, of course, they probably do not know as much about school matters as the officials. I understand a \$50 a month raise, or \$500 a year, has just been given to Detroit teachers.

Mr. DAVIS. I wish to say Mr. Corby is as much interested in raising the salary of the school-teachers as any school-teacher in Washington.

Mrs. DRAPER. I know that.

Mr. DAVIS. And has sent out to the people he thought had the information.

Mrs. DRAPER. But I am quite sure the minimum is \$1,400 instead of \$900 as stated in that telegram. Of course, that is serious to us.

Mr. Sisson. I suppose the man he got that information from is evidently a business man, and that is a very recent telegram, dated Saturday. I know that Detroit is one of the high-salaried cities in the United States, or was last year.

Mr. DAVIS. The highest.

Mr. Sisson. And Boston.

Mr. DAVIS. The two highest.

Miss MORTIMER. Boston has a maximum for grade teachers of \$1,980.

Mr. DAVIS. And a minimum of what?

Miss MORTIMER. \$1,080 with a yearly increase of \$96.

I have a table that was published in the American Teacher of February 20, which gives for Jersey City a minimum of \$1,400 and a maximum of \$2,000; Oakland, Calif., and three other cities, a minimum of \$1,200. I would like to file that for the record, as well as this table of increases published in the Literary Digest of March 6, which is rather interesting.

Mr. DAVIS. This table from the Literary Digest?

Miss MORTIMER. Yes; of March 6. This gives some of the cities that pay a bonus. The bonus granted to the teachers in Detroit is \$50 a month. That may explain the discrepancy between \$900 and \$1,400. The Literary Digest gives that bonus as \$50 a month which makes a minimum there of \$1,400; Webster, Mass., \$30 a month; East Liverpool, Ohio, \$10 a month; Elizabeth, N. J., \$200 a year, and so on.

(The tables submitted by Miss Mortimer are as follows:)

New salary scales established recently.

[From the American Teacher.]

	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.		Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.
Jersey City, N. J.	\$1,400	\$2,000	Ironwood, Mich.	\$1,000	.....
Oakland, Calif.	1,200	1,800	Worcester, Mass.	1,000	.....
East Orange, N. J.	1,200	.....	Lawrence, Kans.	900	.....
Billings, Mont.	1,200	.....	Racine, Wis.	900	\$1,500
Chicago, Ill.	1,200	.....	St. Paul, Minn.	900	1,500
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,100	.....	Everett, Wash.	900	1,350
Missoula, Mont.	1,100	1,500	Buffalo, N. Y.	800	1,600
Tulsa, Okla.	1,080	1,500	Rochester, N. Y.	800	1,600
Sioux City, Iowa.	1,020	.....	Albany, N. Y.	800	1,400
Denver, Colo.	1,000	1,800	Seymour, Conn.	800	1,200

[From the Literary Digest.]

Increase granted.

Houston, Tex.....	\$700	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	\$200
Newton, Mass.....	600	Marlboro, Mass.....	200
Montclair, N. J.....	500	Palmer, Mass.....	200
Ansonia, Conn.....	500	Lewistown, Me.....	200
Chicago, Ill.....	450-400	Andover, Mass.....	200
Portland, Oreg.....	400	Waukegan, Ill.....	180
Winchester, Mass.....	400	Beloit, Wis.....	180
St. Joseph, Mo.....	400-300	Providence, R. I.....	165
Newark, N. J.....	400-200	Fargo, N. Dak.....	150
Beverly, Mass.....	350	Belvidere, Ill.....	150-50
Waltham, Mass.....	350-100	Ashland, Wis.....	150-50
Plymouth, Conn.....	300	Little Falls, Minn.....	185
Putnam, Conn.....	300	Kearney, Nebr.....	135
Stratford, Conn.....	300	Woburn, Mass.....	120
San Diego, Calif.....	300	Fall River, Mass.....	100
Manchester, N. H.....	300	Findlay, Ohio.....	100
Paulsboro, N. J.....	300-150	Belchertown, Mass.....	100
Dayton, Ohio.....	270	Davenport, Iowa.....	100
Clinton, Mass.....	250	Bayard, Nebr.....	100
Waterbury, Conn.....	250	Phillipsburg, Pa.....	100
Springfield, Ill.....	250-200	Martins Ferry, Ohio.....	100
White Plains, N. Y.....	225	Spencer, Mass.....	100
Montague, Mass.....	220		

Bonus granted to teachers in Detroit \$50 monthly; Webster, Mass., \$30 monthly; East Liverpool, Ohio, \$10 monthly; Elizabeth, N. J., \$200; Walla Walla, Wash., \$200; Ridgeway, N. J., \$150; Saginaw, Mich., \$100; Columbus, Nebr., \$100; Galesburg, Ill., \$50; Oklahoma City, Okla., \$50.

Teachers in one-room schools, Baltimore County, Md., begun at \$1,100, with a maximum of \$1,500; regular grade teachers, \$900 to \$1,300.

State appropriations in California insure a minimum increase of \$150 per teacher.

Mr. DAVIS. A bonus is intended to be something to cover an urgent and pressing need; it is not something which is permanent, but simply to tide over and supply an emergency now existing.

Miss MORTIMER. Yes. Mrs. Preston, who is State superintendent of schools in the State of Washington, and also president of the National Educational Association, made a speech here last Saturday before a gathering of teachers, in which she announced that the State of Washington had adopted a minimum salary of \$1,800. I only heard that yesterday. I was not present when she made this speech and was not able to verify that fact, but it could easily be verified—\$1,800 minimum for the State of Washington.

Mr. Sisson. Does that include the rural schools?

Miss MORTIMER. That is the way I heard it; it was for the State of Washington.

Mr. DAVIS. That is something you heard somebody had heard?

Miss MORTIMER. Something that was told me by a teacher who heard Mrs. Preston's speech, and, of course, I am giving it to you as I heard it.

Mr. DAVIS. We call that hearsay in law.

Miss MORTIMER. I want to add that, of course, the people who are leaving the schools here are the efficient ones.

Mr. DAVIS. There is very much information in this brief that you have furnished, but in substance you have stated what is in that brief. If we publish in the hearing all the briefs that have been filed before

us, the Congress of the United States would not read them in five years. So it is a question now of expediency, whether this committee will publish all these briefs or not.

(The memorandum submitted by Miss Mortimer is as follows:)

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS' BRIEF FOR INCREASED SALARIES.

The most vital requirement for national well-being and progress is an educated citizenship. The draft brought home to us as a Nation that we are not adequately accomplishing the task of education. Seven hundred thousand of the young men of the Nation included in the draft were unable to even read and write, while 33 per cent were physically disqualified. The conclusion that we are failing to educate our youth is inevitable.

Teachers have always been notoriously underpaid, and the punishment falls upon the children and youth of the Nation. It consists in the fact that men and women of high personality, ability, preparation, idealism, and character are refusing every day in greater number to enter a life work in which the sacrifice demanded is so great and the reward in appreciation and dollars so small.

More than 100,000 teaching positions in the public schools of the United States are either vacant or filled by teachers below standard, and the attendance at normal schools and teacher-training schools has decreased 20 per cent in the last three years. These startling facts are shown by the complete report of an investigation made by the National Education Association.

Letters were sent out by the association in September to every county and district superintendent in the United States asking for certain definite information. Signed statements were sent in by more than 1,700 superintendents from every State, representing 238,573 teaching positions. These report an actual shortage of 14,685 teachers, or slightly more than 6 per cent of the teaching positions represented, and 23,006 teachers below standard who have been accepted to fill vacancies, or slightly less than 10 per cent. It is estimated that there are 650,000 teaching positions in the public schools of the United States; and if these figures hold good for the entire country, there are 39,000 vacancies and 65,000 teachers below standard.

These same superintendents report that 53,798 teachers dropped out during the past year, a loss of over 22 per cent. On this basis the total number for the entire country would be 143,000.

Reports received by the National Education Association from normal-school presidents show that the attendance in these teacher-training institutions has fallen off alarmingly. The total attendance in 78 normal schools and teacher-training schools, located in 35 different States, for the year 1916 was 33,051. In 1919 the attendance in these same schools had fallen to 26,134. The total number of graduates in these schools in 1916 was 10,295, and in 1919, 8,274. The total number in the graduating classes of 1920 in these 78 schools is 7,119. These figures show a decrease of over 30 per cent in four years in the finished product of these schools.

In September, 1919, the entering class at the Willson Normal School of Washington was 43. Only 19 students graduated in February, 1920; only 9 students applied for admission. In June, 1920, 17 students expect to graduate.

The condition in the Washington Normal School is shown by the following figures:

Largest class entering, 1908.....	107
Class entering September, 1919.....	43
Class entering February, 1920.....	9
Largest class graduating, 1910.....	93
Class graduating February, 1920.....	19
Class graduating June, 1920.....	17

This small number of graduates does not begin to fill the vacancies which occur, as indicated below:

Withdrawals:	
1916-17.....	83
1918-19.....	193
September, 1919, to February, 1920.....	120

This heavy resignation of teachers from the Washington schools is one of the biggest factors in the present critical situation.

In order to fill these vacancies many outside teachers have come in. While they have had normal school or college diplomas, in reality they are greatly handicapped.

1. Many who enter have been out of school work for years.
2. Teachers from other cities have no knowledge of Washington methods.
3. Some have never before taught the grade to which they are assigned.

As it takes an entire year for a teacher to cover the work once, every new teacher means a great loss in efficiency. Many classes have several new teachers a year.

What is the result? Nearly 120 classes this year are below grade; 193 were below grade last year. The average enrollment of pupils per teacher (Vol. IV, Board of Education's Report, 1918) is 40. Multiplying this by 120 gives 4,800 children who are at present being taught by handicapped teachers. This is nearly 10 per cent. Last year 7,720 children, or 15 per cent, were taught by inexperienced teachers. Not only are certain classes weak, but the amount of retardation is heavier than when the school is taught by an efficient teacher.

The division of the elementary teachers into classes with an increase of pay for the higher grades, tends to take the experienced teacher out of the primary grades, causing a great loss of efficiency by reason of time lost in adaptation to new conditions. As a result of this system of promotion, 296 teachers were transferred from one grade to another, during 1918-19.

Elementary teachers in Washington are required to have normal training, in addition to which about 50 per cent have taken further professional courses and many have university degrees. However, the larger salaries in the high schools since the organic act of 1906 have constantly drawn from the grades those who have college degrees.

Until the public recognizes the importance of the efficient teacher in the classroom, her professional standard will not be raised. In order to induce promising young men and women to enter the teaching profession, and thereby furnish the country an adequate supply of competent, well-trained teachers, there must be higher salaries for trained teachers, and higher professional standards, excluding the incompetent and unprepared.

The largest number of children throughout the country complete their school life with the elementary grades. Figures taken from the school enrollment reports of the Washington schools, for the year 1917-18 show of the total enrollment 87.95 per cent of the pupils in the entire system were in the elementary schools. If so large a proportion of the pupils do not reach high school, the reason for paying such salaries to elementary school teachers as shall enable them to be the highest type of specialist in the service is obvious.

The elementary school teachers feel, therefore, that as the important responsibility of laying sound educational foundations is theirs, their salaries should be commensurate with the service they render to the community.

The present serious shortage of teachers, and the more serious shortage of students in training as teachers, is directly due to the impossibility of being a self-supporting and self-respecting member of society and a public school teacher at the same time. No teacher should be so humiliated as to be a parasite on either her family or her community.

Table based on questionnaires of 868 teachers living at home, October, 1919:

Per cent.

- | | |
|---|------|
| 1. Number not carrying full responsibility, 276 or----- | 31.8 |
|---|------|

Table based on questionnaires returned by 952 elementary teachers of the Washington public schools, October, 1919:

Per cent.

- | | |
|--|------|
| 1. Number having dependents, 260 or----- | 27.3 |
| 2. Number of dependents: | |
| (a) Number having one dependent, 200 or----- | 21.0 |
| (b) Number having two dependents, 41 or----- | 4.3 |
| (c) Number having three dependents, 12 or----- | 1.2 |
| (d) Number having over three dependents, 7 or----- | .7 |
| 3. Number in debt, 286 or----- | 30.0 |
| 4. Number engaged in outside employment, 177 or----- | 18.5 |
| 5. Number receiving financial help, 228 or----- | 23.9 |

The present salary conditions seriously deplete the efficiency of teachers. The physical and mental strain caused by the effort to maintain high professional standards while obliged to either engage in other gainful occupations to supplement an impossibly low salary, or to assume personal and domestic duties which will reduce the outlay of actual money, can only result in seriously subnormal physical and mental health for the teacher.

In the conclusions drawn from a report for the National Education Association by Dr. E. S. Evenden, are found these statements: "Teachers are paid much less than a great many of the unskilled laborers whose preparation is very much shorter, and whose expenses for professional upkeep are very much less. Existing salaries paid to teachers can be said to almost place a penalty upon preparation, since there is no opportunity for an adequate return upon the investment of time and money necessary to the securing of that preparation."

The teacher, to be a teacher, requires more than food and lodging. She needs the freedom from financial stress which makes possible a sense of physical well-being. This can only be obtained from comfortable and appropriate living conditions. She also needs constant and comprehensive study of the ever-enlarging scope of her professional work. To that end she must be able to have access to professional magazines, books, and study courses. Beyond her professional equipment the teacher must, if she is to fulfill her duty as character builder for her pupils, have opportunities for the living of a broad cultural life. To attain a wideness of vision and interpretation she must include in her life the reading of good books and magazines, the hearing of good music and lectures, and she must have social intercourse with worth-while people.

Think what you are demanding of your schools. You call them the melting pot. It is evident we need one and it is evident that we have no other. You demand that we take the children of all races and classes and turn out good Americans, appreciating American ideals, understanding American principles, and loving American institutions. The imperative need for this task is real men, real women; men and women who measure up to those in the first rank of medicine, law, engineering, and business. You would not trust your eyes to a cheap oculist, your business to a cheap lawyer, your health to a cheap doctor. How can you afford to trust your children's education to cheap teachers? Fifty per cent pay can not secure 100 per cent efficiency. Low-class salaries can not secure high-class talent.

America is awakening to the necessity for immediate action and salary schedules are changing every day. Some of the most recent known flat increases are as follows:

Portland, Oreg.....	\$400
Los Angeles, Calif.....	400
Ansonia, Conn.....	500
Stratford, Conn.....	300
Newark, N. J.....	400
Boston, Mass.....	384

The present minimum salary range in Washington is \$860 to \$1,000 (\$1,100 to \$1,640, including longevity and bonus). That a number of cities pay better salaries to elementary teachers than does the District of Columbia may be seen by the following table:

	Mini- mum.	Yearly increase.	Maxi- mum.
New York.....	\$1,005	\$105	\$2,800
East Orange, N. J.....	1,300	100	2,200
Detroit.....	1,400	100	2,200
Boston.....	1,080	96	1,980
Chicago.....	1,200	100	1,975
Newark.....	1,300	50-100	1,900

Arguing from the indisputable facts presented, the elementary teachers of Washington respectfully request that the basic salary for all teachers in the public schools of the District of Columbia be made \$1,500, and that the present longevity allowance be increased from \$25, \$30, and \$40 to \$100 per year.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1920.

HIGH-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

STATEMENT OF MISS ALICE DEAL, SPEAKING FOR THE HIGH-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

MISS DEAL. I speak for the high-school teachers.

MR. DAVIS. Do you not think they are getting a living wage?

MISS DEAL. I think not.

MR. DAVIS. As compared with the grade teachers?

MISS DEAL. As compared with the grade teachers, possibly they are.

MR. DAVIS. What position do you hold?

MISS DEAL. I am a high-school teacher of class 6 A. I am getting a salary of \$2,100.

MR. DAVIS. Basic?

MISS DEAL. No; that is the maximum amount I am getting. I am detailed at the present time as the principal of the Junior High School.

MR. DAVIS. What was the maximum amount you drew for the month of February?

MISS DEAL. \$210.

MR. DAVIS. A month?

MISS DEAL. On the 10-months basis. I get \$2,100 a year, including bonus. My salary is \$1,860 without the bonus.

MR. DAVIS. In what capacity do you appear before us?

MISS DEAL. I am president of the high-school teachers' union.

AFFILIATION WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

MR. SISSON. Are you affiliated with the American Federation of Labor?

MISS DEAL. We are affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers.

MR. SISSON. Is that organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor?

MISS DEAL. It is.

MR. SISSON. Miss Deal, how long will it be before the school-teachers will begin to inoculate their children with all the doctrines of the American Federation of Labor?

MISS DEAL. We have no direct connection with the American Federation of Labor.

MR. SISSON. How did you get affiliated with them?

MISS DEAL. We are not affiliated with them; we are affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers.

MR. SISSON. That is a different proposition. I understood the teachers' organization of the United States was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

MISS DEAL. Indirectly.

MR. SISSON. I do not imagine the labor organizations will look with any degree of tolerance upon your affiliation with bankers or affiliation with the associations of manufacturers.

Mr. DAVIS. Is the American Federation of Teachers in any way affiliated, incidentally or otherwise, with the American Federation of Labor?

Miss DEAL. Yes; it is.

Mr. SISSON. I think this is a most interesting question. Do you think it would be a good idea to have the police force and the constabulary of the country affiliated with the American Federation of Labor?

Miss DEAL. Do you ask me to answer that as an individual?

Mr. SISSON. I ask you to answer that as an individual; yes.

Miss DEAL. I did not think so at the time of the Boston police strike.

Mr. SISSON. In view of the fact that the molding of a child's mind is largely in the hands of the teacher and the American Federation of Labor is filled up with socialists, anarchists, and I. W. W.'s, do you think it will result in any good to the teachers of the country to be affiliated with that organization?

Miss DEAL. It might help the organization if it were as described.

Mr. SISSON. It may immensely help the organization, but would it affect very materially the mind of the teacher?

Miss DEAL. I think not.

Mr. SISSON. I have been rather struck with the number of socialistic professors we have in the colleges throughout the United States. Now I am not interested in denouncing the nature of a man's politics, but I do not believe that the educational force of the country should be aligned with organized labor. I think some of the philosophy of modern organized labor is most destructive to our republican institutions and they are reaching out and endeavoring to get affiliated with them everybody they can. Whether it is going to result in the final destruction of the Republic or not remains to be seen, because I do not believe this Constitution nor do I believe this Federal Government can exist in the presence of a majority of soviets; because I think the soviet government, in its propaganda, is destructive to everything that has been held dear by the fathers and all those who still love the Constitution and love the flag for which they stood. So that I think the teachers are getting on rather dangerous ground when they affiliate with either the capitalistic class of the country, which is denounced by the labor organizations. They are fighting capitalism, as they call it, and then the so-called capitalists, or the people who own the factories, are endeavoring to defend themselves against the American Federation of Labor. The American Federation of Labor uses the strike and the lock out as a means bringing about that which they desire. Those are their effective weapons, the ones which they insist upon using, and I do not know how long it will be before the teachers will be using the strike method.

Miss DEAL. Our constitution positively forbids it.

With regard to the salary schedule here, you will notice at the beginning we have the salary schedule for high-school teachers for the various cities—Boston, Chicago, Jersey City, and Philadelphia—on the first page. We have given the minimum and the maximum for the regular high-school teacher, the minimum and maximum for department heads of the high school, and the mini-

mum and maximum of the high-school principals and assistant principals. I will not take your time now to read it.

Mr. DAVIS. From where did you get this data?

Miss DEAL. The vice president of the organization has obtained this. Mr. Strawbridge, will you tell the committee where you got this?

Mr. STRAWBRIDGE. We got this directly from the school boards of the various sections of the country?

Mr. DAVIS. How recently did you get it?

Mr. STRAWBRIDGE. Some of it is only a day old.

Mr. DAVIS. How old is the oldest?

Mr. STRAWBRIDGE. Not over 10 days.

Miss DEAL. You will find a summary later on in the brief which will give you just the information you want. On the second page we have Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Indianapolis, New York, Cleveland, and St. Louis, and on the third page Providence, Minneapolis, Baltimore, Newark, N. J., Detroit, and Washington, D. C.

Then on the next page we have a comparative salary schedule of superintendents and assistant superintendents. You are not interested in that from the high-school point of view. The next page is what I want to call especially to your attention, a comparison of the maximum salary of high-school teachers of Washington, D. C., and other cities.

The maximum salary for the ordinary high-school teacher in Washington is \$1,860 plus \$240 bonus, making \$2,100 the salary now received. You have heard from our superintendent there are a few high-school teachers who get more than that. They are called group B of the superior teachers. But, if you will notice in the appropriation bill, they ask for only 35 of those teachers. Very few teachers get into that class.

In Chicago the maximum salary is \$3,400. The increase over Washington is \$1,540. That is, the maximum salary in Chicago is 82 per cent higher than it is in Washington. And you will notice in that last column the percentage of increase in these various cities over Washington, D. C. All of those cities have higher maximum salaries than Washington. I want to call your attention to that very specially.

I am presenting a very short brief here, because Mr. English represents the high schools also, and has a more elaborate brief, I understand. But I would like to call the attention of the chairman and the committee to the fact I was also chairman of the committee representing the high-school teachers before the Reclassification Commission. There we presented a certain salary schedule. We believe that salary schedule is a proper salary schedule.

Mr. DAVIS. What is this classification committee's attitude going to be about that?

Miss DEAL. We do not know when it comes to you what they will do. We think that is a proper salary schedule for high school teachers, and we think the high-school teachers should be worth that amount of money.

Mr. DAVIS. Would you be willing to say now you would be satisfied with the report of the Reclassification Committee?

MISS DEAL. No; I would not, because I would not know what they are going to do. We were told we were to be here to argue on the present rate of salary; that is, you would consider no increase in longevity. We think possibly there should be an increase in the annual increment paid the high-school teachers, which is \$100 a year for eight years. We think the teachers should increase more rapidly and that the regular high-school teachers should be able to get a salary of \$3,000.

MR. DAVIS. Regardless of the cost of living?

MISS DEAL. Yes.

MR. DAVIS. Suppose the cost of living should go down to normal, to what it was five or six years ago, would you be willing to reduce your salaries?

MISS DEAL. You mean, would I say \$3,000 was too much for a high-school teacher to get?

MR. DAVIS. No. Suppose we increase your salary all you desire, chiefly based upon the high cost of living, and suppose the cost of living is reduced one-third or a half, would you be willing to reduce your salary then?

MISS DEAL. Possibly. I do not think \$3,000 is more than the high-school teacher should get; I think the high-school teacher should get a great deal more than that.

MR. SISSON. What would you say?

MISS DEAL. All we asked in the reclassification report. It runs from \$1,800 to \$3,200, with \$200 a year increment.

MR. SISSON. For how many years?

MISS DEAL. For seven years. And then they should be able to go up to \$4,200 or \$4,600, after they pass the next hurdle; that is after they qualify for the next superior group. And I think that should be open to everyone who qualifies and not, as it is now, to just a few, seven per year, according to law.

MR. SISSON. Have you ever thought where all the money is to come from with all the other burdens?

MISS DEAL. Did not Mr. Corby come before you and say he was willing to have his taxes doubled?

MR. SISSON. Mr. Corby is an exception—he sells bread.

MISS DEAL. Have not other people been before you and said they would be willing to have their taxes doubled in order to increase the salaries of the teachers?

MR. SISSON. I am willing, if you will submit this to a referendum vote, if the people want the school-teachers' salaries fixed at this, to have them vote this tax upon themselves. You see, I have an entirely different situation—

MR. DAVIS. My city pays as much school tax alone as the entire tax of the citizens of Washington for everything. Would you be willing to pay as much school tax here, 11 mills, as you now pay altogether?

MISS DEAL. The citizens would have to answer that question.

MR. SISSON. You take, for example, in my own State, the special levy for school tax was about 11 mills, and this last legislature made it two mills additional for the entire State. In addition to that, each city levies a tax for itself upon that additional fund. Now, the people of these States that you speak of are paying, as Mr. Davis

suggests, more school tax alone than the people of Washington pay for the total tax.

MISS DEAL. I think the citizens are beginning to state they would be willing to be taxed.

MR. DAVIS. Have you ever heard of more than one or two who was willing to be taxed more?

MISS DEAL. I think there would be if you would start a campaign.

MR. DAVIS. It would be a good idea, on your part, to start that campaign.

MISS DEAL. I think it would.

MR. SISSON. In other words, the people want these increases in high-school teachers' salaries above that which the ordinary community of the United States pays. Now, if those communities could be relieved of the burden and let Washington, whose per capita wealth is as great as any other city of the Union, carry the burden, we would be very glad to yield all this trouble and turn it over to somebody else and let them run it.

MISS DEAL. I think there is a campaign on hand just now about that.

On the last page of my brief, I have put there the reason why Washington teachers should have an increase in salary. I should like to mention the last one, which is that the Washington teachers are the only teachers in the United States who are required to pay an income tax.

MR. DAVIS. Why is that?

MISS DEAL. We are Federal employees.

MR. DAVIS. Do not all the employees have to pay an income tax?

MISS DEAL. Not the municipal and State employees.

MR. BUCHANAN. The Federal Government can not tax the salaries of State officers.

MR. DAVIS. I do not mean State officers, but the individuals themselves have to pay the income tax. There is not a man in any activity but does not have to pay an income tax.

MR. SISSON. It is not a matter whether it comes from the State or somebody else; he has to pay an income tax.

MISS DEAL. Not the teachers.

MR. BROWNLOW. The State and municipal and county officers do not pay a tax on their salaries.

MR. SISSON. But they pay an income tax if they have an income?

MR. DAVIS. Just the same as anybody else.

MR. SISSON. Yes; just the same as anybody else.

MR. DAVIS. My secretary over here is getting \$2,000 or \$2,400 a year. He lives in Minnesota. He has to make out his income tax the same as anybody else.

MR. BROWNLOW. But his salary comes from the Federal Treasury.

MR. DAVIS. His brother is working in a bank up there in Minnesota, and he has to pay the same income tax as my secretary does.

MR. BROWNLOW. The governor of Minnesota does not have to pay, the county clerk, nor any other officer—municipal, State, or county officer.

MR. DAVIS. This is not a State income tax; it is a Federal income tax, and they all have to pay it.

Miss DEAL. But if his sister is a teacher in Minnesota she would not have to pay it.

Mr. DAVIS. She would pay the income tax to the Federal Government if she got over \$1,000 a year.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That would depend on whether they call her a State officer.

Mr. DAVIS. I am not talking about the State officer; I am talking about a teacher in the public schools.

Mr. BUCHANAN. If they are regarded as employees of the State government, they would not have to pay, because the Constitution inhibits that.

Miss DEAL. Yes. In our summary you will also find that the increase in the cost of living here in Washington has been 9 per cent greater than in any State in the Union.

Mr. DAVIS. Will you explain the reason for that?

Miss DEAL. You live here; possibly you know.

Mr. DAVIS. I have been living here for 18 years. Will you explain the reason why the cost of living is greater here than in any State in the Union?

Miss DEAL. I just know it is.

Mr. DAVIS. Because of lack of transportation, lack of goods, or lack of what? Is it because of the increased prices charged by the retailers, or what is it?

Miss DEAL. I would not like to answer with the Commissioner of the District here.

Mr. Sisson. I find a great many cities contending and priding themselves that the cost of living has advanced more in their city. I understand in Memphis they contend that the cost of living has increased more in Memphis than in any other city in the United States. I do not know what other cities are going to contend. They seem to take pride in the fact their cost of living is the greatest. It is according to where you are.

Miss DEAL. You will find on our last page we have 11 reasons to submit why the Washington teachers should have the increase in salary. If there is no change in the organic act we stand for a basic salary of \$2,000 for the high-school teachers. That is the sum we should like to urge upon you.

Mr. DAVIS. I do not wish you to understand, Miss Deal, this committee, because it is catechizing you, is adverse to this increase in salaries.

(The memorandum submitted for the record by Miss Deal is as follows:)

SALARY SCHEDULE OF HIGH-SCHOOL TEACHERS OF WASHINGTON AS COMPARED WITH OTHER LEADING CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Comparative salary schedule of high-school principals and teachers for 16 of the larger cities of the United States, based on the latest available figures of salary schedules of cities mentioned.

	Regular high-school teacher.	Department heads—high school.	High-school principals.	Assistant principals.
Boston, present schedule:				
Minimum and maximum	\$1,452-\$2,494	\$2,494-\$3,492	\$3,636-\$4,500	\$2,004-\$2,480
Annual increase	96	96	144	96
Chicago, salary schedule dating from Jan. 5, 1920:				
Minimum and maximum	1,600- 3,400	1,750- 3,650	3,700- 5,100	2,000- 3,800
Annual increase	200	200	200	200
Jersey City:				
Minimum and maximum	1,900- 3,400	1,300- 3,700	6,000	3,100- 3,700
Annual increase	100	100		100
Schedule dating from July 1, 1920—				
Minimum and maximum	1,600- 3,400			
Annual increase	100			
Philadelphia:				
Minimum and maximum	1,440- 3,240	1,300- 3,630	1,850- 4,950	1,955- 2,185
Annual increase	100	100		50
Salary schedule estimated with percentage increases to date—				
Minimum and maximum	1,200- 2,150	1,070- 2,300		
Annual increase	100	50		
Bonus	100	100	100	100
Pittsburgh: ¹				
Minimum and maximum	1,310- 2,640	(*)	4,000- 4,200	2,500- 3,000
Annual increase	100			
Buffalo, new schedule:				
Minimum and maximum	1,200- 2,300	1,800- 2,700	3,500- 4,500	2,400- 3,200
Annual increase	100	100	100	100
Indianapolis: ⁷				
Minimum and maximum	1,000- 2,500	1,300- 2,800		3,000
Annual increase	100	100		100
New York: ⁸				
Minimum and maximum	1,350- 3,150	2,650- 3,650	5,000- 5,500	1,850- 3,650
Annual increase	150	250	250	150
Cleveland: ⁹				
Minimum and maximum	1,300- 3,240	(10)	3,840- 4,560	3,000- 3,840
Annual increase	115			
St. Louis: ¹¹				
Minimum and maximum	1,200- 2,400	2,300- 2,700	3,500- 1,200	2,550- 3,525
Annual increase	100	100	150	150
Bonus	188	188		188
Providence: ¹²				
Minimum and maximum	1,200-2,200	1,200-2,600	3,200-4,000	3,000
Annual increase	100	100	100	
Minneapolis: ¹³				
Minimum and maximum	1,175-2,375			
Annual increase	100			
Baltimore:				
Minimum and maximum	1,200-2,600	2,800	3,600	3,000
Annual increase	100	100		
Newark, N. J.: ¹⁴				
Minimum and maximum	1,900-3,200	1,250-3,000	4,000-5,200	
Annual increase	100	125	100	

¹ Men.

² Women.

³ Approximate.

⁴ 1918-19.

⁵ Further increase, Pittsburgh anticipating salary increases for 1920-21 not to exceed \$500 per teacher.

⁶ Not available.

⁷ Indianapolis teachers have been promised a further increase of 25 per cent.

⁸ Likely increase, 40 per cent on all salaries under \$2,160, 30 per cent from \$2,160 to \$4,000, 20 per cent on salaries above \$4,000. This increase will be based on the present maximum salaries. A bill is now before the New York Legislature to the effect of above increase. A prominent official states that there is every reason to believe that this will pass as all forces are practically agreed that it must be done.

⁹ Increase for 1920-21. Amount not decided. Salary schedule under revision.

¹⁰ Same as H. S. T.

¹¹ A new salary schedule is before the board providing a 33 per cent increase on all present salaries. It is practically agreed that this salary will be adopted and in effect July 1, 1920. The maximum salary of regular high-school teacher to be \$3,600.

¹² Anticipated salary increase of approximately 25 per cent for 1920-21.

¹³ Schedule being revised with increases.

¹⁴ Newark anticipates salary increases for 1920-21, an amount to grant each teacher an increase of \$400, effective September, 1920, over and above present salary increases. Schedule has been requested by board of education and approved by board of estimates.

Comparative salary schedule of high-school principals and teachers for 16 of the larger cities of the United States, based on the latest available figures of salary schedules of cities mentioned—Continued.

	Regular high-school teacher.	Department heads—high school.	High-school principals.	Assistant principals.
Detroit: ¹				
Minimum and maximum.....	\$1,700-\$3,000	\$2,500-\$3,300	\$5,000-\$5,500	\$3,500-\$4,000
Annual increase.....	100	100	100	100
Washington, D. C.:				
Minimum and maximum.....	1,060- 1,860	1,900- 2,200	2,500- 3,000	.....
Annual increase.....	100	100	100	.....
Bonus.....	240	240	240	.....

¹ The new Detroit schedule places teachers on a level with the trades. Detroit's maxim is that a satisfied corps of teachers can produce effective results.

Comparative salary schedule of superintendents and assistant superintendents.

	Superintendents.	Assistant superintendents.		Superintendents.	Assistant superintendents.
Chicago (Mr. Chadsey).....	\$18,000	(¹)	Jersey City.....	\$9,000	\$5,000
Pittsburgh.....	12,000	\$5,000	St. Louis.....	8,000	5,000
Boston.....	10,000	6,000	Newark, N. J.....	7,000	4,500
Philadelphia.....	10,000	3,960-4,950	Washington, D. C.....	6,000	3,500
New York.....	10,000	6,500	Providence.....	5,500	4,000
Cleveland.....	10,000	5,600-6,240	Baltimore.....	5,000	.....

¹ Not available.

Figures for Buffalo, Indianapolis, Detroit, and Minneapolis are unavailable.

Comparison of maximum salary of high-school teachers of Washington, D. C., and other cities.

[Maximum salary in Washington, \$1,800.]

Cities.	Maximum.	Increase over Washington, D. C.	Increase, per cent.	Cities.	Maximum.	Increase over Washington, D. C.	Increase, per cent.
Chicago.....	\$3,400	\$1,540	82	Baltimore.....	\$2,600	\$740	40
Jersey City.....	3,400	1,540	82	Indianapolis.....	2,500	640	34
Cleveland.....	3,240	1,380	74	Boston.....	2,484	624	33
Philadelphia.....	3,240	1,380	74	St. Louis.....	2,400	540	29
Newark.....	3,200	1,340	73	Minneapolis.....	2,375	515	27
New York City.....	3,150	1,290	64	Buffalo.....	2,300	440	23
Detroit.....	3,000	1,140	62	Providence.....	2,200	340	18
Pittsburgh.....	2,640	780	42	Washington.....	1,800	.....	.....

REASONS WHY THE WASHINGTON TEACHERS SHOULD HAVE AN INCREASE IN SALARY.

1. The benefit or harm that the right kind of teacher can do for the material, social, and civic life of the community has never been properly emphasized.

2. The right kind of teacher can not be obtained or retained on the salaries now paid.

3. A teacher is of greater value to the community when she keeps in touch with modern movements in education. This can best be done during the summer vacations. At present most teachers need to earn their livelihood at that time.

4. A teacher can do best work when she has good health and a contented mind.

5. The United States can not afford to lower educational standards especially in the Capital of the Nation. A breakdown of our educational system means a breakdown of the Nation.

6. At present our best high-school men are either resigning or spending the major part of their energies outside of the school.

7. Boys and girls leaving school frequently earn more money the first year than their teachers were receiving. This tends to decrease the standing of the teacher in the community.

8. Dr. Lowell, of Harvard University, says, "If you would stay the sway of discontent, radicalism, socialism, or bolshevism, do not allow the teachers of your sons to be discontented."

9. A National Education Association bulletin states: "No adjustment of the salary situation can be either satisfactory or lasting until it is based upon sound economic principles. Salary adjustments can no longer be based upon pity, condescension, or public charity in the form of temporary bonuses."

10. The increase in cost of living has been 9 per cent greater in Washington than in any other city.

11. The Washington teachers are the only teachers in the United States who are required to pay an income tax.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1920.

STATEMENT OF MR. HARRY ENGLISH, CHAIRMAN CENTRAL SALARY COMMITTEE OF THE FIVE WHITE HIGH SCHOOLS.

MR. ENGLISH. Mr. Davis, you asked me to prepare a statement for the record some time ago and I have that statement here.

MR. SISSON. Have you any connection with the teachers' organization?

MR. ENGLISH. I am glad to answer that question. I represent all of the teachers of the white high schools, who indorse unanimously the proposition for the salary increase which I present.

MR. SISSON. Do you belong to this teachers' labor organization?

MR. ENGLISH. I do not.

MR. SISSON. I believe in the organization of teachers for the purpose of their own improvement and for the purpose of exchange of ideas, and so forth, but I am not an advocate of the teachers affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. You do not belong to that organization?

MR. ENGLISH. I do not. My appearance here is as chairman of a committee which represents all the teachers of the five white high schools, who indorse unanimously this increase salary proposition.

MR. DAVIS. That is, you represent the teachers of the five white high schools of Washington, D. C.?

MR. ENGLISH. Yes, sir.

MR. DAVIS. I asked you some time ago to prepare a statement.

MR. ENGLISH. This is the statement in answer to your request.

MR. DAVIS. Just describe generally what the statement is that I asked you to prepare.

MR. ENGLISH. It was in reference to the salaries paid in other cities for high-school work, showing the maximum and the minimum salaries.

MR. DAVIS. Can you briefly state the contents of this paper without reading it all over?

MR. ENGLISH. I sent out letters of inquiry to 70 different cities.

Mr. DAVIS. Your interview with me was a week or 10 days ago in my office?

Mr. ENGLISH. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. I requested you to get all the information you could along this line, and in accordance with that request you are now prepared to give that information?

Mr. ENGLISH. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. From whom did you receive the information?

Mr. ENGLISH. The information was received from the superintendents of the various cities, or the directors of educational research in those cities. I have the original letters on file that I can submit for the record if you so desire. They are very numerous. We went over those letters very carefully and made these selections.

Mr. DAVIS. I for one am willing to take your statement without putting those letters in the record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE FIVE WHITE HIGH SCHOOLS
AUTHORIZED TO PUSH THE 80 PER CENT INCREASE ON MAXIMUM SALARIES.

A. FORMATION OF COMMITTEE.

This committee represents the faculties of the five white high schools, all of which have unanimously passed or indorsed a resolution requesting the board of education to secure an increase of salary for each teacher equal at least to 80 per cent of the maximum salary of his or her group, to be retroactive from July 1, 1919, and to be in effect until a reclassification of salaries shall have been made by Congress. It is composed of the following members: Harry English, chairman; Miss R. Shanley, Dr. C. Meriwether, Business High; Miss M. H. Brewer, Mr. G. J. Jones, Mr. R. Maurer, Central High; Miss M. Hawes, Mr. C. Schwarz, Eastern High; Dr. W. P. Hay, Mr. J. E. Zearfoss, McKinley High; Mr. G. R. Devitt, Mr. E. W. Matthews, Western High.

B. ACTION AND REASON FOR THE SAME.

This resolution which represents the culmination of several years of activity on the part of teachers to secure needed increases in teachers' salaries has been submitted along regular channels to the board of education, to Dr. J. Van Schalk, jr., president of the board of education; to Dr. Charles P. Neill, chairman of the committee of the board of education which is to push especially salary increases for teachers before the Congress of the United States; to Mr. E. L. Thurston, superintendent of schools; and to Hon. Louis Brownlow, Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Letters of inquiry as to salary conditions were sent to the superintendents of some 70 leading cities, and the information as to high schools has been tabulated. The original material has been turned over to Dr. Charles P. Neill, in accordance with his request.

This committee, after several long conferences, has unanimously reached the conclusion that it is its duty to press the 80 per cent increase on maximum salaries because it is felt that this request is just and reasonable; because of a much greater per cent of increase in living expenses since 1914; because of comparisons with salaries paid to teachers in other cities and to those engaged in other lines of work. In this connection it can not be stated too forcibly that comparative tables of salaries of teachers in various cities afford no real or lasting basis of action, as the whole teaching profession is grossly underpaid and each city is merely ascertaining how far down it is in the scale.

We feel it our duty to the teaching profession throughout the United States to express in tangible form our estimate of the worth of our profession to the country. This is a national issue which should be considered by the Congress of the United States for and on behalf of the entire country, in this hour of its peril, which is greater so far as the schools are concerned than is supposed.

It is, therefore, with no intention or thought of opposing any bill or the salary provisions of any bill which the board of education and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may have presented to Congress on behalf of the teachers of the District of Columbia that this committee has asked hearings before Congress with reference to the 80 per cent increase on maximum salaries desired by all high-school teachers in the white schools.

It feels that the whole teaching profession is at stake and that the committee would fail in its duty if it did not present the claims of the profession for recognition of its worth, nationally and locally, in the most forceful way possible to all concerned, including the court of last resort, the Congress of the United States.

Whether the request be granted or not, when all matters have been considered by those of whom the request is made, the committee feels that it has done its duty to the utmost, both to the teachers of the District of Columbia and to the teaching profession at large.

The salvation of the country depends upon the proper training of the children now. The supply of properly trained teachers with pure and patriotic ideals is being rapidly depleted, and there is a very real danger, steadily growing nearer and nearer, that the schoolroom may become the means of the destruction of original ideals of our national and social life. At all hazards the children should be saved to insure the safety of the Nation.

C. SOME REASONS FOR THE SALARY INCREASES REQUESTED.

I. *Personal*.—1. Since 1914 up to January 1, 1920, living expenses in the District of Columbia have increased at least 80 per cent. Employers quite generally have steadily increased the wages or salaries of their employees until now such wages or salaries show an increase of more than 80 per cent over and above what they were in 1914.

2. During the month of January, 1920, living expenses increased 3 per cent more.

3. The salaries of high-school teachers provided for by Congress in the schedule of 1906 have not been changed since that date except by the addition of \$60 to the annual salary during the present year and the temporary war bonuses of \$120 last year and \$240 this year. A much greater increase is needed to enable these teachers to live on their salaries.

4. The value of real estate in the District of Columbia surely has risen 80 per cent since 1914 and it is more equitable for the increased revenues of the rich capital of the richest country in the world to stand a large increase in teachers' salaries than for the poor salaries of the teachers to stand an 80 per cent increase in living expenses of all kinds.

5. An immediate salary relief, retroactive from July 1, 1919, has been asked for by the teachers, not only to meet current expenses but, in many cases, to enable them to pay the debts forced upon them during years of high prices. This request should be granted, for with many of the teachers, a crisis has been reached.

6. The Washington teacher is the only teacher, so far as known, who has to pay an income tax.

7. To enable those teachers to live decently and with self-respect, who, at the greatest personal sacrifice, have kept and are still keeping the public schools of the District of Columbia out of chaos, should be the sole object in view. So far as the teachers personally are concerned there is no other issue.

II. *General policy*.—1. The next few years will determine the ultimate status of this country.

2. Our enormous material wealth will only aggravate the general situation unless right ideas are constantly and understandingly taught and wrong ideas uprooted.

3. The sole effective force is a body of trained teachers with proper and patriotic ideals.

4. The trained teaching force throughout the country is being disrupted and is disintegrating. Teachers are constantly appearing before the public, including pupils, as mendicants or objects of charity, and, as such, can command no respect for themselves personally or for the subjects and doctrines they try to teach. The pupil has no desire to become as teachers are.

5. In the United States 145,000 teachers left the teaching profession last year. Too late, it would seem, authorities are beginning to sense that something is wrong and are making some effort to avert disaster by granting salary increases.

But these increases have been inadequate, even in those cities which have fancied themselves most liberal, for the depletion still continues. Having reached the end of its patience, the teaching force throughout the entire country is becoming more and more restless and desirous of change.

6. The most recent comparisons of salaries paid high-school teachers in cities of somewhere near the population of Washington, D. C., show that the Washington teachers are greatly underpaid. In spite of attractive offers elsewhere they have remained loyal. This loyalty should not be penalized.

7. Surely this great country, spending billions on all sorts of material things, both at home and abroad, must admit that it will be of no avail if the wrong forces are in control. It should realize at once that it can not pay too high a premium to insure its safety by paying its body of teachers such salaries as will make the teaching profession a real profession and not permit it to degenerate into a heterogeneous body of makeshifts which in the end may cause its undoing.

8. It is time for parents to awaken to the peril which threatens their children. The proper training of children, the citizens of to-morrow, should be the most important object to be accomplished by this country now. The trained body of teachers alone can do it. This fabulously wealthy country should pay enough to retain expert teachers in this service and to attract others. This is more than a mere salary proposition. It concerns the safety and welfare of the country. The eyes of the country are upon its Capital and the Capital should take the lead.

D. (A) COMPARISONS OF HIGH-SCHOOL SALARIES IN VARIOUS CITIES—(B) BRIEF SUMMARY OF EFFORTS OF CITIES TO INCREASE TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The utmost confusion as to salaries prevails, as most cities are just completing, or are just making, new salary schedules to replace those recently passed, which have proven inadequate. Some cities have not replied, presumably for this reason.

The information has been tabulated in two tables—Table 11, which shows general information as to high-school salaries and general information as to efforts of cities to increase teachers' salaries; Table 1, which shows comparisons as to maximum high-school salaries.

(a) *Comparisons of high-school salaries in various cities (from Table 1).*—Washington ranks in maximum paid: Principals (26 reporting), at the bottom; heads of departments (124 reporting), next to the bottom; teachers, two or more salary groups (21 reporting), upper group, third from bottom; second group, sixth from bottom; one or more salary groups (36 reporting), ninth from bottom.

(b) *Brief summary of efforts of cities to increase teachers' salaries (from Table 11).*—Washington, D. C.: The schedule of 1914 for high-school teachers still in force and has not been changed since 1906, except that teachers in class 11 received an increase of \$60 in 1919, and all teachers received bonuses of \$120 and \$240, respectively; in 1918-1919 and 1919-1920. Teachers completely dissatisfied.

Atlanta, Ga.: The salary schedule of May 1, 1919, represents an increase of 15 per cent over the preceding schedule. Another increase of \$18.50 per month was given January 20, 1920. Many teachers have left during the past two years and few have returned.

Baltimore, Md.: During the war period, 140 teachers left on leave of absence, always at a higher salary. Several hundred have resigned or were given short leave for work in industrial lines. Only 14 returned and several of these expect to leave. The new schedule of 1920 is not very attractive.

Birmingham, Ala.: The schedule for 1920 shows that the maximum salary of high-school teachers has been increased during the past two years to \$2,250, but that salary schedules must be revised upward as rapidly as increasing revenues will permit.

Boston, Mass.: The schedule for 1920 shows a large increase over that in force from November, 1919.

Buffalo, N. Y.: The schedule for 1920 shows an increase for high-school teachers of \$500 over that of 1919.

Chicago, Ill.: The schedule of January 20, 1920, represents a flat increase of \$400 over that of July 17, 1918, which was a substantial increase over that of preceding years. Teachers dissatisfied and leaving.

Cleveland, Ohio: Increases were made as follows: September, 1919, \$200; December 15, 1919, 20 per cent, retroactive from September, 1919.

Dayton, Ohio: The schedule of 1920 shows increase of \$500 over that of 1914.

Des Moines, Iowa: Five increases since 1917 to meet the cost of living.

Detroit, Mich.: Salary schedule of July 1, 1919, represents increases of 48.6 per cent above that of December, 1914, and provided high school increases of from \$700 to \$1,000 over those of 1917. Because of dissatisfaction and leaving of teachers on January 8, 1920, further increases were granted which will add \$1,222,000 to teachers' salaries. This will represent in all an increase of 92.4 per cent over that of 1914.

Grand Rapids, Mich.: The schedule for 1920 represents an increase of \$250 over that of 1919-20, which was an increase of \$100 over that of 1918-19. Other items were cut to do this and if more money is available from proper funds teachers are to receive the benefit. It is proposed to raise the tax rate to accomplish this.

Indianapolis, Ind.: The schedule for 1920 increases that of 1919-20, which added \$700,000 to teachers' salaries over that of 1918-19, which made a flat increase for each teacher of \$100 over preceding schedule.

Jersey City, N. J.: The schedule for 1920 shows increases of from \$700 to \$1,300 over those prior to 1917.

Kansas City, Mo.: The schedule for 1920 represents substantial increases, but there is a great appeal by the Missouri State Teachers' Association to save Missouri from educational chaos.

Louisville, Ky.: The schedule for 1919-20 represents an increase of from \$150 to \$175 over that for 1918-19.

Newark, N. J.: The schedule for 1920 represents an increase of \$1,300,000 over that of September, 1919, and makes the total pay roll for teachers equal to \$5,000,000.

New Haven, Conn.: The schedule for 1919 represents an increase of 40 per cent over that of July, 1914. A further increase averaging \$389 per teacher will soon be made. When this is granted the total increase in teachers' salaries over this amount paid in 1914 will be 88 per cent.

New Orleans, La.: The schedule for 1920 represents a large increase over that of preceding years and is larger than that for Washington. Most of the teachers in New Orleans can live on the salaries paid only because they live with members of their family. They could not do so otherwise.

New York, N. Y.: Large salary increases made to salaries already large.

Oakland, Calif.: Teachers' salaries for 1920 represent an increase of \$600 over that for 1914.

Omaha, Nebr.: Schedule for 1920 represents 100 per cent increase over that of 1914.

Paterson, N. J.: In addition to the schedule for 1919, which was large, there is for 1920 an additional increase of \$400.

Philadelphia, Pa.: In July, 1919, bonus of \$100 and graduated increases of from 10 per cent to 25 per cent. Salaries large, but teachers dissatisfied.

Pittsburgh, Pa.: Vigorous campaign on, which will give salaries for 1920 of from \$1,500 or \$1,800 minimum to \$3,300 or \$3,600 maximum. This will probably be successful.

Providence, R. I.: In spite of large increases for 1920, there is a general understanding that this is far too low, and there is a very definite prospect of further suitable increases in the near future.

Reading, Pa.: Teachers are asking for a flat increase of \$350.

St. Louis, Mo.: The schedule for 1920 is to add \$1,250,000 to teachers' salaries of 1919-20, which are already fairly large.

San Francisco, Calif.: Teachers want more pay in spite of increases already given for 1919-20.

St. Paul, Minn.: Nearly half a million dollars in excess of schedule of 1919-20 are to be appropriated for 1920-21.

Scranton, Pa.: The Woodruff law of June, 1919, adds graduated per cents of increase ranging from 10 per cent to 25 per cent. In spite of this, teachers feel that they need a substantial increase, and a new schedule will be reported in a few months.

Syracuse, N. Y.: Schools crippled. Teachers leaving.

Spokane, Wash.: The schedule for 1920 provides a flat increase of \$500. Teachers dissatisfied.

Yonkers, N. Y.: Each teacher to receive a flat increase of \$200 January 1, 1920. Salaries fairly large.

TABLE 1.—Showing maximum salaries paid to principals, heads of departments, and upper and second groups of teachers, based on Table 11.

[NOTE.—The war bonus of \$240 is not included in salaries for Washington, as it is a gratuity which may be terminated at the end of the year.]

MAXIMUM SALARIES PAID.

Cities.	Principals.	Heads of departments.	Teacher groups.	
			Upper.	Lower.
Washington.....	\$2,500	\$2,200	\$2,200	\$1,860
Albany.....	4,000	2,900	2,000	1,800
Atlanta.....	3,065	2,425	2,345	1,985
Baltimore.....	3,600	2,800	2,600	.....
Birmingham.....	.....	.....	2,280	.....
Boston.....	4,600	3,492	3,080	2,484
Buffalo.....	4,500	2,700	2,300	.....
Chicago.....	5,100	3,550	3,400	2,200
Cleveland.....	4,560	3,840	3,600	.....
Dayton.....	.....	.....	2,060	.....
Detroit.....	5,500	3,300	3,000	2,800
Grand Rapids.....	.....	2,250	1,950	.....
Indianapolis.....	.....	2,800	2,500	2,200
Jersey City.....	6,000	3,700	3,400	.....
Kansas City.....	.....	.....	2,500	2,200
Milwaukee.....	4,200	2,820	2,280	.....
Newark.....	4,800	3,800	3,200	2,700
New Haven.....	4,000	2,660	2,300	2,150
New Orleans.....	.....	.....	2,280	1,800
New York.....	5,500	3,650	3,150	.....
Oakland.....	4,200	2,580	2,160	1,860
Paterson.....	4,600	.....	3,100	2,400
Philadelphia.....	4,500	3,730	3,070	2,400
Pittsburgh.....	4,200	.....	2,640	2,185
Providence.....	4,000	.....	2,600	2,200
Reading.....	2,700	1,960	1,800	.....
Richmond.....	.....	.....	1,740	1,430
San Francisco.....	3,540	2,280	2,240	.....
St. Louis.....	4,200	2,700	2,400	2,060
Scranton.....	3,850	2,270	2,000	.....
Spokane.....	.....	.....	2,060	.....
Springfield (Mass.).....	.....	.....	2,450	1,950
Syracuse.....	3,900	2,600	2,300	1,600
Trenton.....	5,000	3,250	3,000	.....
Worcester.....	.....	.....	2,400	1,800
Yonkers.....	4,200	.....	2,900	.....

† \$1,250,000 more for 1920-21.

TABLE 2.—Showing salaries paid to principals, assistant principals, heads of departments, and teachers in high schools of leading cities in the United States which furnished the information.

Explanatory notes to Table 2.—1. The roman numerals before each city indicate population, as follows: I, over 1,000,000; II, between 500,000 and 1,000,000; III, between 300,000 and 500,000; IV, under 300,000.
 2. The dates given indicate when the salary schedules are or were effective.
 3. The letters "M" and "F" stand for "male" and "female," respectively.
 4. The maximum salaries may be reached by yearly increments of from \$50 to \$250.
 5. The remarks to the right refer to the entire school system.
 6. Many cities have repeatedly made and are making large increases within a year or two. In this respect, as to high-school teachers Washington stands almost alone.

	Minimum.	Maximum.	Remarks.
IV. Albany, N. Y. (1920):			
Principals.....	\$3,000	\$4,000	
Heads of departments.....	2,300	2,900	
Teachers (M.).....	1,200	2,000	
Teachers (F.).....	1,000	1,800	
IV. Atlanta, Ga. (May 1, 1919):			
Principals.....	2,880	2,880	This salary schedule represents increase of 15 per cent given May 1, 1919. Another increase of \$18.50 per month was given Jan. 20, 1920. Many teachers have left during the past two years. Few have returned.
Assistant principals.....	2,300	2,300	
Heads of departments (M.).....	2,240	2,240	
Heads of departments (F.).....	1,920	1,920	
Teachers (M.).....	1,560	2,160	
Teachers (F.).....	1,320	1,800	

TABLE 2.—*Showing salaries paid to principals, assistant principals, heads of departments, and teachers in high schools of leading cities in the United States which furnished the information—Continued.*

	Minimum.	Maximum.	Remarks.
II. Baltimore, Md. (Oct. 15, 1919):			
Principals.....	\$3,600	\$3,600	During the war period 140 teachers left the system on leave of absence always at a higher salary. Several hundred resigned or were given a short leave for work in industrial lines. Only 14 have returned and several of these expect to leave. The new schedule of 1920 does not bring them back. Maximum salary of high-school teachers has been increased in the past two years until it is now \$2,250. "Salary schedules must be revised upward as rapidly as increasing revenues will permit."
Assistant principals.....	3,000	3,000	
Heads of departments.....	2,800	2,800	
Teachers.....	1,200	2,600	
L.V. Birmingham, Ala. (1920).....			
II. Boston, Mass. (November, 1919):			
Principals.....	3,348	4,212	For 1920: Minimum, \$3,636; maximum, \$4,500. For 1920: Minimum, \$2,484; maximum, \$3,492. For 1920: Minimum, \$1,812; maximum, \$2,484. For 1920: Minimum, \$1,764; maximum, \$3,000. For 1920: Minimum, \$1,452; maximum, \$2,316.
Heads of departments.....	2,340	3,348	
First assistants.....	1,428	2,100	
Junior masters.....	1,476	2,772	
Assistants.....	1,068	1,932	
III. Buffalo, N. Y. (proposed for 1920):			
Principals.....	3,500	4,500	Increase of \$500 over 1919 schedule.
Assistant principals.....	2,400	3,200	
Heads of departments.....	1,800	2,700	
Teachers.....	1,700	2,300	
I. Chicago, Ill. (proposed for 1920):			
Principals.....	3,700	5,100	This represents a flat increase of \$400 over the schedule adopted July 17, 1918, which in itself was an increase over that of preceding years. Teachers are dissatisfied and are leaving in large numbers.
Assistant principals.....	2,400	3,800	
Heads of departments.....	2,400	3,550	
Teachers.....			
Upper group.....	2,400	3,400	
Lower group.....	1,600	2,200	
II. Cleveland, Ohio (1918-19):			
Principals.....	3,000	3,600	Increases as follows: September, 1919, \$200; Dec. 15, 1919, 20 per cent, retroactive from September, 1919.
Assistant principals and heads of departments.....	3,000	3,000	
Teachers.....	1,000	2,300	
IV. Dayton, Ohio (1920):			
Teachers.....	1,450	2,050	1914: Minimum, \$600; maximum, \$1,500.
IV. Des Moines, Iowa.....			Five increases since 1917 to 1920 to meet cost of living.
II. Detroit, Mich. (1914):			
Principals ¹		4,000	Schedule of 1919-20 represents an increase of 48.6 per cent above that of December, 1914, and provided increases as follows: Third assistants, \$700-\$800; second assistants, \$600; first assistants, \$700; heads of departments, \$700; principal, \$1,000. On Jan. 8, 1920, further increase of \$1,222,000 to teachers' salaries. This will represent in all an increase of 92.4 per cent over that of 1914.
Heads of departments ²		2,500	
Teachers.....			
First assistants ³		1,900	
Second assistants ⁴		1,700	
Third assistants ⁵		1,500	
Assistant principal ⁶			
IV. Grand Rapids, Mich. (1920-21):			
Teachers.....	1,000	1,950	This schedule is \$250 more than that of 1919-20 which was \$100 increase over that of 1918-19. Other items were cut to do this. If more money is available from proper funds, teachers are to receive the benefit. It is proposed to raise the tax rate to do this.
Heads of departments.....	1,800	2,250	
IV. Indianapolis, Ind. (1920-21):			
Principals.....			1918-19, flat increase of \$100. Teachers' pay roll 1910-20 was \$2,100,000, an increase of \$700,000 over that of 1918-19. 1920-21, still further increases.
Assistant principals.....		3,000	
Heads of departments.....		2,800	
Teachers—			
Group A.....	1,000	1,700	
Group B.....	1,800	2,200	
Group C.....	2,300	2,500	

¹ May be reached sooner through system of credits.² Maximum, 1919-20, \$5,000; maximum, 1920, \$5,500.³ Maximum, 1919-20, \$3,300; maximum, 1920, \$3,300.⁴ Maximum, 1919-20, \$2,800; maximum, 1920, \$3,000.⁵ Maximum, 1919-20, \$2,600; maximum, 1920, \$2,800.⁶ Maximum, 1919-20, \$2,200; maximum, 1920, \$2,300.⁷ Maximum, 1919-20, \$3,500; maximum, 1920, \$4,000.

TABLE 2.—*Showing salaries paid to principals, assistant principals, heads of departments, and teachers in high schools of leading cities in the United States which furnished the information—Continued.*

	Minimum.	Maximum.	Remarks.
III. Jersey City, N. J. (July, 1917):			
Principals.....	\$5,500	\$5,500	July 1, 1919: Minimum, \$6,000; maximum, \$6,000. July, 1920: Minimum, \$6,000; maximum, \$6,000.
Teachers (F.).....	900	2,100	July 1, 1919: Minimum, \$1,200; maximum, \$3,000. July, 1920: Minimum, \$1,200; maximum, \$3,400.
Teachers (M.).....	1,500	2,700	July 1, 1919: Minimum, \$1,500; maximum, \$3,000. July, 1920: Minimum, \$1,500; maximum, \$3,400.
Heads of departments.....			July, 1920: Maximum, \$3,700.
IV. Kansas City, Mo. (1920):			
Principals.....			Strong appeal by Missouri State Teachers' Association to save Missouri from educational chaos.
Teachers—			
Group I.....	2,300	2,500	
Group II.....	2,000	2,200	
Group III.....	1,700	2,000	
Group IV.....	1,200	1,700	
IV. Louisville, Ky. (1919-20):			
Principals.....			
Teachers.....	825	2,050	Increase of \$150 to \$175 over that for 1918-19.
III. Milwaukee, Wis. (proposed for 1920):			
Principals.....	3,200	4,200	
Assistant principals.....	2,460	3,000	
Heads of departments.....	2,280	2,820	
Teachers.....	1,110	2,280	
III. Newark, N. J. (for Sept. 1, 1920):			
Principals.....	3,600	4,600	Sept. 1, 1920, will receive increase of \$834,664, making salaries paid to teachers aggregating \$5,000,000, an increase of \$1,300,000 over that of Sept. 1, 1919.
Heads of departments (M.)....	2,500	3,800	
Heads of departments (F.)....	2,000	3,200	
Teachers (M).....	1,900	3,200	
Teachers (F).....	1,400	2,700	
IV. New Haven, Conn. (Jan. 1, 1919):			
Principals.....	4,000	4,000	
Assistant principals.....		2,650	
Heads of departments (M)....		2,650	
Heads of departments (F)....		2,150	
Teachers—			
(M).....	1,200	2,300	Schedule of 1919 represents an increase of 40 per cent in July, 1914. A further increase, averaging \$389 per teacher, will soon be made. When this is granted an increase of 88 per cent will have been made over that of 1914.
(F).....	1,000	1,800	
III. New Orleans, La. (January, 1920):			
Teachers (F).....	1,100	1,800	"Most of our teachers live in New Orleans and have with them their parents or other members of their family, thus making it possible for them to teach on smaller salaries than they could possibly if they had to support themselves on their salaries."
Teachers (M).....	1,400	2,250	NOTE.—Salary schedules larger than Washington.
I. New York, N. Y. (January, 1920):			
Principals (1).....	5,000	5,500	Effort being made to have spreading clause distributing \$500 increase over coming 3 years abrogated and \$500 increase to be effective Apr. 1, 1920. Latest increase not sufficient to hold teachers. Many leaving.
Principals (2).....	4,000	4,000	
Heads of departments.....	2,650	3,650	
Administrative assistant.....	1,850	3,650	
Teachers.....	1,350	3,150	
IV. Oakland, Calif. (1919-20):			
Principals.....	{ 3,000	3,600	{ After 2 years experience in Oakland schools may receive \$120 in addition. Schedule represents an increase of \$600 since 1914.
	{ 3,600	4,200	
First vice principals.....		3,000	
Heads of departments.....	2,220	2,580	
Assistant heads.....		2,220	
Teachers (1).....	1,500	1,740	
Teachers (2).....	1,800	2,040	
IV. Omaha, Nebr. (1920).....			Over 100 per cent increase since 1914.

TABLE 2.—Showing salaries paid to principals, assistant principals, heads of departments, and teachers in high schools of leading cities in the United States which furnished the information—Continued.

	Minimum.	Maximum.	Remarks.	
I. Philadelphia, Pa. (prior to war):				
Principals (1).....	\$4,500	\$4,500	July, 1919, each teacher received a bonus of \$100 and additional increases as follows: 25 per cent on \$1,000 or under. 20 per cent on \$1,000 to \$1,500. 15 per cent on \$1,500 to \$2,000. 10 per cent on over \$2,000.	
Principals (2).....	4,000	4,000		
Principals (3).....	3,500	3,500		
Assistant principals.....	1,700	1,900		
Heads of departments (M).....	2,900	3,300		
Heads of departments (F).....	1,800	2,000		
Class D (M).....	2,300	2,700		
Class D (F).....	1,550	1,750		
Class C (M).....	1,700	2,100		
Class C (F).....	1,300	1,500		
Class B (M).....	1,200	1,600		
Class B (F).....	1,000	1,200		
IV. Paterson, N. J. (1919):				
Principals.....	3,200	4,200	In addition for 1919-20, a special bonus of \$240 extra was given. For 1920 this was replaced by a straight increase of \$400.	
Teachers (M.).....	1,400	2,700		
Teachers (F.).....	1,200	2,000		
II. Pittsburgh, Pa. (July 1, 1920):				
Principals (1).....		4,200		
Principals (2).....		4,000		
Teachers—				
First class.....	1,320	2,640	Vigorous campaign on to obtain salaries approximating \$1,500 or \$1,800 minimum to \$3,300 or \$3,600 maximum.	
Second class.....	1,320	2,185		
IV. Providence, R. I. (January, 1920):				
Principal (1).....	3,500	4,000	There is a general understanding that this is far too low and a very definite prospect of a further suitable increase in the near future.	
Principal (2).....	3,700	3,500		
Assistant principal.....	3,000	3,000		
Teachers—				
Class 1 (M.).....	2,300	2,600		
Class 1 (F.).....	1,950	2,200		
Class 2 (M.).....	2,000	2,200		
Class 2 (F.).....	1,700	1,900		
Class 3 (M.).....	1,700	1,900		
Class 3 (F.).....	1,100	1,600		
IV. Reading, Pa.:				
Principal (boys).....	2,700		Asking for flat increase of \$350 a year.	
Principal (girls).....	2,500			
Assistant principal (girls).....	1,790			
Heads of departments (boys).....	1,800	1,980		
Heads of departments (girls).....	1,200	1,740		
Teachers (boys).....	1,200	1,800		
Teachers (girls).....	1,070	1,560		
IV. Richmond, Va. (1920-21):				
Teachers—			Increase for group 2 of \$100 over that for 1919-20.	
Group 1.....	806	1,430		
Group 2.....	806	1,740	\$1,250,000 additional to be devoted next year to increase teachers' salaries.	
II. St. Louis, Mo. (1919-20):				
Principal.....	3,500	4,200		
Assistant principal.....	2,550	3,525		
Heads of departments.....	2,300	2,700		
Teachers 1.....	1,950	2,400		
Teachers 2.....	1,500	2,050		
Teachers 3.....	1,200	1,600	Teachers want more pay in spite of increase already given.	
III. San Francisco, Calif. (1919-20):				
Principals.....	3,540	3,540		
Assistant principals.....	2,400	2,400		
Heads of departments.....	2,280	2,280		
Teachers.....	1,380	2,040		
IV. Scranton, Pa., May, 1918:				
Principals.....	3,500	3,500		
Assistant principals.....	1,800	2,100	Woodruff law, June, 1919, raised all salaries as follows: Twenty-five per cent on salaries less than \$100 per month; 20 per cent on salaries less than \$151 per month; 15 per cent on salaries less than \$200 per month; 10 per cent on salaries more than \$200 per month. Teachers feel they still need a substantial salary increase. A new schedule will be reported in a few months.	
Heads of departments.....	1,500	1,800		
Teachers.....	1,000	1,500		
IV. Syracuse, N. Y. (1915):				
Principals.....	2,650	2,650	1920, maximum and minimum, \$3,300, \$3,700, \$3,900. 1920, maximum and minimum, \$2,600. 1920, minimum, \$1,500; maximum, \$2,300. 1920, minimum, \$1,000; maximum, \$1,600. Teachers are leaving—schools crippled.	
Principals.....	3,500	3,500		
Heads of departments.....	2,000	2,000		
Teachers (M.).....	1,000	1,600		
Teachers (F.).....	950	1,000		

¹ \$200 extra for special excellence (\$50 per year).

TABLE 2.—Showing salaries paid to principals, assistant principals, heads of departments, and teachers in high schools of leading cities in the United States which furnished the information—Continued.

	Minimum.	Maximum.	Remarks.
IV. Spokane Wash. (1919-20):			
Teachers.....	\$1,150	\$1,550	For 1920 a flat increase of \$500; teachers dissatisfied.
IV. Springfield, Mass. (1920):			
Teachers (M).....		2,450	
Teachers (F).....		1,950	
IV. Trenton, N. J.:			
Principals.....		5,000	
Heads of departments.....		3,250	
Teachers.....		3,000	
III. Washington, D. C. (1914):			
Principals.....	2,500		This schedule is now in force and has not been changed since 1906, except that all teachers in Class II received an increase of \$60 in 1919 and all teachers bonuses of \$120 and \$240 respectively in 1918-19 and 1919-20.
Heads of departments.....	1,900	2,200	
Assistant principal—			
Teachers (1).....	1,900	2,200	
Teachers (2).....	1,000	1,800	
IV. Worcester, Mass. (1919-20):			
Teachers (1).....	800	1,800	
Teachers (2).....	1,900	2,400	
IV. Yonkers, N. Y. (1919):			
Principal.....	3,100	4,200	Each teacher, etc., received a flat increase of \$200 January 1, 1920 in addition.
Assistant principal.....	1,700	2,800	
Teachers.....	1,400	2,700	

Mr. ENGLISH. Now, I would like to call your attention to a chart which I gave to Mr. Sisson the other day unofficially, which was issued by the Baltimore authorities. It is a tabulation of teachers' salaries prepared September, 1918, by the Council of the Allied Associations of the Public School Teachers of Baltimore. It shows the salaries in elementary schools exclusive of principals, the salaries of principals in elementary schools, the salaries in secondary schools lower than heads of departments, salaries of heads of departments, salaries of principals in secondary schools, and the salaries of kindergarten teachers. It covers the whole line of school organization. I do not suppose you want that for the record, do you?

Mr. DAVIS. From what source did you obtain this information?

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Maltbie was professor of mathematics in Goucher College and resigned about 10 years ago to practice law in Baltimore. He is retained by the Allied Associations in the city of Baltimore to secure an increase of teachers' salaries in the city of Baltimore. This chart was prepared under his direction. He is a competent school man and also a lawyer of 10 years' standing in Baltimore. I have every confidence in Mr. Maltbie's ability.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the date of this information?

Mr. ENGLISH. It covers the periods of 1917-18 and 1918-19.

Mr. DAVIS. It is prepared September, 1918?

Mr. ENGLISH. It shows the schedule of 1917-18 and the schedule which would be in force in 1918-19.

Mr. DAVIS. But it was prepared in September, 1918?

Mr. ENGLISH. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. It is very valuable if it is accurate. There is only one thing that perhaps would militate against it, and that is the fact that he is a lawyer retained on one side of the case and would naturally make a favorable showing.

Mr. BUCHANAN. He would not misquote the facts.

Mr. DAVIS. I do not think he would.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Maltbie was in my profession for a great many years and left the profession some years ago to practice law.

Mr. DAVIS. The clerk calls my attention to the item for Washington, D. C., under the head of maximum, \$1,350.

Mr. ENGLISH. That is for elementary schools.

Mr. DAVIS. And the minimum is \$600. We have no teachers with a minimum salary of \$600.

Mr. ENGLISH. That was in the beginning of 1917. There was an increase in the appropriation bill for 1918, but that bill did not get through until after the 1st of September, so that the old schedule was still in force. Do I make myself plain?

Mr. DAVIS. It is not in force now?

Mr. ENGLISH. No; but that was in September, 1918, and it was based upon the old schedule of salaries. The appropriation bill did not get through until after the 1st of September.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That would be a statement against his contention anyway, and it must have been accurate.

Mr. Sisson. At any rate it would tend to show that he was not biased in favor of an increase of salary.

Mr. DAVIS. But there may be many inaccuracies in here because there have been a good many changes since that time.

Mr. ENGLISH. That is the point I want to make. There are changes going on now.

Mr. DAVIS. It is pretty hard to get accurate data on the situation in these cities now. The latest information we had was in answer to a telegram sent out by Mr. Corby, as to what the school condition was within the last 24 hours.

Mr. ENGLISH. I have some letters that I can give you.

Mr. DAVIS. That is up-to-date information?

Mr. ENGLISH. The utmost confusion as to salaries prevails, and most cities are just completing or are just making new salary schedules to replace those recently passed, which have proven inadequate. Some cities have not replied presumably for this reason. From the information I have received from the letters I sent out, a comparison of high-school salaries in various cities shows, for instance, that in Washington the principals rank at the bottom of the list, in maximum salaries paid. Heads of departments come next to the bottom. Now, with reference to the teachers, in two or more salary groups, the upper group is the third from the bottom and the second group is the sixth from the bottom. One or more salary groups, ninth from the bottom.

I would like to refer briefly to Detroit, Mich. There the salary schedule of July, 1919, represents an increase of 48.6 per cent above that of December, 1914, and provided high-school increases of from \$700 to \$1,000 over those of 1917. Because of dissatisfaction and leaving of teachers, on January 8, 1920, further increases were granted which will add \$1,220,000 to teacher's salaries. That is for the whole system. This will represent in all an increase of 92.4 per cent over that of 1914.

Now, I am talking about the efforts of cities in the last two years to improve their salaries.

Mr. Sisson. Will you be satisfied if you are given an increase of 92.4 per cent over the salaries in Washington of 1914?

Mr. ENGLISH. I would, yes, but you would never do it.

Mr. DAVIS. We have more than doubled it now.

Mr. ENGLISH. But not for the high schools.

Mr. DAVIS. That is true.

Mr. Sisson. I am talking about the whole average through the whole classification.

Mr. ENGLISH. I am only speaking for myself.

Mr. Sisson. I mean for the whole classification.

Mr. ENGLISH. I think the high-school teachers would be more than satisfied.

Mr. Sisson. I am talking about the whole classification. I am talking about the average of 92.4 per cent which is the average shown here.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Over the sum total of the salaries of 1914.

Mr. ENGLISH. We only asked for an 80 per cent increase in maximum salaries of everybody in the system, but we did not expect to get it. We had to have a basis of action.

In Buffalo, N. Y., the schedule for 1920 shows an increase for high-school teachers of \$500 over that of 1919. In Indianapolis, Ind., the schedule for 1920 increases that of 1919-20, which amounted to \$2,100,000 and added \$700,000 to teachers' salaries paid in 1918-19, which in itself made a flat increase for each teacher of \$100 over the preceding schedule.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, that does not mean anything unless we knew what the salary was.

Mr. ENGLISH. I am talking about the efforts of the cities to improve salaries in the last two years and to adjust the salary conditions. Now, I do not want to take up your time, because this statement really speaks for itself. However, I will say in regard to Newark, N. J., that the schedule for 1920 represents an increase of \$1,300,000 over that of September 1919 and makes the total pay roll for teachers equal to \$5,000,000. New Jersey is making tremendous efforts in regard to teachers' salaries.

In St. Louis, Mo., the schedule for 1920 is to add \$1,250,000 to the teachers' salaries of 1919-20, which are already fairly large. In New York City they are trying to add \$500 to the teachers' salaries. Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not want to take up any more of your time on this part of the statement.

On page 9, however, there is a synopsis of the efforts of the cities based upon a table which shows the high-school salaries, the maximum salaries paid to principals, heads of departments, upper and second groups of teachers, not including the war bonus. The war bonus of \$240 is not included in salaries for Washington, as it is a gratuity which may be terminated at the end of the year. The salaries of principals are shown in the first column. Washington pays \$2,500, Albany \$4,000, Atlanta \$3,065, Baltimore \$3,600, Boston \$4,500, Buffalo \$4,500, Chicago \$5,100, and so on down the line. The salaries of heads of departments are shown in the second column. Washington pays \$2,200, Albany \$2,900, Atlanta \$2,425, Baltimore \$2,800, Boston \$3,492, Buffalo \$2,700, Chicago \$3,550, and so on. Then there are two columns showing the salaries of the teachers in

the upper and lower groups. In Washington the upper group gets \$2,200 as the maximum pay and in Atlanta it is \$2,345. The lower group is in the same comparison.

On page 10 there is a list showing the salaries paid to principals, assistant principals, heads of departments, and teachers in high schools of the leading cities in the United States which furnished the information. I do not think it is worth while for me to go into a detailed explanation of the table, as it is all in this statement. It speaks for itself.

Now, if there are any questions you would like to ask, I would be glad to answer. This chart will form the basis for any action which you may take.

Mr. DAVIS. Where did you obtain this information—from this Baltimore association?

Mr. ENGLISH. No. I sent letters and telegrams to various cities in the country.

Mr. DAVIS. This is from your own observation?

Mr. ENGLISH. Yes, sir. I would like to state this, however. I sent letters to 70 cities, but we have not received replies from a great many of them, because they are just in the midst of this business of getting salaries adjusted.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And this information in the statement you have presented is more recent than the information in the printed table that was prepared in Baltimore?

Mr. ENGLISH. Oh, yes. The Baltimore table brings the information up to 1918, showing the efforts of cities all over the country up to September, 1918. These letters that I have received and which this statement was prepared will bring the information right up to date.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And in addition to that, the information disclosed in your statement taken from the letters you have received will show the increase over what is shown in the document that was prepared in Baltimore, from 1918 up to the present time?

Mr. ENGLISH. Yes, sir. For instance, Boston and Detroit have made a survey, but the Boston figures would not agree with the Boston figures in the other table, and the Detroit figures the same way.

Mr. DAVIS. I think your statement is complete and full. I do not think we could add anything further. The only question is, can we find time to read it through and digest it and get it before Congress. It seems to me that it is a complete and full statement, and particularly the information you obtained from letters and telegrams is more valuable than what is contained in the printed sheet.

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Chairman, if it meets with your approval and the approval of Mr. Buchanan, we might have that tabulation put in the record.

Mr. DAVIS. It will go in the record.

(The table referred to follows:)

Tabulation of teachers' salaries prepared September, 1918, by the Council of the Allied Associations of the Public School Teachers of Baltimore.

[In some of the cities below named, the attainment of the maximum is conditional upon sex and in others upon special merit tests.]

[Footnotes on page 687.]

	Salaries in elementary schools exclusive of principals.				Salaries of principals, elementary schools.				Salaries in secondary schools lower than heads of departments.			
	1917-18		1918-19		1917-18		1918-19		1917-18		1918-19	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
New York, N. Y.	\$1,820.00	\$800.00	\$2,004.00	\$800.00	\$3,500.00	\$2,540.00	\$3,750.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,630.00	\$900.00	\$2,650.00	\$1,100.00
Chicago, Ill.	1,500.00	775.00	1,680.00	775.00	3,750.00	2,000.00	3,150.00	1,650.00	3,000.00	1,200.00	3,000.00	1,200.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,100.00	600.00	1,150.00	600.00	3,100.00	1,600.00	3,150.00	1,650.00	2,700.00	700.00	2,750.00	750.00
St. Louis, Mo.	1,350.00	700.00	1,350.00	700.00	3,100.00	1,600.00	3,150.00	1,650.00	2,400.00	1,000.00	2,400.00	1,000.00
Boston, Mass.	1,500.00	600.00	1,682.00	600.00	3,420.00	2,580.00	3,500.00	2,580.00	3,000.00	804.00	3,132.00	804.00
Cleveland, Ohio	1,600.00	700.00	1,600.00	700.00	2,500.00	1,300.00	2,500.00	1,300.00	2,500.00	800.00	2,500.00	800.00
Baltimore, Md.	1,850.00	600.00	1,800.00	600.00	17 1,300.00	900.00	17 1,300.00	900.00	17 1,800.00	700.00	17 1,800.00	700.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,200.00	720.00	1,400.00	720.00	2,700.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	1,700.00	2,300.00	820.00	2,400.00	1,020.00
Detroit, Mich.	1,620.00	840.00	1,320.00	840.00	2,460.00	1,380.00	2,220.00	1,380.00	1,800.00	1,380.00	2,370.00	1,850.00
San Francisco, Calif.	1,200.00	600.00	1,320.00	600.00	3,000.00	1,200.00	3,000.00	1,200.00	2,250.00	1,710.00	2,500.00	1,800.00
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,200.00	600.00	1,400.00	600.00	3,300.00	1,800.00	3,300.00	1,800.00	2,700.00	1,000.00	2,700.00	1,000.00
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1,200.00	700.00	1,400.00	700.00	3,300.00	1,800.00	3,300.00	1,800.00	2,700.00	1,000.00	2,700.00	1,000.00
Newark, N. J.	1,200.00	700.00	1,400.00	700.00	3,300.00	1,800.00	3,300.00	1,800.00	2,700.00	1,000.00	2,700.00	1,000.00
New Orleans, La., term 9 months	765.00	485.00	1,350.00	485.00	1,350.00	945.00	1,350.00	945.00	1,575.00	675.00	1,575.00	675.00
Washington, D. C.	1,350.00	600.00	1,470.00	600.00	2,400.00	1,300.00	2,400.00	1,300.00	2,200.00	1,000.00	2,200.00	1,200.00
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,200.00	768.00	1,500.00	768.00	3,000.00	1,300.00	3,000.00	1,300.00	1,680.00	1,200.00	1,680.00	1,200.00
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,500.00	700.00	1,500.00	700.00	3,000.00	1,300.00	3,000.00	1,300.00	2,500.00	1,200.00	2,500.00	1,200.00
Jersey City, N. J.	1,320.00	744.00	1,500.00	744.00	3,000.00	1,400.00	3,000.00	1,400.00	3,000.00	1,200.00	3,000.00	1,200.00
Kansas City, Mo.	1,000.00	600.00	1,250.00	600.00	2,400.00	1,400.00	2,400.00	1,400.00	1,850.00	1,000.00	1,850.00	1,000.00
Seattle, Wash.	1,200.00	840.00	1,320.00	840.00	2,500.00	1,300.00	2,500.00	1,300.00	1,650.00	1,020.00	1,650.00	1,020.00
Indianapolis, Ind.	975.00	500.00	1,075.00	500.00	2,500.00	1,100.00	2,500.00	1,100.00	1,500.00	900.00	1,500.00	900.00
Providence, R. I.	1,100.00	650.00	900.00	650.00	2,500.00	1,200.00	2,500.00	1,200.00	2,200.00	900.00	2,200.00	900.00
Louisville, Ky.	850.00	500.00	1,200.00	500.00	2,400.00	1,100.00	2,400.00	1,100.00	1,750.00	750.00	1,750.00	750.00
Rochester, N. Y.	1,000.00	500.00	1,000.00	500.00	1,800.00	1,000.00	1,800.00	1,000.00	1,600.00	800.00	1,600.00	800.00
St. Paul, Minn.	1,200.00	720.00	1,260.00	720.00	2,200.00	1,500.00	2,200.00	1,500.00	2,220.00	1,000.00	2,200.00	1,000.00
Denver, Colo.	1,200.00	600.00	1,200.00	600.00	2,400.00	1,600.00	2,400.00	1,600.00	1,800.00	1,000.00	1,800.00	1,000.00
Portland, Ore.	1,200.00	600.00	1,200.00	600.00	1,600.00	1,000.00	1,600.00	1,000.00	1,650.00	800.00	1,650.00	800.00
Columbus, Ohio.	1,000.00	500.00	1,000.00	500.00	1,600.00	1,000.00	1,600.00	1,000.00	1,650.00	800.00	1,650.00	800.00
Atlanta, Ga.	1,000.00	420.00	1,100.00	420.00	1,620.00	1,000.00	1,620.00	1,000.00	1,725.00	900.00	1,725.00	900.00
Oakland, Calif.	1,000.00	420.00	1,100.00	420.00	1,620.00	1,000.00	1,620.00	1,000.00	1,725.00	900.00	1,725.00	900.00
Worcester, Mass.	950.00	550.00	1,050.00	550.00	2,300.00	650.00	2,520.00	1,500.00	1,700.00	600.00	1,700.00	600.00
Syracuse, N. Y.	850.00	400.00	1,000.00	400.00	2,100.00	1,100.00	2,500.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	750.00	2,000.00	750.00
New Haven, Conn.	1,000.00	500.00	1,300.00	500.00	2,000.00	1,200.00	2,300.00	1,200.00	2,000.00	650.00	2,300.00	1,000.00
Birmingham, Ala.	1,850.00	475.00	1,950.00	475.00	2,000.00	1,200.00	2,500.00	1,500.00	1,400.00	650.00	1,900.00	800.00

Tabulation of teachers' salaries prepared September, 1918, by the Council of the Allied Associations of the Public School Teachers of Baltimore—Continued.

	Salaries in elementary schools exclusive of principals.				Salaries of principals, elementary schools.				Salaries in secondary schools lower than heads of departments.			
	1917-18		1918-19		1917-18		1918-19		1917-18		1918-19	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Scranton, Pa.	\$900.00	\$550.00	\$1,000.00	\$650.00	\$1,600.00	\$750.00	\$1,700.00	\$750.00	\$1,250.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,000.00
Richmond, Va.	765.00	530.00	1,045.00	600.00	2,000.00	1,500.00	2,100.00	1,700.00	1,200.00	830.00	1,400.00	700.00
Petersen, N. J.	1,200.00	600.00	1,380.00	720.00	3,000.00	1,700.00	3,200.00	1,955.00	2,500.00	1,000.00	2,700.00	1,300.00
Omaha, Neb.	1,200.00	700.00			2,400.00	1,200.00			1,800.00	900.00		
Fall River, Mass.	800.00	520.00	900.00	620.00	2,280.00	840.00	2,350.00	940.00	1,640.00	840.00	1,790.00	940.00
Dayton, Ohio	900.00	600.00	900.00	600.00	1,650.00	1,300.00	1,650.00	1,300.00	1,700.00	1,000.00	1,700.00	1,000.00
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1,000.00	600.00	1,000.00	650.00	2,950.00		3,000.00		1,400.00	900.00	1,500.00	900.00
Nashville, Tenn.	1,750.00	450.00	1,520.00	450.00	2,000.00	900.00	2,000.00	900.00	1,500.00	900.00	1,500.00	900.00
Cambridge, Mass.	1,080.00	588.00	1,080.00	588.00	2,800.00	2,040.00	2,800.00	2,040.00	1,900.00	840.00	1,900.00	840.00
Spokane, Wash.	1,103.00	700.00	1,150.00	750.00	1,900.00	1,050.00	1,950.00	1,250.00	1,400.00	1,000.00	1,600.00	1,100.00
Bridgeport, Conn.	1,250.00	600.00	1,450.00	800.00	2,600.00	1,030.00	2,800.00	1,200.00	1,900.00	800.00	2,100.00	1,000.00
Albany, N. Y.	1,950.00	550.00	1,150.00	750.00	2,200.00	1,260.00	2,400.00	1,440.00	1,050.00	800.00	1,250.00	1,050.00
Hartford, Conn.	1,050.00	660.00	1,150.00	700.00	3,500.00	1,750.00	4,000.00	1,850.00	1,800.00	900.00	1,900.00	1,000.00
Trenton, N. J.	850.00	500.00	1,150.00	500.00	1,600.00	900.00	2,000.00	900.00	2,500.00	1,000.00	2,750.00	1,350.00
New Bedford, Mass.	900.00	650.00	1,080.00	750.00	2,300.00	1,000.00	2,400.00	1,200.00	1,800.00	1,000.00	1,900.00	1,000.00
San Antonio, Tex.	1,083.00	720.00	1,080.00	720.00	2,120.00	1,320.00	2,180.00	1,200.00	1,404.00	1,020.00	1,490.00	1,080.00
Reading, Pa.	750.00	450.00	850.00	550.00								
Salt Lake City, Utah.	1,020.00	650.00	1,200.00	700.00	2,400.00	1,350.00	2,500.00	1,350.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	1,600.00	1,000.00
Dallas, Tex.	1,850.00	465.00	1,000.00	650.00	2,160.00	1,500.00	2,160.00	1,500.00	2,800.00	1,000.00	1,800.00	1,000.00
Springfield, Mass.	730.00	300.00							1,050.00	550.00	1,150.00	550.00
Wilmington, Del.	900.00	500.00	1,000.00	600.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	2,030.00	1,100.00	1,050.00	550.00	1,800.00	1,200.00
Des Moines, Iowa, *			1,380.00	840.00			2,040.00	1,200.00				
Kansas City, Kans.	984.00	540.00			1,260.00	1,100.00			2,400.00	1,125.00		
Yonkers, N. Y.	1,300.00	700.00			3,000.00	1,000.00			2,400.00	1,000.00		
Youngstown, Ohio	1,000.00	650.00	1,200.00	750.00	1,800.00	1,200.00	2,000.00	1,200.00	1,800.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,200.00
Houston, Tex.	900.00	405.00	1,080.00	450.00	1,900.00	1,500.00	1,900.00	1,500.00	1,200.00	755.00	1,200.00	900.00
Duluth, Minn.	1,000.00	600.00	1,050.00	650.00	1,100.00	1,000.00	1,320.00	1,200.00	1,500.00	800.00	1,700.00	850.00
St. Joseph, Mo.	900.00	380.00	900.00	380.00	1,440.00	765.00	1,440.00	765.00	1,665.00	720.00	1,665.00	720.00
Somerville, Mass.	900.00				12,100.00	19,950.00			2,000.00	900.00		
Troy, N. Y.	800.00	600.00	850.00	650.00	1,600.00	1,200.00	1,650.00	1,250.00				
Utica, N. Y.	1,000.00	600.00	1,000.00	600.00	2,200.00	1,100.00	2,200.00	1,100.00	1,800.00	840.00	1,800.00	900.00
Elizabeth, N. J.	1,050.00	570.00	1,250.00	685.00	2,100.00	1,200.00	2,310.00	1,380.00	2,000.00	875.00	2,200.00	1,050.00
Fort Worth, Tex. *	1,950.00	600.00	1,000.00	600.00	2,000.00	1,777.70	2,055.50	1,777.70	1,260.00	760.00	1,500.00	750.00
Waterbury, Conn. *	1,050.00	550.00	1,000.00	600.00	2,700.00	1,200.00			1,500.00	900.00		
Schenectady, N. Y.	1,850.00	500.00	950.00	600.00	1,910.00	900.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	900.00	1,500.00	900.00
Hoboken, N. J.	1,200.00	600.00	1,500.00	900.00	2,750.00	2,200.00	3,050.00	2,600.00	2,200.00	1,300.00	2,500.00	1,400.00
Manchester, N. H.	1,800.00	500.00	1,900.00	1,600.00	2,000.00	1,100.00	2,000.00	1,200.00	2,560.00	1,700.00	1,050.00	1,700.00

Evansville, Ind.	900.00	900.00	1,750.00	1,050.00	1,900.00	1,100.00	1,250.00	900.00	1,300.00	1,000.00
Akron, Ohio	1,300.00	800.00	1,800.00	1,400.00			1,400.00	1,000.00		
Norfolk, Va.	900.00	300.00					1,400.00	1,400.00		
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	900.00	500.00	575.00	900.00			1,700.00	650.00	1,740.00	660.00
Peoria, Ill.	900.00	500.00	575.00				1,500.00	700.00	1,575.00	775.00
Eliz. Pa.	900.00	500.00	550.00	970.00			2,000.00	600.00	1,250.00	10,700.00
Savannah, Ga.	810.00	450.00	945.00				1,800.00	800.00		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	900.00	500.00	700.00	810.00			1,800.00	900.00	1,400.00	1,000.00
Harrisburg, Pa.	900.00	475.00	1,400.00	900.00			1,200.00	750.00	1,800.00	750.00
Fort Wayne, Ind.	900.00	475.00	1,400.00	900.00			1,200.00	600.00	1,800.00	1,000.00
Charleston, S. C.	900.00	400.00	800.00	1,500.00			1,900.00	550.00	1,850.00	650.00
Portland, Me.	725.00	400.00	550.00	1,500.00			1,900.00	750.00	1,800.00	750.00
East St. Louis, Ill.	725.00	400.00	550.00	1,500.00			1,900.00	750.00	1,800.00	750.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	1,000.00	450.00	1,000.00	800.00			1,500.00	750.00	1,250.00	950.00
Holyoke, Mass.	900.00	550.00	1,050.00	850.00			1,600.00	700.00	1,750.00	900.00
Brookton, Mass.	900.00	550.00	1,050.00	850.00			1,600.00	700.00	1,750.00	900.00
Bayonne, N. J.	1,300.00	650.00	1,800.00	1,700.00			2,400.00	1,200.00	2,400.00	1,300.00
Johnstown, Pa.	810.00	427.50	1,512.50	810.00			1,400.00	550.00	1,900.00	800.00
Pasadena, N. J.	1,050.00	600.00	1,150.00	1,250.00			1,800.00	850.00	1,900.00	1,000.00
South Bend, Ind.	1,042.00	635.00	1,462.00	1,250.00			1,775.00	900.00	1,540.00	990.00
Covington, Ky.	950.00	500.00	900.00	1,450.00			1,400.00	550.00	1,500.00	1,000.00
Wichita, Kans.	950.00	500.00	900.00	1,450.00			1,400.00	550.00	1,500.00	1,000.00
Altoona, Pa.	810.00	495.00	1,240.00	1,215.00			1,350.00	720.00	1,400.00	810.00
Albion, N. Y.	1,500.00	800.00	1,800.00	1,000.00			1,900.00	800.00	1,700.00	1,090.00
Springfield, Ill.	900.00	500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00			1,314.00	600.00	1,200.00	800.00
Pawnee, R. I.	850.00	552.00	1,025.00	740.00			1,200.00	675.00	1,200.00	725.00
Mobile, Ala.	720.00	500.00	1,200.00	1,140.00			1,254.00	780.00	1,200.00	870.00
Saginaw, Mich.	1,050.00	600.00	1,650.00	1,500.00			1,455.00	800.00	1,500.00	900.00
Canton, Ohio	1,200.00	550.00	1,500.00	1,300.00			1,500.00	800.00	1,500.00	900.00
Birmingham, N. Y.	950.00	400.00	1,000.00	1,200.00			1,000.00	900.00	1,500.00	900.00
Sioux City, Iowa	850.00	550.00	1,000.00	(1)			1,500.00	650.00	1,550.00	900.00
Lawrence, Penn.	800.00	500.00	1,400.00	1,000.00			1,500.00	900.00	1,500.00	1,200.00
Springfield, Ohio	900.00	600.00	2,750.00	1,000.00			1,050.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,200.00
Atlantic City, N. J.	1,000.00	500.00	2,000.00	2,750.00			1,500.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,200.00
Little Rock, Ark.	550.00	350.00	1,000.00	1,000.00			1,150.00	600.00	1,700.00	800.00
Rockford, Ill.	800.00	350.00	1,000.00	1,000.00			1,000.00	600.00	1,700.00	800.00
San Francisco, Calif.	900.00	500.00	1,000.00	950.00			1,450.00	400.00	1,650.00	1,200.00
Chattanooga, Tenn.	735.00	315.00	810.00	800.00			1,440.00	400.00	1,650.00	800.00
Malden, Mass.	525.00	300.00	800.00	800.00			1,000.00	300.00	1,100.00	800.00
Prosser, Colo., district No. 1	1,500.00	600.00	1,000.00	1,000.00			1,000.00	750.00	1,150.00	550.00
Haverhill, Mass.	900.00	500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00			1,000.00	650.00	1,150.00	750.00
New Britain, Conn.	800.00	500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00			1,000.00	700.00	1,200.00	800.00
Salem, Mass.	900.00	550.00	1,000.00	1,000.00			1,000.00	700.00	1,200.00	800.00
Topeka, Kans.	940.50	495.00	1,000.00	935.00			1,200.00	742.50	1,250.00	900.00
Davenport, Iowa	850.00	400.00	1,040.00	900.00			1,200.00	700.00	1,300.00	900.00
McKeesport, Pa.	855.00	405.00	945.00	1,035.00			1,125.00	700.00	1,200.00	900.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	900.00	750.00	1,050.00	1,050.00			1,450.00	1,250.00	1,850.00	1,250.00
Augusta, Ga.			1,020.00	810.00			1,020.00	650.00	2,100.00	1,000.00
Mecon, Ga.	675.00	450.00	765.00	810.00			1,400.00	650.00	1,650.00	1,380.00
Berkeley, Calif.	1,260.00	840.00	1,440.00	1,600.00			1,500.00	1,200.00	1,600.00	900.00
Superior, Wis.	1,000.00	475.00	1,200.00	1,200.00			1,400.00	750.00	1,600.00	900.00

Tabulation of teachers' salaries prepared September, 1918, by the Council of the Allied Associations of the Public School Teachers of Baltimore—Continued.

	Salaries in elementary schools exclusive of principals.				Salaries of principals, elementary schools.				Salaries in secondary schools lower than heads of departments.			
	1917-18		1918-19		1917-18		1918-19		1917-18		1918-19	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Newton, Mass.	\$1,150.00	\$788.00	\$1,150.00		\$2,850.00	\$1,200.00	\$2,850.00		\$2,000.00	\$1,200.00	\$2,000.00	
San Diego, Calif.	1,200.00	850.00	1,000.00	\$720.00	2,004.00	1,000.00	1,750.00	\$1,150.00	1,600.00	900.00	1,700.00	\$1,000.00
Kalamazoo, Mich.	950.00	600.00	1,000.00	720.00	1,600.00	1,000.00	1,800.00	1,200.00	1,550.00	950.00	1,500.00	1,000.00
El Paso, Tex.	1,400.00	900.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	1,800.00	1,250.00	2,000.00	1,400.00	2,000.00	1,250.00	2,000.00	1,250.00
Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.	850.00	550.00	900.00	650.00	1,200.00		1,300.00		1,100.00	850.00	1,200.00	900.00
Flint, Mich.	787.50	472.50	350.50	525.00		813.75	1,000.00		1,400.00		1,500.00	
Chester, Pa.	850.00	550.00	900.00	600.00	1,800.00	950.00	1,900.00	1,000.00			1,750.00	
Dubuque, Iowa	675.00	562.50	720.00	585.00	1,825.00	810.00	1,900.00	810.00			1,650.00	810.00
Montgomery, Ala.	825.00	500.00	925.00	600.00	1,800.00	1,400.00	1,900.00	1,500.00	900.00	600.00	1,050.00	
Woonsocket, R. I.	825.00	500.00	900.00	550.00	1,800.00	850.00	1,900.00	950.00	1,200.00	750.00	1,300.00	900.00
Racine, Wis.	850.00	500.00	900.00	600.00	1,000.00		1,100.00		1,700.00	1,050.00	1,900.00	1,200.00
Fitchburg, Mass.							1,800.00				1,500.00	700.00
Elmira, N. Y.	850.00	500.00	950.00	500.00	2,101.00		1,705.00		850.00	680.00	935.00	705.00
Galveston, Tex.	850.00	510.00	935.00	595.00	1,910.00	1,550.00						
Knoxville, Tenn.	950.00	500.00	1,000.00		2,000.00	1,000.00						
New Castle, Pa.	747.00	438.50	900.00	604.00	1,335.00	1,120.00	1,425.00	1,210.00	990.00	720.00	1,090.00	810.00
West Hoboken, N. J.	1,200.00	600.00	1,500.00	750.00	2,400.00	1,750.00	2,550.00	1,850.00	1,800.00	850.00	1,950.00	1,050.00
Hamilton, Ohio	1,200.00	380.00	1,350.00	475.00	1,700.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,500.00	1,800.00	750.00	1,900.00	1,000.00
Springfield, Mo.	607.50	405.00	675.00	450.00	900.00	765.00	1,000.00	810.00	950.00	675.00	1,150.00	765.00
Roanoke, Va.	675.00	450.00	675.00	450.00	1,215.00		1,980.00		1,170.00	810.00	1,170.00	810.00
Joliet, Ill.	1,050.00	600.00	1,050.00	600.00	1,700.00	800.00	1,900.00	950.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	1,800.00	800.00
Auburn, N. Y.	800.00	700.00	900.00	600.00	3,200.00				2,200.00	900.00		
East Orange, N. J.	1,300.00	550.00	1,800.00	550.00	1,800.00	800.00	2,000.00	800.00	1,900.00	800.00		
Taunton, Mass.	800.00	550.00	900.00	371.25	1,650.00		1,450.00	675.00			1,000.00	765.00
Charlotte, N. C.	700.00	500.00	800.00	600.00	1,400.00	900.00	1,800.00	900.00	950.00	700.00	1,000.00	765.00
Portsmouth, Va.	800.00	475.00	850.00	475.00	1,325.00	825.00	1,375.00	880.00	1,400.00	650.00	1,500.00	750.00
Oshkosh, Wis.	800.00	550.00	900.00	600.00	1,900.00		2,000.00		1,050.00	700.00	1,050.00	800.00
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1,000.00	550.00	1,000.00	550.00	2,500.00	1,000.00	2,500.00	1,000.00	1,800.00	800.00	1,800.00	800.00
Quincy, Mass.	1,000.00	550.00	1,000.00	550.00	2,000.00	1,100.00	2,150.00	1,250.00	2,000.00	1,100.00	2,150.00	800.00
Perth Amboy, N. J.	1,000.00	550.00	1,000.00	550.00	1,800.00	960.00	1,900.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	720.00	1,500.00	800.00
Pittsfield, Mass.	800.00	520.00	880.00	580.00	1,700.00	675.00	1,900.00	985.00	1,200.00	720.00	1,300.00	830.00
Poplin, Mo.	765.00	450.00	852.50	517.50	1,270.00	1,012.50	1,387.50	1,080.00	1,125.00	720.00	1,192.50	787.50
Williamsport, Pa.	900.00	600.00	1,000.00	700.00	1,250.00	900.00	1,300.00	875.00	1,250.00	900.00	1,350.00	900.00
Jackson, Mich.			1,000.00	600.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	900.00	1,300.00	900.00
Amsterdam, N. Y.	800.00	550.00	850.00	600.00	1,450.00	1,000.00	1,400.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	900.00	1,200.00	900.00

	Heads of departments.				Principals, secondary schools.				Salaries of kindergarten teachers.			
	1917-18		1918-19		1917-18		1918-19		1917-18		1918-19	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Lansing, Mich.	750.00	500.00	850.00	600.00	940.00	800.00	1,050.00	900.00	1,400.00	700.00	1,500.00	800.00
Huntington, W. Va.	90.00	45.00	110.00	55.00	125.00	90.00	160.00	115.00	133.33	90.00	180.00	112.50
Decatur, Ill.	725.00	500.00	775.00	550.00	1,275.00	850.00	1,350.00	875.00	1,175.00	780.00	1,275.00	875.00
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1,200.00	800.00	1,340.00	800.00	2,300.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	1,775.00	1,800.00	800.00	1,850.00	1,000.00
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1,100.00	600.00	940.00	600.00	1,700.00	1,000.00	1,800.00	800.00	1,600.00	800.00	1,800.00	800.00
La Crosse, Wis.	900.00	550.00	940.00	600.00	1,700.00	1,000.00	1,800.00	800.00	1,600.00	800.00	1,800.00	800.00
Newport, Ky.	1,100.00	800.00	86.25	50.00	2,390.00	1,700.00	2,400.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,100.00	1,800.00	85.00
Pasadena, Calif.	1,100.00	800.00	1,200.00	800.00	2,390.00	1,700.00	2,400.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,100.00	1,800.00	1,100.00
New York, N. Y.												
Chicago, Ill.	\$3,150.00	\$1,680.00	\$3,950.00	\$2,200.00	\$5,000.00	\$3,500.00	\$4,620.00	\$3,465.00	\$1,500.00	\$900.00	\$1,680.00	\$900.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,300.00	1,800.00	\$3,350.00	\$1,850.00	4,620.00	3,400.00	\$4,550.00	\$3,550.00	1,500.00	775.00	1,500.00	650.00
St. Louis, Mo.	3,200.00	2,340.00	3,348.00	2,340.00	4,200.00	3,500.00	\$4,200.00	\$3,500.00	1,200.00	700.00	1,200.00	670.00
Boston, Mass.	3,204.00	2,340.00	3,348.00	2,340.00	4,058.00	3,204.00	\$4,212.00	\$3,348.00	1,500.00	480.00	1,692.00	576.00
Cleveland, Ohio.	3,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00	1,800.00	4,000.00	1,800.00	650.00	450.00	1,300.00	700.00
Baltimore, Md.	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,600.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	2,400.00	4,500.00	3,600.00	900.00	720.00	1,100.00	920.00
Detroit, Mich.	2,500.00	1,620.00	2,500.00	1,740.00	3,800.00	3,240.00	3,720.00	3,360.00	1,236.00	840.00	1,140.00	720.00
San Francisco, Calif.	2,040.00	1,600.00	2,500.00	1,600.00	3,800.00	3,240.00	4,200.00	3,600.00	1,020.00	600.00	1,500.00	750.00
Milwaukee, Wis.	2,160.00	1,600.00	2,500.00	1,600.00	3,800.00	3,240.00	4,200.00	3,600.00	1,200.00	700.00	1,400.00	700.00
Cincinnati, Ohio.	2,400.00	1,600.00	3,300.00	1,600.00	4,600.00	3,600.00	4,600.00	3,600.00	1,200.00	700.00	1,400.00	700.00
Newark, N. J.	3,300.00	1,600.00	3,300.00	1,600.00	4,600.00	3,600.00	4,600.00	3,600.00	1,200.00	700.00	1,400.00	700.00
New Orleans, La., term 9 months												
Washington, D. C.	2,200.00	1,900.00	2,320.00	2,020.00	2,620.00	2,120.00	3,000.00	2,620.00	720.00	485.00	1,120.00	870.00
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,160.00	1,800.00	2,160.00	1,800.00	3,600.00	2,400.00	3,600.00	2,400.00	984.00	624.00	984.00	624.00
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,800.00	1,800.00	2,080.00	1,800.00	3,800.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00	1,500.00	700.00	1,550.00	725.00
Jersey City, N. J.	1,800.00	1,800.00	2,080.00	1,800.00	3,800.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00	1,500.00	744.00	1,500.00	900.00
Kansas City, Mo.	1,800.00	1,800.00	2,080.00	1,800.00	3,800.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00	1,500.00	744.00	1,500.00	900.00
Seattle, Wash.	1,800.00	1,800.00	2,080.00	1,800.00	3,800.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00	1,500.00	744.00	1,500.00	900.00
Indianapolis, Ind.	1,800.00	1,800.00	2,080.00	1,800.00	3,800.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	3,000.00	1,500.00	744.00	1,500.00	900.00
Providence, R. I.	1,850.00	1,300.00	2,000.00	1,350.00	3,500.00	2,700.00	3,500.00	2,700.00	900.00	550.00	900.00	550.00
Louisville, Ky.	2,400.00	1,600.00	2,600.00	1,800.00	3,500.00	2,700.00	3,500.00	2,700.00	900.00	550.00	900.00	550.00
Rochester, N. Y.	1,800.00	1,300.00	2,000.00	1,350.00	3,500.00	2,700.00	3,500.00	2,700.00	900.00	550.00	900.00	550.00
St. Paul, Minn.	1,800.00	1,300.00	2,000.00	1,350.00	3,500.00	2,700.00	3,500.00	2,700.00	900.00	550.00	900.00	550.00
Denver, Colo.	1,800.00	1,300.00	2,000.00	1,350.00	3,500.00	2,700.00	3,500.00	2,700.00	900.00	550.00	900.00	550.00
Portland, Ore.	1,800.00	1,300.00	2,000.00	1,350.00	3,500.00	2,700.00	3,500.00	2,700.00	900.00	550.00	900.00	550.00
Columbus, Ohio.	1,750.00	1,300.00	1,900.00	1,300.00	2,500.00	1,800.00	2,750.00	2,250.00	1,000.00	700.00	1,100.00	650.00
Atlanta, Ga.	1,800.00	1,300.00	1,900.00	1,300.00	2,500.00	1,800.00	2,750.00	2,250.00	1,000.00	700.00	1,100.00	650.00
Oakland, Calif.	1,800.00	1,300.00	1,900.00	1,300.00	2,500.00	1,800.00	2,750.00	2,250.00	1,000.00	700.00	1,100.00	650.00
Worcester, Mass.	1,800.00	1,300.00	1,900.00	1,300.00	2,500.00	1,800.00	2,750.00	2,250.00	1,000.00	700.00	1,100.00	650.00
Total												
	850.00	550.00	850.00	550.00	850.00	550.00	850.00	550.00	850.00	550.00	850.00	550.00

Tabulation of teachers' salaries prepared September, 1918, by the Council of the Allied Associations of the Public School Teachers of Baltimore—Continued.

	Heads of departments.				Principals, secondary schools.				Salaries of kindergarten teachers.			
	1917-18		1918-19		1917-18		1918-19		1917-18		1918-19	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Syracuse, N. Y.	\$2,200.00		\$2,650.00		\$3,500.00	\$2,850.00			\$850.00	\$400.00	\$900.00	\$400.00
New Haven, Conn.	2,250.00		2,000.00		3,600.00	2,000.00			850.00	500.00	1,300.00	700.00
Birmingham, Ala.	1,800.00	\$600.00	1,800.00	\$1,200.00	3,600.00	2,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$2,400.00				
Spartan, Pa.	1,500.00	1,200.00	1,800.00	1,500.00	3,500.00	2,300.00	3,500.00	2,500.00	750.00	550.00	900.00	550.00
Richmond, Va.	1,400.00	1,000.00	1,700.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	2,300.00	3,000.00	2,500.00	765.00	530.00	1,045.00	600.00
Paterson, N. J.	2,600.00	1,000.00	2,800.00	1,200.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	4,200.00	3,200.00	1,150.00	600.00	1,322.50	720.00
Omaha, Nebr.	2,050.00	1,000.00							2,100.00	700.00		
Fall River, Mass.	2,040.00	1,800.00	2,140.00	1,900.00	3,000.00	2,600.00	3,700.00	2,600.00	800.00	520.00	900.00	620.00
Dayton, Ohio					3,000.00	2,600.00	3,600.00	2,600.00	800.00	600.00	900.00	600.00
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1,700.00	1,300.00	1,800.00	1,400.00	4,000.00	2,800.00	4,000.00	2,800.00	1,000.00	600.00	1,000.00	650.00
Nashville, Tenn.	1,700.00	1,500.00	1,700.00	1,500.00	2,200.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00				
Cambridge, Mass.	2,140.00	1,200.00	2,140.00	1,200.00	3,700.00	3,060.00	3,700.00	3,060.00	1,056.00	504.00		
Spokane, Wash.	1,800.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	1,600.00	3,500.00	2,060.00						
Bridgeport, Conn.	2,000.00	1,000.00	2,200.00	1,800.00	3,750.00							
Albany, N. Y.	2,200.00	1,900.00	2,500.00	2,150.00	3,200.00							
Hartford, Conn.	1,800.00	1,200.00	1,900.00	1,400.00								
Trenton, N. J.												
New Bedford, Mass.	2,100.00		2,200.00		3,100.00				1,250.00	600.00	1,450.00	800.00
San Antonio, Tex.	1,548.00	1,452.00	1,608.00	1,512.00	3,120.00	2,820.00	3,500.00	2,880.00	900.00	650.00	1,150.00	750.00
Reading, Pa.	1,550.00	1,100.00	1,700.00	1,450.00	2,250.00	2,050.00	2,450.00	2,250.00	840.00	500.00	900.00	750.00
Salt Lake City, Utah.	1,800.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	1,500.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	560.00	450.00	900.00	750.00
Dallas, Tex.					3,000.00	2,500.00	3,600.00	3,000.00	1,020.00	800.00	1,200.00	550.00
Springfield, Mass.									1,350.00	455.00	1,000.00	650.00
Wilmington, Del.	1,500.00	1,200.00	1,750.00	1,400.00					1,200.00	575.00	1,000.00	600.00
Des Moines, Iowa									900.00	500.00	1,150.00	840.00
Kansas City, Kans.	1,600.00				3,500.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	2,750.00	984.00	540.00		
Yonkers, N. Y.					3,700.00	2,600.00			1,100.00	700.00	1,800.00	750.00
Youngstown, Ohio.	2,100.00	1,700.00	2,300.00	1,900.00	3,550.00	3,000.00			1,800.00			
Houston, Tex.	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	2,600.00	2,000.00	2,600.00	2,000.00				
Duluth, Minn.	1,900.00	1,400.00	2,100.00	1,500.00	3,200.00	1,900.00	3,500.00	2,500.00	950.00	600.00	1,050.00	650.00
St. Joseph, Mo.					3,000.00	1,600.00	3,000.00	1,600.00	900.00	600.00	900.00	390.00
Somerville, Mass.					2,350.00				700.00	600.00		
Troy, N. Y.	1,600.00	1,400.00	1,650.00	1,450.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	900.00	550.00	750.00	600.00
Utica, N. Y.	2,000.00				3,260.00				1,000.00	600.00		
Elizabeth, N. J.					3,500.00		3,750.00		500.00	350.00	550.00	350.00
Fort Worth, Tex.	1,668.60	1,500.00	1,722.20	1,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,700.00	2,100.00	940.00	650.00	900.00	600.00
Waterbury, Conn.	2,000.00				2,000.00		2,200.00		800.00	500.00	1,000.00	600.00
Schenectady, N. Y.	1,940.00	1,300.00	2,000.00	1,300.00			2,200.00		1,300.00	900.00	1,600.00	900.00
Hoboken, N. J.					3,500.00		4,000.00					

Manchester, N. H.	1,200.00	1,300.00	2,700.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	1,300.00	2,800.00	1,850.00	800.00	500.00	1,900.00	1,800.00
Evansville, Ind.	1,600.00	1,640.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	1,300.00	2,800.00	1,850.00	900.00	600.00	950.00	600.00
Albion, Ohio			2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00			1,300.00	800.00		
Norfolk, Va.	1,600.00	1,800.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00					550.00	900.00	552.00
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1,700.00	1,800.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00					900.00	900.00	552.00
Peoria, Ill.	1,600.00	1,675.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00					900.00	900.00	575.00
Greer, Pa.			2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	1,000.00	10 565.00
Greenville, S. C.	2,300.00	1,600.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1,350.00	1,200.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Hartford, Conn.	1,750.00	2,000.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Port Wayne, Ind.	1,800.00	1,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Portland, Me.	1,800.00	1,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
East St. Louis, Ill.			2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Terre Haute, Ind.	1,900.00	1,550.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Hayes, Mass.	1,900.00	2,300.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Boston, Mass.	2,100.00	2,100.00	3,200.00	3,200.00	3,200.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Bayonne, N. J.	2,500.00	1,150.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Pennsauken, Pa.	1,800.00	1,300.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Patuxent, Md.	1,800.00	1,310.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
South Bend, Ind.	1,600.00	1,700.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Cortlandt, N. Y.	1,600.00	1,100.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Wichita, Kan.	1,600.00	1,400.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Altoona, Pa.	1,800.00	1,400.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Albany, N. Y.	1,800.00	1,400.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Springfield, Ill.	1,500.00	1,600.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Pawtucket, R. I.	1,414.00	1,700.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Mobile, Ala.			2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Saginaw, Mich.	1,925.00	2,100.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Canton, Ohio	1,600.00	1,320.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Binghamton, N. Y.	1,600.00	1,000.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Sioux City, Iowa	1,900.00	2,500.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Lancaster, Pa.	1,650.00	1,700.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Springfield, Ohio	2,400.00	2,000.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Atlantic City, N. J.	2,400.00	2,000.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Little Rock, Ark.	2,000.00	2,200.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Rockford, Ill.	2,000.00	2,200.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Sarasota, Fla.	1,250.00	975.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Charlottesville, Va.	2,000.00	2,100.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Malden, Mass.	1,900.00	1,500.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Pueblo, Colo.	1,900.00	1,500.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Albany, N. Y.	1,900.00	2,000.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
New Britain, Conn.	1,700.00	900.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Salem, Mass.	2,000.00	1,600.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Davenport, Iowa	1,750.00	1,450.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
McKeesport, Pa.	1,800.00	2,200.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Wheeling, W. Va.	1,750.00	1,450.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Augusta, Ga.	1,800.00	1,920.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Marion, Ga.	1,800.00	1,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Berkeley, Calif.	1,800.00	1,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Superior, Wis.	2,850.00	2,850.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	
Newton, Mass.			2,800.00	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,500.00				900.00	900.00	

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1921.

	Heads of departments.				Principals, secondary schools.				Salaries of kindergarten teachers.			
	1917-18		1918-19		1917-18		1918-19		1917-18		1918-19	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
San Diego, Calif.	\$2,400.00	\$1,800.00			\$3,000.00				\$804.00	\$380.00		
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1,600.00	1,250.00	\$1,800.00		2,500.00				850.00	600.00	\$1,000.00	\$720.00
El Paso, Tex.	2,000.00	1,700.00	2,200.00	\$1,250.00	3,100.00				960.00	600.00	1,000.00	720.00
Butte, Mont.	1,600.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,700.00	2,300.00				1,400.00	900.00	1,500.00	1,000.00
Flint, Mich.	1,500.00	1,600.00			2,500.00				850.00	550.00	900.00	650.00
Chester, Pa.					2,200.00							
Dubuque, Iowa.									650.00		700.00	
Montgomery, Ala.	1,500.00	1,050.00	1,650.00	1,080.00		\$2,400.00		\$2,400.00				
Waconescket, R. I.	1,500.00	1,200.00	1,750.00	1,150.00	2,200.00				825.00	500.00	900.00	550.00
Bacine, Wis.	2,000.00	1,500.00	2,200.00	1,275.00	2,450.00				500.00	400.00	700.00	500.00
Fitchburg, Mass.					3,150.00							
Elmira, N. Y.	1,610.00	1,275.00	1,771.00	1,200.00	2,500.00							
Galveston, Tex.	1,600.00	1,700.00		1,492.50					800.00	600.00		
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,620.00	1,000.00	1,710.00	1,135.00	2,250.00							
New Castle, Pa.	1,800.00		1,960.00		2,600.00							
West Haven, N. J.					2,400.00				855.00	380.00	950.00	475.00
Hamilton, Ohio.					2,000.00							
Springfield, Mo.												
Reynolds, Va.	1,170.00	900.00	1,170.00	900.00					675.00			
Joliet, Ill.	2,000.00	1,500.00	2,200.00	1,800.00	2,800.00				1,000.00	400.00		
Auburn, N. Y.	2,800.00	1,400.00			4,000.00	3,100.00			750.00	400.00		
East Orange, N. J.	1,700.00		1,800.00		2,500.00				1,050.00	650.00		
Taunton, Mass.												
Charlotte, N. C.	1,200.00	1,000.00	1,350.00	1,200.00								
Portsmouth, Va.	1,400.00		1,500.00		2,050.00							
Oskosh, Wis.					2,350.00				600.00	400.00	800.00	500.00
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.					2,200.00				800.00	572.50	850.00	600.00
Chelsea, Mass.					2,800.00							
Perth Amboy, N. J.					2,600.00	2,400.00		2,400.00				
Pittsfield, Mass.	1,800.00	1,200.00	1,800.00		3,000.00	1,500.00		2,850.00	1,000.00	550.00	1,150.00	700.00
Joplin, Mo.	1,080.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,012.50	3,000.00	2,700.00		3,000.00	900.00	520.00	1,880.00	550.00
Williamsport, Pa.	1,960.00	1,567.44	1,775.00	1,250.00	1,800.00	2,160.00		2,160.00				
Jackson, Mich.	1,775.00	1,250.00	1,850.00	1,250.00	2,240.00	3,000.00		3,000.00	900.00	600.00	1,000.00	700.00
Amsterdam, N. Y.			1,700.00	1,250.00	2,150.00	2,150.00		2,150.00				
Laurens, Mich.	1,600.00	1,500.00	1,700.00	1,600.00	2,600.00	2,270.00		2,270.00	800.00	600.00	825.00	600.00
					2,000.00	2,250.00		2,250.00	750.00	500.00	900.00	600.00

Huntington, W. Va.	155.55	122.22	200.00	160.00	200.00	133.33	250.00	170.00		
Decatur, Ill.	1,300.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	2,500.00		2,750.00			
Mount Vernon, N. Y.			2,000.00		3,500.00		4,000.00			
Niagara Falls, N. Y.									550.00	
La Crosse, Wis.									1,100.00	
Newport, Ky.									900.00	
Pasadena, Calif.	1,700.00	1,500.00	1,800.00	1,600.00	3,300.00	2,400.00	3,300.00	2,400.00	600.00	600.00
										1,020.00
										600.00

1 Asked for by board of education.

2 Salaries in elementary schools vary with grade in secondary schools, with sex of teacher. Figures given represent extreme range.

3 Additional \$35 for each room after the first.

4 Monthly salary given, multiplied by 12.

5 Plus special war bonus.

6 Term 6 months.

7 Effective Jan. 1, 1919.

8 Additional \$15 for each room after the first.

9 Additional \$125 for each room after the first.

10 Additional \$25 for each room after the first.

11 Additional \$30 for each room after the first.

12 Bonus of 10 per cent added for year 1918-19.

13 Maximum of rank established by school committee.

14 Special maximum after service of 20 years and more.

15 Number of rooms in building governs salary.

16 Limited number of teachers formerly occupying higher high-paid positions, now abolished.

17 Draw higher salaries.

18 Class 1 substitute teachers \$100 less per year.

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1920.

STATEMENT OF MR. JERRY C. SOUTH, REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL CAPITAL SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

Mr. SOUTH. I have come here representing the National Capital School Improvement Association. That association is made up of business men and civic organizations and religious bodies, and it looks to me, from the meetings I have attended, that everybody is back of the proposition that they represent. They appealed to me to come here and represent them, which is a perfectly gratuitous service on my part. There is no compensation attached to it. I attended two meetings of this body, representatives selected to the central body, in which the Washington Board of Trade, the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Association or Federation of Women's Clubs, the Women's Civic Club, the District Congress of Mothers and Parents, Teachers' Association, Piney Branch Association, Trinidad Association, Columbia Heights Association, Washington Heights Association, the Women's Collegiate Alumnae, the Capital Heights Association, the Northwestern Association, the Southeast Association, the Southern Sociological Congress, and some others who have asked permission since that time—the Anacostia Citizens Association and the Monday Evening Club.

Those people were asked by the parent organization to elect and send delegates to meetings of this body. They would appear to represent more associations than I thought existed. They are undoubtedly a representative body of civic organizations and represent the tax-paying power of the District of Columbia, and the Board of Trade, the Rotary Club, and the Chamber of Commerce will be prominent as financial concerns. There is not represented in any way the teachers' associations.

Mr. DAVIS. There are no teachers' associations connected with it?

Mr. SOUTH. None at all. What I represent is no teachers' organization whatever. It is simply that the people of Washington have become impressed with the poor pay of the teachers and want the extension of their school facilities which you have been hearing this morning. I am pretty well acquainted with the temper of this committee, and there is not much doubt but that you will grant all the school facilities necessary. I have been dealing with the appropriation committees for years, and I know they have used the pruning knife at times.

A gentleman of the House who takes quite an active part in the District appropriations committee matters, expressed to me this, that the Capital citizens can not keep asking for increased firemen's pay, policemen's pay, teachers' pay, buildings, and various things, and keep within the limit of taxes now. In other words, the nine or ten million dollars that they raise will not meet all of these things, though they may be necessary. You know him very well and come in contact with him very frequently. I put it up to some of these gentlemen that I went to talk to about this matter that they would have to suffer an increase of taxes to get these things, and some of them were the most prominent men in the District. They said, increase them if necessary; we do not want our children neglected; we want the policemen and firemen well paid; and we want the school-teachers well paid, so that we will have our children get the best facilities possible.

Mr. DAVIS. What I say has nothing to do with the half and half, but it does seem to me that every community, and a community like this, should have an absolute fixed amount of taxation. I do not know of another place in the world where it is not fixed and settled. When an emergency arises in my State, and any other place, the people say, "Increase our taxes until the necessity for it is gone." That is the system, and I believe it is the correct system.

Mr. SOUTH. Mr. Corby, the chairman of the National City Improvement Association, expressed it in that way. He has had to meet it in his own business, as every citizen of the District has in the emergency of war time, high prices and increased cost of living. As he met it in that way he is ready to meet it for city and public purposes. Many of them are amply able to send their children to private schools, who are represented in the organization I have mentioned; they have the welfare of the Capital City at heart. They come here, and they must educate their children here, as many of the Congressmen do, and they think that the Capital is entitled to the best school system that the Government can afford. It ought to be a pattern for the school system of the United States.

Another gentleman who is also active in these matters mentioned to me that he is willing to take the salaries paid in Washington and compare them with the other cities approximately the size of Washington in the United States and raise the scale of pay of teachers here at least up to the level of those cities of approximately the size of Washington.

Mr. DAVIS. Would he at the same time be willing to pay the same taxes that those cities pay for school purposes, to keep that up?

Mr. SOUTH. This particular one that I spoke of was a Member of Congress, not a citizen, and, of course, he would be willing to raise taxes.

Mr. DAVIS. I know of a little city that is rather up to date where the school tax was 3 to 5 mills on the dollar. That has been so for a number of years. They wanted to build an additional school building and they immediately raised the school tax to 11 mills, just to meet that emergency.

Mr. SOUTH. It is 15 in my State. I always vote to increase it when they show me something would be done with the money.

Mr. DAVIS. They do not vote here.

Mr. SOUTH. Fortunately so. I do not think that the District citizens ought to have the franchise. I think they are faring far better than they would if they had their own town council, and it will be even better if they get a budget system. They can have the franchise by moving out a little and voting elsewhere.

As I analyze this bill that has been offered here I met this question of classification and found that some people would not be satisfied with it even on the present classification plan. They have some schemes, I do not know whether they are better or worse than the old ones, but some people object to the present classification plan. That can not all be thrashed out by this particular committee, as I warned them the other day when I outlined this to this Capital Improvement Association in a talk to them. But the general scale of this bill is about from 33 to 50 per cent increase and I have prepared a table on the different class of teachers it proposes in the new bill, classes 1 to 6-A.

Mr. DAVIS. That is in the new bill?

Mr. SOUTH. It is proposed in the new bill.

Mr. Sisson. You have reference to the amount of salary rather than classification?

Mr. SOUTH. Yes, sir. I have taken in this the three \$860 grades which the board of education and the District Commissioners have approved and sent to you by way of estimates. Now, this civic association took up that bill by analysis, discussed it fully, and have agreed on it and sent me here to talk for them, these citizens' associations on this list of people that I have read, each having two delegates for the respective associations at the meeting at which this question was discussed. They realize, of course, that half of this taxation comes out of them and that if the District taxes are not sufficient to meet it in the \$9,000,000 or \$10,000,000 now raised, they have got to increase it to keep up with increased buildings, cost of street improvements, increased firemen's pay and police pay, and all those things. But they approved the principle and are willing to meet it, if it takes an increased tax. I feel that I am justified in expressing the sentiment of that body here, that if it is necessary to increase taxes to meet these expenses, when the Government meets its half they are willing to meet their half. That leaves out of consideration any amendment to the half-and-half plan. So long as that is existing law they would be liable for half of it, and if the taxes levied are not sufficient or the surplus piled up in the Treasury to the credit of the District is not sufficient to meet the war-time emergency they are willing to meet it.

Mr. Corby suggests to me that the council as a body did not agree to say that they were willing for the taxes to be increased, but many representative men present at the meeting expressed it to me, and I want to correct my statement to that extent, that it was not the council's vote but the expression of individuals, and many of them who composed the council were representative citizens. That question of increasing it was not considered by vote in the council; but, of course, they must realize that if they pay their butler and their housemaid and their governess in their house higher wages they will have to increase family budgets, and it necessarily follows if they do it in their own affairs they would do it in the District budget by providing means out of their own income to meet it.

SALARIES PAID SCHOOL TEACHERS IN OTHER CITIES.

Mr. Sisson. What investigation did you make, Mr. South, of the salaries paid in cities of the population of Washington?

Mr. SOUTH. That latest thing I have on that is the current issue of the Literary Digest, published in New York on Friday last, which they developed from recent investigations of their own. I have no hesitancy in quoting the Literary Digest, because I believe it is an authentic journal and it is not boosting anybody.

Mr. Sisson. Who wrote the article?

Mr. SOUTH. The principal thing that is quoted here is an article in which the Literary Digest is going after Mayor Hylan for paying snow shovelers more than the school teachers.

Mr. Sisson. Is that a contributed article?

Mr. SOUTH. The editorial refers to increases in various cities, and quotes an editorial from the New York Evening Post. The article in the Literary Digest reads as follows:

SNOW SHOVELERS AND SCHOOL-TEACHERS.

Mayor Hylan, of New York, may have found the snow drifts so high about his windows in the recent storm period that he could see no "teacher shortage." His lamentation was loud that men could not be found to clear the streets, points out Jacob Theobald, in a letter to the New York Tribune; but, while the newspapers were reporting 993 resignations of school-teachers in New York since the school opening in September, and 50,000 children sent home because there was no one to teach them, the mayor kept his gaze on the snow. "The teacher shortage is just as real as the snow hills that dot our streets, only the teacher shortage is lots more serious than the shortage of snow shovelers," Mr. Theobald declares. The same paper asserts, on the authority of Dr. William L. Etlinger, city superintendent of schools, that "there are now 348 teaching positions in the school vacant and impossible to fill." He puts the matter in a nutshell:

"The business world is bidding for our best teachers and getting them. We must set the current the other way. Unless we have something with which to pull against the commercial competition we can never do this. It is not that the teachers do not love their work—they simply can not stand up under the present pressure."

Mr. Theobald launches into a little homily on teachers and snow shovelers, reminding us about the latter that "the prevailing wages paid to unskilled labor are such that even \$5 a day will not attract the necessary men." He writes:

"Old Sol may be counted on, in a few days, to come to our worthy mayor's rescue. With his fiery breath he will prove much more effective than ten times ten thousand shovels or the new 'snow melter.' The snow labor shortage is but a matter of days. Not so the teacher shortage. Each rising sun sees the situation growing rapidly worse. Teachers are leaving in larger numbers than they are coming in, and the number preparing for teaching is negligible.

"Teachers can not be trained overnight any more than nurses, lawyers, and physicians can be so trained. Let down the bars, as the mayor proposes; remove them altogether, if you will; economic laws will still limit the supply. Men and women will not spend 14 or 15 years at school to prepare themselves for a job that will pay them \$400 a year less to start with than is paid to street cleaners. We are confronted by a basic human instinct—the desire to exist."

Quoting Chicago in New York's disparagement is hitting on the raw when scorn of the western metropolis is the oldest of New York's traditions. Yet the New York Evening Post dares this:

"If there are still people in New York inclined to resent the demand of the impudent teachers for more pay, they should look at Chicago, which has just granted increases of \$400 a year at a stroke. Elementary teachers there are now to be paid a minimum of \$1,200; such teachers here receive \$1,005 to begin with. The high-school teachers in Chicago are now to be started at \$1,600, with a maximum of \$3,400. Here the minimum salary is \$1,350 and the maximum is \$3,150. Principals in the Chicago grammar schools are to be paid as much as \$4,250, and here the maximum is \$4,000. Yet if there is any difference between the cities in living costs, it favors Chicago, where rents are lower. The elementary teachers in Chicago, moreover, are not satisfied, but protest that even now they will be unable to live as they should."

If New York leads the niggards, those who follow her will get no comfort from the post card of packed facts called Public Service (New York) issued weekly for the Institute of Public Service.

Increase granted at—

Houston, Tex -----	\$700	Grand Rapids, Mich -----	\$200
Newton, Mass -----	600	Marlboro, Mass -----	200
Montclair, N. J. -----	500	Palmer, Mass -----	200
Ansonia, Conn -----	500	Lewiston, Me -----	200
Chicago, Ill -----	450-400	Andover, Mass -----	200
Portland, Oreg -----	400	Waukegan, Ill -----	180
Winchester, Mass -----	400	Beloit, Wis -----	180
St. Joseph, Mo -----	400-300	Providence, R. I -----	165
Newark, N. J. -----	400-200	Fargo, N. Dak -----	150
Beverly, Mass -----	350	Belvidere, Ill -----	150-50
Waltham, Mass -----	350-100	Ashland, Wis -----	150-50
Plymouth, Conn -----	300	Little Falls, Minn -----	135
Putnam, Conn -----	300	Kearney, Nebr -----	135
Stratford, Conn -----	300	Woburn, Mass -----	120
San Diego, Calif -----	300	Fall River, Mass -----	100
Manchester, N. H -----	300	Findlay, Ohio -----	100
Paulsboro, N. J -----	300-150	Belchertown, Mass -----	100
Dayton, Ohio -----	270	Davenport, Iowa -----	100
Clinton, Mass -----	250	Bayard, Nebr -----	100
Waterbury, Conn -----	250	Phillipsburg, Pa -----	100
Springfield, Ill -----	250-200	Martins Ferry, Ohio -----	100
White Plains, N. Y -----	225	Spencer, Mass -----	100
Montague, Mass -----	220		

" Bonus granted to teachers in Detroit, \$50 monthly; Webster, Mass., \$30 monthly; East Liverpool, Ohio, \$10 monthly; Elizabeth, N. J., \$200; Walla Walla, Wash, \$200; Ridgeway, N. J., \$150; Saginaw, Mich., \$100; Columbus, Nebr., \$100; Galesburg, Ill., \$50; Oklahoma City, Okla., \$50.

" Teachers in one-room schools, Baltimore County, Md., begin at \$1,100, with a maximum of \$1,500; regular grade teachers, \$900 to \$1,300.

" State appropriations in California insure a minimum increase of \$150 per teacher."

Mr. Sisson. Have you taken into consideration that the amount of the lowest salary is \$1,500?

Mr. South. It will not equal these salaries, then.

Mr. Sisson. I am talking about the increased salaries in this proposed bill. Are you talking about the policemen's salaries?

Mr. South. No; these are salaries of teachers.

Mr. Sisson. This proposition is to increase the pay of teachers, to say nothing of the longevity, to \$1,500.

Mr. South. It is not as much as \$1,000.

Mr. Sisson. The base pay by law three or four years ago.

Mr. South. If you grant the increases now it will not equal any one of these 8 or 10 cities. I have compiled it here showing the total annual pay.

Mr. Sisson. I would like to know when those increases were made and how they were made?

Mr. South. They were made within this current year.

Mr. Sisson. And what the base pay was?

Mr. Davis. Have you anything to show what they actually get?

Mr. South. Yes, sir. The only difficulty we have had in understanding this system is that the figures in regard to the classification are not identical with other classifications.

I will begin with Albany, N. Y. The trouble I find with this is that it does not provide for grade teachers.

As to the high-school teachers in Washington the present compensation is up to \$2,500; in Albany, N. Y., it is \$4,000; Atlanta, \$3,055; Baltimore, \$3,600; Boston, \$4,500; Buffalo, \$4,500; Chicago, \$5,100; Cleveland, \$3,600; Detroit, \$3,500; Jersey City, \$6,000; Milwaukee, \$4,200; Newark, \$4,800; New Haven, \$4,000; New York, \$5,500; Oak-

land, \$4,200; Paterson, N. J., \$4,600; Philadelphia, \$4,500; Pittsburgh, \$4,200; Providence, \$4,000; Reading, \$2,700; San Francisco, \$3,500; St. Louis, \$4,200; Scranton, \$3,750; Syracuse, \$3,000; Trenton, \$5,000; Yonkers, \$4,200.

Of the heads of departments, those who take up the branches of English and mathematics, in the several high schools of Washington, the salary is \$2,200; Albany, \$2,900; Atlanta, \$2,425; Baltimore, \$2,800; Boston, \$3,492; Buffalo, \$2,700; Chicago, \$3,550; Cleveland, \$3,000; Detroit, \$3,300; Grand Rapids, \$2,250; Indianapolis, \$2,800; Jersey City, \$3,700; Milwaukee, \$2,820; Newark, \$3,500; New Haven, \$2,650; New York, \$3,650; Oakland, \$2,580; Philadelphia, \$3,730; Reading, \$1,960; San Francisco, \$2,280; St. Louis, \$2,700; Scranton, \$2,270; Syracuse, \$3,600; Trenton, \$3,250.

Mr. DAVIS. For what grades of teachers are you reading?

Mr. SOUTH. For heads of departments in high schools. The principals run from 50 to 100 per cent more than the principals of the high schools of Washington. That is as to high schools only.

Mr. DAVIS. Did you read it concerning the ordinary high school teacher?

Mr. SOUTH. That is given here. In the high schools here at Washington the ordinary teachers' pay runs from \$2,200 in the upper group to \$1,860 in the lower grades.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the basic?

Mr. SOUTH. Yes, sir; the \$1,860 is the basic.

Mr. KRAMER. It is the maximum amount.

Mr. SOUTH. \$1,860, maximum.

Mr. SISSON. Does that include the maximum plus longevity?

Mr. KRAMER. Plus longevity, it is \$1,860 with the last bonus.

Mr. SISSON. To the present salary you should add the bonus to those figures?

Mr. KRAMER. \$2,100.

Mr. SOUTH. The maximum salaries paid teachers in the upper groups are as follows:

Albany, \$3,000; Atlanta, \$3,345; Baltimore, \$2,600; Birmingham, \$2,250; Boston, \$3,060; Buffalo, \$2,300; Chicago, \$3,400; Cleveland, \$2,300; Dayton, \$2,050; Detroit, \$3,000; Grand Rapids, \$1,950; Indianapolis, \$2,500; Jersey City, \$3,400; Kansas City, \$2,500; Milwaukee, \$2,280; Newark, \$3,200; New Haven, \$2,300; New Orleans, \$2,250; New York, \$3,150; Oakland, \$2,160; Paterson, \$3,100; Philadelphia, \$3,070; Pittsburgh, \$2,640.

Mr. SISSON. Do they pay the high-school teachers in Paterson \$3,050?

Mr. SOUTH. I was comparing them. Continuing, for Providence it is \$2,600; Reading, \$1,800; Richmond, \$1,740; San Francisco, \$2,240; St. Louis, \$2,400; Scranton, \$2,000; Spokane, \$2,050; Springfield, Mass., \$2,450; Syracuse, \$2,300; Trenton, \$3,000; Worcester, \$2,400; Yonkers, \$2,900.

Salaries for the teachers in the lower group of the high schools are from \$1,860, at Washington; \$1,800, at Albany; Atlanta, \$1,985; Boston, \$2,484; Chicago, \$2,200; Detroit, \$2,800; Indianapolis, \$2,200; Kansas City, \$2,200; Newark, \$2,700; New Haven, \$2,160; New Orleans, \$1,800; Oakland, \$1,850; Paterson, \$2,400; Philadelphia, \$2,400; Pittsburgh, \$2,185; Providence, \$2,200; Richmond, \$1,430.

Mr. Sisson. Do they have longevity systems in those places?

Mr. South. That is included in the maximum rate.

Mr. Buchanan. The last you read was the minimum salary. Is that correct?

Mr. South. Yes, sir.

Mr. Eynon. There are two groups, the minimum salary for the higher group and the minimum salary for the lower group.

Mr. South. I got these figures together to show you the comparative salaries.

Mr. Sisson. Where did you get that data?

Mr. South. From correspondence with the school authorities, and I wrote letters to get the figures on the salaries.

Mr. Buchanan. Have you anything to show what they actually get?

Mr. South. It is like it is here for the longevity. Here are the minimum and maximum salaries in these cities and we have it in the pending bill the same way. These increases I have just read have taken place this winter by legislative and city action.

Mr. Sisson. The value of the data you are reading will depend largely on whether or not you have incorporated in that data all of the classification, or whether you are giving averages, or whether you are giving the minimums in the lower-paid places.

Mr. South. These are as reported basic pay for the grades mentioned, and if they have any pension or longevity pay in addition, it is in addition to these figures. The authorities were asked to give the basic pay under the several grades and these were all done in the last year, and some of them within the last two or three weeks have increased this pay. I listened with some interest to a question one of the gentlemen of the committee mentioned on Saturday about the longevity pay by just length of service, and I do hope that some of these school authorities can draw an amendment or a clause that will make it for merit rather than length of service. Mr. Davis asked a few moments ago about appointing recent graduates to the primary grades; for instance, as first-grade teachers. I have one child who was started in the kindergarten school in Washington, and we live a block from the public school, and I or my wife went there daily, one or the other of us. My wife hardly missed a day the first year he was in school to see how he was getting along. Then a young lady taught him in the first grade, and I would not take a thousand dollars for what she taught him, and other children fared as well. She was getting \$83 a month and she is worth \$1,000 a month. If you had your child trained in the Hubbard School district, you would not mind paying three times as much house rent to be in that district and send your child to that school.

That girl is teaching for \$83 a month and has been for years now, and I imagine she is now getting a salary of \$8 to \$10 a month more, with the bonus, for her work there. There is a grade teacher, to whom, if my boy had to miss a year out of college, I would want him to go right back there to get the training, because that young lady makes them study and work. That girl keeps the little fellows' eyes riveted on their work and they pay attention all the time, and they are devoted to the teacher and obey her. Such teachers as that regardless of longevity pay and regardless of remuneration should be

teaching in the first grade, and receiving more than the \$83 a month; it is the most important work of training these young children's minds.

Mr. DAVIS. If she wanted to quit her present job and go up to the high school, where she would get a higher salary, it would be a mistake.

Mr. SOUTH. It would be a great loss to the community.

Mr. DAVIS. If you take one of these high-grade high-school teachers and put her back to that position she would be a failure.

Mr. SOUTH. Just as I remarked to a professor of mathematics of the high school, I would not give him \$2.50 a month to teach my boy in the kindergarten, and I do not think he could do what that little woman did in the first grade, to keep 44 children's attention and every one loving her all the time.

Mr. Sisson. I have no doubt he would have more trouble to make the children love him.

Mr. SOUTH. As an instance of what happens to the District of Columbia, they are losing a great many good teachers and probably those that are indifferent are hanging on with the hope of higher pay, and some of the best of them do not know what to do. Last year my boy was taught by Miss Record, who had come to Washington to do war work. She began with the War Department and then took a position as teacher. We lived less than a block from the school, and my wife went almost daily, and I probably went a dozen or twenty times, and her work was marvelous. It was her first year in Washington and she got \$83 a month. It was worth any price that the community could afford to pay her. At the end of the year she quit on account of the high cost of living in Washington and the low pay as teacher and went back home, in Massachusetts.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you think the system of longevity raises automatically should be done away with?

Mr. SOUTH. No; I think if they are worthy like that, we ought to pay them. There ought to be someone to pass on her qualifications at the end of the year.

Mr. Sisson. So far as the committee has expressed itself, it is the view of the committee that rather than having promotion by virtue of age, it ought to be promotion for service rendered.

FOR A SYSTEM OF WEEKLY CARDS FOR AVERAGES.

Mr. SOUTH. I imagine that a system of weekly cards of pupils' averages might be worked out with an examination of the cards at the end of a season, and a few weeks of the next grade, that such a system might be worked out by some central board who could tell the percentage of pupils that passed to some higher work in the next grade above which would be based on averages in the lower grades. If a teacher passed all of her pupils at 100, it would look, on the face of things, that she did wonderful work, and if in the next grade they continued to be fine pupils, and commend her work, but if they failed there, in the next grade, it would, possibly, reflect on her work. It looks to me that men skilled in examining school cards might devise such a system. I do not think one who has taught 18 or 20 years is a better teacher than one who was teaching only her second year, such as the young lady teacher I have told

you about. I do not think if she taught for 20 years she would be any better than now, with youth and pep that she puts into her work.

PUPILS LEAVING SCHOOL TO TAKE POSITIONS.

There is another thing as to the way this matter strikes me. I asked one or two to give me a list of pupils who had gone out of their grades into the public service here, to give me the names and ages and street addresses, and where they went to. Here is one pupil, Annabelle, street address given, so it would be easy to verify. She went out of the first year of the high school into the Government service, at \$100 a month. The next is Anna, who went out of the seventh grade to the War Risk Insurance Department, at \$1,280 a year, which was \$350 more than her teacher was getting. The next one is named Helen, street number given, who went from the seventh grade into the War Risk Bureau at a salary of \$1,240. Her sister Vera went from the eighth grade into the War Risk Insurance Bureau at \$1,240 salary. The next girl is Margaret, who went into the Munitions Building at \$1,140. The full names and street numbers are given in this list. Those I have read went from the Brent School. One of the teachers supplied me these names at my request. Girls 13 and 14 years old were leaving this school and getting \$350 more salary than their teachers.

Mr. Sisson. Did these pupils not get the bonuses, too?

Mr. South. I do not know whether that includes the bonus or not. I suspect you are right about it. The names are on the Government pay rolls and can be verified. A woman must have peculiar qualifications for this educational service. She must have educational qualifications first. She must have a moral obligation second; she must have poise every day in her work, and the patience that goes with it. They are at work training these children, and to equip these children in the seventh grade so that they could walk out and enter the Government service and do that work evidently shows that their work as teachers has been satisfactory.

Mr. Davis. Did it ever occur to you that these girls that have gone out of the seventh and eighth grades into Government offices that their tenure of office in the war risk work is short, that they might be looking for another job soon? This is a more permanent job.

Mr. South. That is the trouble. Some have taught too long, and are a little afraid to try anything else.

Mr. Davis. We are cutting down the number of the employees in the War Risk very rapidly.

Mr. South. Of course, they are qualified to do work elsewhere of the same character. I have referred to those who have gone out into the Government service from the seventh or eighth grades and the high school. Referring to this list again, here is a girl from the first year of the high school, Julia, employed in the Alien Property Custodian's office, at \$1,400.

Mr. Sisson. You are bringing two very strong indictments, one an indictment for a lot of these teachers in the District and the other an indictment for the recklessness of these various departments in selecting their appointments and paying them too much money.

Mr. SOUTH. First-class housemaids and cooks can make nearly as much as some of these teachers are making without longevity pay. I know people in my neighborhood who are paying a housemaid \$80 or \$90 a month, and I know that laborers getting \$1.50 a day two or three years ago are now getting \$6 to \$7 a day. They had a lifetime job and they are getting the money.

Mr. Sisson. Take the average of teachers in relation to children and you will find that about 40 children is about what each teacher ought to do.

Mr. SOUTH. Quite enough.

Mr. Sisson. If you will take the educable children through the various States and divide it by 40, you will get the number of teachers you ought to have. If you multiply that result by the salary paid the teacher, and if you make the teacher's pay a business, and by business I mean going into it with the idea of making money, you make an overhead charge so great that the taxpayers of the country can not stand it. I believe that the teacher that goes into that work, or the college professor, with the idea of making money is making a terrible mistake, for the reason that in the very nature of things he can not do it. A man going into the ministry can not do it. There is a limit to the ability of the people to bear the expense, there is a limit to which you may apply the salary of school-teachers, because you have so many throughout the United States that the burden would be enormously greater. Now, I think it is generally conceded by everybody that the teachers are getting less than they ought to get, very much less than they ought to get.

Mr. SOUTH. Why should you, then, as a representative of the people tolerate that which is dwarfing the minds of the youth of the land and denying them the best facilities, contented teachers, and putting a premium on illiteracy and ignorance, when they can go out into business and the factories and make more money.

Mr. Sisson. I would do neither. I would not tolerate the other proposition of giving an ordinary day laborer more than he earns. It is utterly impossible to estimate in dollars and cents what the teacher is worth to the community or what the teacher is worth to the child, and I believe that the teacher that will teach solely for salary would not be worth that application at all.

Mr. SOUTH. I as one citizen do not want to discount the efforts of the best of those people who devote their lives to it even as a labor of love like some good ministers of the gospel. I do not want my child or the community's children to be dwarfed by the want of the best agencies of teaching, and if it is a question of self-denial and a question of love of the work like some of the Catholic sisters who devote their lives to it, let us base it on that. But we should not expect these teachers to work at less than wages of common labor.

Mr. Sisson. I do not think anybody would want to compensate the teacher on the basis of day labor.

Mr. SOUTH. But they are not getting as much.

Mr. Sisson. Take States like yours or mine, Arkansas and Mississippi, where you have got to levy a tax on the people, and the taxation now in my town, where the valuation is higher than other States, the rate is 4½. We levied an additional tax of 2 mills on all the property in the State of Mississippi for the purpose of increasing the teachers' pay.

Mr. SOUTH. It is 5 mills in my State and many special extra levies voted.

Mr. Sisson. But we had already quite a school tax and this legislature now in session is going to increase it.

Mr. SOUTH. This national legislature should also be just as liberal.

Mr. Sisson. Let me read this paragraph from page 208 of the current issue of the National Geographic Magazine. They usually refer to Boston and Massachusetts as being the hub of education. It reads:

"But with all the progress which Massachusetts has made educationally, there are still 600 teachers in the State with salaries of less than \$550 a year. Adequate pay for teachers is recognized as one of the first requirements in any campaign for an improved education program, and the Bay State is moving in that direction."

I just want to call attention to that one fact as to Massachusetts even. This article I have quoted from in part appears in the National Geographic Magazine for March 1920, quite a high-grade authority.

Mr. SOUTH. Massachusetts has its rural communities and the District of Columbia has none, comparatively.

Mr. Sisson. That may be true. I simply refer to the fact that the feature you spoke of is not one that is common to Washington. It is one which has the approval of people of forward minds and forward-looking people all over the United States. Just exactly what the limit is going to be nobody knows. We can not put on taxes—municipal, county, Federal, and special improvement taxes. We would eventually socialize every dollar's worth of property in America.

Mr. DAVIS. And roads.

Mr. Sisson. And by abuse of the taxing power you would take practically all the earnings of the people and distribute it through municipal and State and Federal authorities.

Mr. SOUTH. So long as the rate in Washington is lower than the other cities, and lower than States, there is no danger of raising their salaries from 30 to 50 per cent.

Mr. Sisson. I do not think that would be alarming to our friends in Washington at all. But here is one view that we must take in this matter, and I do not want to go into the discussion of it so much on the dollars and cents involved, but the people of the States are taxing themselves to the very limit of endurance and ought not to be called upon to contribute anything to the District of Columbia until the people of the District of Columbia pay just about the same amount of tax that is paid upon the same valuation of property throughout the country. There are certain obligations that go with government and certain benefits, but the only fair measure of proper taxation in the District would be to ascertain what is a reasonable tax in cities of like size throughout the United States and lay the tax at about what the necessity is for it and collect the tax, and then, if the Federal Government desires to beautify the city and desires to spend additional money, let them spend it. Unlimited sums of money could then be spent by Congress.

Mr. SOUTH. So long as the existing law is on the statute books and the people have a limitation on assessing their own taxes, do not deny the children the best opportunities.

Mr. Sisson. I do not think this bill should. In the last two years we have not only increased the salaries of two years ago; in the current law we increased it and we have increased it up to the highest paid salaries, so far as grade is concerned, and there are only two cities in the United States that are on an equality with it. I am talking about last year. I do not know about the current year. Whatever criticism is made, you see, we have kept pace with

Mr. SOUTH. I am speaking of present conditions this year and that is why I say you ought to go the limit with the best of them.

Mr. Sisson. By the way, I will say this when this fight first commenced for teachers' pay, the amount we are now giving was quite satisfactory. I do not mean to say that this year's raise was satisfactory over the last year's raise, but take the raise from the base pay up to what it is now proved to be satisfactory. But things kept getting higher in price. Therefore, Congress fully missed in this bill one a year. That being true, we can only appropriate money from year to year. I have not heard of any disposition on the part of the members of this committee to be otherwise than absolutely fair and take into consideration the salaries paid in cities of like size throughout the United States and have in a measure some other standard in fixing salaries.

Mr. SOUTH. Of course, some of these were made by direct vote like your State and mine and in others the school directors were authorized to act. Of course, we had a State general tax for the children distributed equally throughout the State per capita and then each district and municipality.

Mr. Sisson. Has it the right to levy and authorize additional taxes?

Mr. SOUTH. And in my State they have raised it in the last year or two under the conditions existing, and that is what I hope Congress will do in the District to keep within its demands. How long it is to continue, I do not know.

Mr. DAVIS. Would you spend a little time preparing a bill, and put it in the District legislative committee not to raise the tax for anything else on which the citizen now pays.

Mr. SOUTH. I know one gentleman will draw an amendment of that kind unless it is done in that way. But so long as you combine that principle and the \$1 rate, it looks to me like you could afford to meet the limitation and then if they come to you from the civic bodies, those are not teachers appearing. It is the civic bodies and the real taxpayers ask you to meet their increases, and the board of education and the District Commissioners recommended and whenever the budget prepared in their recommendations here and there exceeds the dollars, there is only one other thing to do.

Mr. Sisson. That is raise the taxes. These things are largely arbitrary. Now, after Congress shall have made about the appropriation that is made in other cities of like character for the service rendered, if it is not satisfactory to the people of the District of Columbia, they will find the cities which the average taxpayer provides for himself with his own vote in the United States and Congress has given the District of Columbia, then we ought not to tax these people to give the District of Columbia a better system of schools than they are able to afford for themselves. Then if they

want better schools in the District of Columbia, just to that extent that they desire better schools than elsewhere, they ought to bear the burden themselves.

Mr. SOUTH. By a special bill.

Mr. Sisson. Assess special taxes.

Mr. SOUTH. But there will be no criticism because it stands in the first six or seven cities because it will reach everything that the District Commissioners estimate.

RECOMMENDATION OF MAPES BILL.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you prepared and with you a list of salaries that your association would recommend?

Mr. SOUTH. They have the commissioners' bill and recommend it.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the Mapes bill?

Mr. SOUTH. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. The trouble with that is it is a reclassification matter.

Mr. SOUTH. The classification does not vary much.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Here is a resolution passed by the organization he represents, raising the salaries of the high schools. It requests the board of education to secure an increase of salary for each teacher equal to at least 80 per cent of the minimum salary of his or her group, to be retroactive from July 1, 1919. That is the resolution that the organization passed.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you ever made estimates on this bill (H. R. 12708) of Mr. Mapes? If that went into effect, what additional expense would it be?

Mr. SOUTH. Do you mean to cover the current year or the next year?

Mr. DAVIS. The coming year.

Mr. SOUTH. I did. Under the classifications there, they do not vary much. It is only the difference of going from one classification to another under this proposed bill, \$100 each year until it reaches \$500 on the basic salary proposed. That for the basic pay of \$1,500 proposed would make \$2,000 based purely on longevity. I say there ought to be a merit system.

Mr. DAVIS. What would be the aggregate money?

Mr. SOUTH. We have 90 teachers of class 1; we have 364 in class 2; we have 543 in class 3; we have 496 in class 4; we have 136 in class 5; we have 10 in class 6, to which you have granted some increases, about 98 teachers additional. But dealing with them as they are and coming down the line, that first increase would be \$243,160, going from the minimum to the maximum that they ask for here. In the next it would be \$217,202; the next, \$149,144; next, \$13,600, being but two in that class. Then when they drop they will increase the director of music, director of drawing, and physical culture, only one in the group. I made a hurried estimate and made the actual figures of the two large groups about \$700,000.

Mr. DAVIS. An increase of appropriation over the present law?

Mr. SOUTH. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. This is the first year of its operation.

Mr. THURSTON. I think the auditor could check the estimates on the cost of that.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK. I think it is about \$900,000.

Mr. THURSTON. Between \$700,000 and \$900,000.

Mr. DAVIS. We are trying to get it for the first year now.

Mr. SISSON. The base pay would be close to \$800,000.

Mr. DAVIS. Will you give us these figures?

Mr. THURSTON. We can get them from the auditor.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK. The auditor's estimate includes longevity.

Mr. KRAMER. Longevity would not seriously increase. That does not disturb the appropriation for the schools.

Mr. SISSON. What is the present rate?

Mr. THURSTON. \$25, \$30, \$40, and \$100. That simply requires us to change our basic salary, which materially reduces the amount of increase for next year over the bill.

Mr. WILLIAM JOHN EYNON. You were speaking about the cost of living. There came to my attention a survey made by the national conference board that the increase in the cost of living to-day compared with 1914 is 93 per cent. The industrial commission of Massachusetts has made a resurvey and we have their figures of 93 and a fraction, so that the two work about the same.

Mr. SISSON. When you take that into consideration you are taking the cost of food and clothing. Living has increased as much. One man could live economically on \$50 a month to suit him and the other fellow would not manage on \$200 a month.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1920.

J. R. WEST SCHOOL—ADDITION TO.

STATEMENT OF MR. CLINTON R. THOMPSON.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Thompson wants to be heard especially on one item, the West School.

Mr. THOMPSON. The J. R. West School. I represent the Piney Branch Citizens' Association, which includes about 550 home owners in the section of the city bounded by Kennedy Street on the north, Georgia Avenue on the east, Shepherd Street on the south, and Rock Creek Park on the west. This district, and extending to the District of Columbia line on the north, is served by the J. R. West School, an eight-room structure, with a capacity of 389, on Farragut Street. In 1916, one year after the building was completed, its seating capacity was reached, and now is exceeded by about 40 per cent. The commissioners recognized the necessity for immediately increasing the school facilities in that vicinity, and in their estimates for the fiscal year 1918 recommended an appropriation for an eight-room addition to the West School—at that time about \$90,000. Now it is estimated at \$195,000 in the board of education report. The demands of war, however, prevented an appropriation at that time and since. This year the board of education has renewed a recommendation that the addition be built, their report being found on page 1109 of the Book of Estimates. The commissioners did not include the item in their estimates for the reason that they are limited by law in the total amount which they can recommend. Neither have they

made estimates for a single item of new school construction, limiting themselves to requests for increases in limits of cost of projects where initial appropriations have been made in previous bills.

We wish to emphasize the fact that not a step has been taken toward the actual construction of a single one of the school projects recommended by the commissioners on page 942 of the estimates. None of the money previously appropriated for those buildings has been spent, but is now in the Treasury untouched. That being the case, we contend that the fact that those old appropriations were made should be disregarded and the question of school construction and the priority claim of each project considered solely in the light of present congestion and probable future increase at each school. If it can be shown that conditions at the West School, or at any other school, are in more imperative need of relief than at one of the units already in receipt of an appropriation, then the former appropriation should be repealed and the school with the more pressing needs given first consideration.

The present enrollment at the West School is approximately 540. The overflow of 150 from the main building is taken care of in four portable wooden-frame structures of such insecure construction that two of them blew down just before completion. The girls' playground is almost entirely occupied by the portables and the boys' playground reduced one-half. It has been found impossible to heat them properly, and on cold days in the winter all the children have been herded into the main building for warmth. The pupils have been requested to provide themselves with pieces of carpet to put under their feet as a protection from the cold coming through the floors. Of course, there is not a particle of fireproofing in any of the small structures.

The increase in enrollment of pupils at the West School has been more rapid than that at any one of the projects included in the commissioners' estimates. Comparative figures for all of them, as furnished from the office of the superintendent of schools, are as follows:

West, 1915, 322; 1919, 533; increase 65 per cent in 4½ years.

Petworth, 1915, 706; 1919, 759; increase 7 per cent in 4½ years.

Deanwood, 1917, 340; 1919, 407; increase 20 per cent in 2½ years.

Burrville, 1917, 310; 1919, 409; increase 32 per cent in 2½ years.

Wheatley, 1915, 530; 1919, 552; increase 4 per cent in 4½ years.

Takoma, 1915, 432; 1919, 576; increase 33 per cent in 4½ years.

Gage, 1917, 676; 1919, 607; decrease 10 per cent in 2½ years.

Phelps: The addition to this school is for the rearrangement of pupils in a group of buildings, and does not admit of comparison with the other projects.

While the increase at the West School in the past has been so rapid the rate is almost certain to be exceeded during the next two or three years. Two blocks north of the school grading is now in progress over an area of six city squares, the site of about 200 new detached residences, some of which already have been built. Adjoin that improvement on the north is another large area recently sold to parties who intend to erect this year about 200 more houses of the nondetached type. That is a total of between 350 and 400 new houses. Many of them are now under construction. It is manifest that when those additional families move into the neighborhood the equipment at the West School, even though all the rest of the surrounding ground be covered with more portables, will be utterly inadequate to meet the situation. Even if the appropriation for this

addition should be granted now it would scarcely be completed before filled to capacity. Further remedy will have to be found in an additional school unit several squares to the north.

The present school building was constructed with the idea of doubling its size in the future. Plans for the extension are already prepared and are now on file in the office of the Municipal Architect. No land need be acquired for the extension. The present school property has a frontage of 365 feet on Farragut Street, affording ample space for the new construction.

We contend that the facts favoring an addition to the J. R. West School can not be approached by those in any other community in the city. If it is the intention of Congress to provide for any new school buildings at all (and we assume that it is) then we claim for our project first consideration. We beg to refer the committee to Congressmen Claude Kitchen, Guy E. Campbell, and William L. Nelson, who reside in the neighborhood about the school and are familiar with the present congested conditions and the certainty of a greatly increased enrollment in the near future.

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Commissioner, are those portable buildings sufficient in their seating capacity to take care of the situation there, do you know?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I am not informed.

Col. KUTZ. I think they fairly do so. I think there are some of the smaller children——

Mr. Sisson. That would be 320 that you are able to accommodate in an eight-room building.

Mr. THOMPSON. Three hundred and eighty-nine in the main building.

Mr. DAVIS. Originally.

Mr. Sisson. All right. That is an eight-room building, and you have two portables.

Mr. THOMPSON. Two are occupied, and two more will be occupied shortly.

Mr. Sisson. That is 540. What is the number of children?

Mr. THOMPSON. Five hundred and forty is the present enrollment.

Mr. Sisson. Then these four portables will take care of that.

Mr. THOMPSON. But next year they will not, with 400 new families to take care of.

Mr. Sisson. I doubt extremely if you take into consideration portables that will accommodate the present needs, whether or not your argument is sound when in comparison with the other schools where they can not take care of the needs at all without additional facilities.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Even in the portables.

Mr. Sisson. Because all the money for portable buildings has been used, has it not, Colonel?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. And it is not our purpose to build any more portables. We could not get material during the war, we could not get labor and even if you had had an unlimited sum of money to build your structures, the inhibition by the War Trades in the use of labor and materials and the cars to haul the material would have prevented the building of the school buildings, even if we had unlimited sums of money, and we endeavored to take care of that situation and the

only thing that we could do was build portables. There was some delay with the portables. We built them so the children would not suffer during the two or three years of war, because a child has but one time to attend school. In that way we tried to take care of the needs. It was not very desirable. Now your present needs will be a little more than cared for by the four portable, with 500 children, because you will have in all 16 rooms and up to 40 children in a room you can accommodate at the outside 640 children.

Col. KUTZ. What Mr. Thompson says about the building development in that neighborhood is perfectly true.

Mr. Sisson. That may be true; but is not that anticipated building?

Col. KUTZ. I mean that the children will be there by September of this year, and the present school with the four portables——

Mr. Sisson. You would not build your buildings by September of this year.

Col. KUTZ. I appreciate that. The West School is a very important building item. It was not included in the commissioners' estimate, because with the absolute necessity before them of cutting them down they limited their estimates to the projects heretofore adopted by Congress.

Mr. DAVIS. Where an additional appropriation had been made?

Col. KUTZ. Where an additional appropriation had been made, and no new projects were included in the estimates. If there had been any new school projects the West School would have been one of them, because the need is imminent.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And you would not put in the projects because the law prevents exceeding double the revenues of the District?

Mr. THOMPSON. It will make no greater drain on the Treasury to appropriate this \$195,000 for the West School than to permit an addition of \$40,000 to these former appropriations for various other schools, because those appropriations still lie in the Treasury untouched.

Mr. Sisson. They do not lie in the Treasury.

Mr. THOMPSON. No construction has been started and no charge has been made against them.

Mr. Sisson. If you tried to look for the money you would find that there is not anything.

Mr. THOMPSON. We wish to emphasize the construction of the new residences that are going on in that neighborhood. Even if this additional building is started now it would be filled by the time it is completed. But that is the best we can do.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How would you manage it if you have not the money?

Mr. THOMPSON. I understand that there is \$4,000,000 or so that was raised by District taxation, and we would like to see some of that used for that purpose.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Where is it?

Mr. THOMPSON. It is in the Treasury. It was turned into the general fund as it was raised by District taxation.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It has been spent, like all the other money.

Mr. DAVIS. The Federal Government is a borrower, and it has not the money.

Mr. BUCHANAN. On the assumption that the money belongs to the District, the Federal Government has used it.

The Federal Government owes that to the District.

Mr. DAVIS. We are a borrower and not a creditor.

Mr. BUCHANAN. As a citizen of the District you are interested in the public schools and public school buildings. So are we. I would like to see them have as good accommodations as any community in the United States. Other communities throughout the United States levy a special tax for this purpose, increased taxation for this purpose. Are you willing to do so?

Mr. THOMPSON. I think other communities also issue bonds for that purpose.

Mr. DAVIS. But they levy taxes and raise the money right off.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Suppose—not saying that we are going to do it—in this very bill we should make this appropriation for this school building, and we carried a raise in the rate of taxation for the District of Columbia. Are you willing?

Mr. THOMPSON. No, sir; I am not. We are taxed now proportionately to other cities throughout the country.

Mr. DAVIS. Now, would you be willing to raise a special fund by statute for school buildings?

Mr. THOMPSON. Only if Congress put up an equal sum by appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS. Congress has not the money unless it raises it by special taxes.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1920.

JOHN EATON SCHOOL, ADDITIONAL LAND.

STATEMENT OF MR. PETER BISSET.

Mr. DAVIS. In regard to what item in the bill do you desire to address yourself?

Mr. MANN. Item 129, he says; in regard to a school item. One of the schoolhouses up here wants to extend its grounds. Is that the John Eaton School, out in Cleveland Park?

Mr. BISSET. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. We will be very glad to hear you upon that, Mr. Bisset.

Mr. MANN. The valuation that has been put upon it in the estimate is much less than the real value of it, but he will tell you about that.

Mr. BISSET. The item in the bill is \$7,500 for the purchase of the property. Last year there was an item in the bill for \$12,500. It

Mr. DAVIS. You are the owner of this property, are you? was then valued at \$12,500 by the District Commissioners. I can not purchase anything in Cleveland Park for that amount that will give me equal accommodations.

Mr. BISSET. I am. I can not purchase anything like my present property for less than \$17,000. I can give you some figures on property that is offered for sale in and around Cleveland Park, if you so

desire; but I have got a 10-room house, and have pictures of it, if you care to look at them to see what my house looks like. It is a 10-room house, with bath, water closet on the first floor, attic, hot-water heat, electric lights, stone garage, tool shed and two-story barn.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the quantity of the land?

Mr. BISSET. The lot is 40 by 140 feet.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How many feet are there in the lot?

Mr. BISSET. Five thousand six hundred feet.

Mr. DAVIS. You have got all the improvements that you have suggested here?

Mr. BISSET. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. A 10-room house?

Mr. BISSET. A 10-room house and a stone garage.

Mr. DAVIS. Is it a frame house?

Mr. BISSET. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. With a stone garage?

Mr. BISSET. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. How old is the house?

Mr. BISSET. The house is, I think, about 15 years old. I have owned it for about 12 years.

Mr. DAVIS. Is it occupied now?

Mr. BISSET. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. By yourself?

Mr. BISSET. Yes; by myself and family.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It is assessed at \$9,000?

Mr. DAVIS. Did you suggest that it be used for school purposes?

Mr. BISSET. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. The commissioners simply made an estimate, stating that they desired to purchase your property for school purposes?

Mr. BISSET. Yes; and placed it at the figure given in the bill.

Mr. DAVIS. Did they consult with you before this?

Mr. BISSET. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. It is much needed for school property out there, is it not?

Mr. BISSET. Yes; but for that figure I could never purchase anything like it anywhere in the District of Columbia.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What do you value the property at?

Mr. BISSET. \$15,000.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Did you ever value it at \$12,000?

Mr. BISSET. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the assessed valuation?

Mr. BISSET. \$9,000; but I have informed the tax assessor that it was valued very much too low. I told him that several years ago.

Mr. DAVIS. It is very seldom that we find a man who comes here and states that the assessed valuation that is made by the assessor down there is too small. This is the first instance that has come to my knowledge where anyone has said that the assessor had made the assessed valuation too low.

Mr. BISSET. I think he will remember the conversation if you should bring it to his attention. If you would like to look at the house I have got photographs here to show it.

Mr. Sisson. I expect we will go out and look at the property. We will look at all these school sites, streets, public buildings, and everything of that kind. We are going to spend two or three days looking at them, and we will be very glad to look this matter over.

Mr. BISSET. That is all I ask.

Mr. DAVIS. You place the value at \$15,000?

Mr. BISSET. I do.

Mr. DAVIS. The assessed valuation is \$9,000?

Mr. BISSET. I am not sure.

Mr. DAVIS. The estimate put in the book is—

Col. KUTZ. \$9,000 is not the assessed valuation to-day.

Mr. DAVIS. I am taking this man's word for it.

Col. KUTZ. The assessed valuation is about \$5,000, and the true value, based on the assessment, is slightly less than \$7,500, and that was the estimate submitted by the commissioners. Since the estimate was submitted the owner of the property made representations that the amount was totally inadequate, and we asked the assessor to review the situation. He did and he reported to the commissioners that a fair value for the property at the present time was \$9,000, and in my testimony the other day I suggested the substitution of \$9,000 for \$7,500, at the same time stating that the owner felt that it was worth considerably more than that.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Let me ask another question. Suppose we make an appropriation here to buy this additional ground for the school, if the commissioners can not get it for that appropriation, or if they question that that appropriation is what the property is really worth, will they go on and pay the appropriation, regardless of what the value is, or resort to condemnation proceedings?

Col. KUTZ. We will resort to condemnation proceedings unless we are able to buy at what our real-estate experts say is the fair value.

Mr. DAVIS. Suppose this committee decides not to give you the school there. That will end the whole controversy, will it not?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. That is a matter we will consider after looking at the true value, etc.

Mr. MANN. You will find that eventually the school will take this property.

Mr. DAVIS. Eventually?

Mr. MANN. Eventually. I do not know whether it will now or not.

Mr. DAVIS. There is a school in that vicinity now, is there not?

Mr. MANN. There is a school, but it has to extend the grounds, and this is the only piece of property available. They want to run it out.

Mr. Sisson. It is not separated by an alley, or anything of that sort?

Mr. BISSET. There is no alley in the square. There are four portable buildings on the ground, and I want to call attention to the fact, that these portable buildings which are built on the ground, cost almost \$4,000 to build. They are mere shells of buildings, and yet my house is valued at \$7,500.

Mr. Sisson. What did those portable buildings cost?

Col. KUTZ. With the heating plant, it is nearly \$4,000.

Mr. Sisson. Does that include the desks?

Col. KUTZ. That includes——

Mr. SISSON. The entire plant?

Col. KUTZ. No; that does not include the desks.

Mr. DAVIS. It does not include the furniture at all?

Mr. BISSET. Just the shell.

Col. KUTZ. The building and heating plant.

Mr. CANNON. Well, they would cost a little extra by reason of being made portable so that they can be taken down and put up again.

Mr. BISSET. They are supposed to be cheaper because of that fact. The lumber men who get out these houses emphasize that feature. They claim they save so much lumber, etc.

Mr. BUCHANAN. They are cheaper only by reason of the fact that they are able to remove them and put up another in their place. They are cheaper for portable buildings, but I do not think buildings of the same size would cost quite as much.

Mr. SISSON. We estimated at the time we made this appropriation that these buildings would cost a little over \$2,000, that is, the naked buildings.

Mr. DAVIS. About \$3,000, I think.

Mr. SISSON. I am talking about the first estimate, and the later estimate, when we made arrangements for these portables to take care of the situation during the war, was about \$3,000. In other words, these portable buildings formerly cost about \$2,000 in round figures, before the cost of material and labor went up, but the estimate, when we made the appropriation for each of these buildings, was about \$3,000, and then material and labor continued to increase in cost, until they cost about \$4,000. I was under the impression that that was the cost of the plant, not only the building, but including the desks and everything.

Col. KUTZ. There was a special appropriation, disbursed under the supervision of the board of education, for equipping the portables. The engineer department had only the fund for the erection of the buildings and the installation of heat.

Mr. SISSON. Of course, the desks that you bought for the portable buildings will be available for permanent buildings?

Col. KUTZ. Oh, yes.

Mr. BISSET. To show you the increase in value of property in my neighborhood, there was a house offered to Col. Kutz at \$13,750, in the square south of me, which is now offered for \$16,500, the owner refusing \$16,000.

Mr. DAVIS. What did your property originally cost you?

Mr. BISSET. Four thousand five hundred dollars. Since purchasing the property I have built on two sides of the lot a stone wall costing approximately \$1,000; stone garage, \$500; sidewalk, \$75.

Mr. DAVIS. If you sell it for \$9,000, you would have to pay an income tax on it, would you not?

Mr. BISSET. Exactly.

Mr. MANN. That is not the point. He wants a home. He does not want to sell his property. If he is obliged to sell it, he wants enough money to buy another one.

Mr. BISSET. If the commissioners will purchase for me a house with an equal number of rooms and a lot of the same size, I will be satisfied. I do not want to stand in the way of progress; but I do want to be able to get a house that will accommodate my family. The house that I referred to, that Col. Kutz was offered at \$13,750, is now offered at \$16,500.

Col. KUTZ. I made a mistake by not buying it.

Mr. BISSET. You did. It is the same type of house as mine.

Mr. DAVIS. We will look this over pretty carefully, because you have an exceptional case. Ordinarily when we are buying additional property for schools it is vacant property.

Mr. BISSET. I do not want to move. If the question of the purchase of my property is going to come up annually, I would rather have it taken over now. For about five years there has been an item in the estimates for the purchase of it, and consequently I do not feel safe, and can not feel safe; so that if the house is needed—and I think it is, as the school is very much overcrowded—and if they build the addition to the school, that will leave me without a home; and I would like to have it settled either one way or another now.

To show that my estimate of the value is not too high, I would like for you to read that letter from one of the builders who knows the house very well and went over it.

Mr. DAVIS. The letter reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 17, 1919.

Mr. PETER BISSET,

3301 Lowell Street NE., City.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I have visited your home and inspected same carefully, with a view of making a calculation as to its value.

I find that you have a nine-room-and-bath house with a summer kitchen, or laundry, on the first floor; an open attic; cellar; hot-water heating plant; electric lights; and all modern conveniences. There is also a two-story garage on the rear of the lot. The lot is a large one, being 40 by 140 feet.

Having lived in the house, as I understand, for 12 years, you have added attractions to your home and grounds in the form of shrubbery and flowers, things that are not found in the ordinary property that you might purchase.

Considering your home and all that you have in connection with same, my calculation, based on the present prices for property, I feel free to say, is that I consider your property worth from fourteen to fifteen thousand dollars.

The ordinary speculative-built six-room-and-bath house, with a lot very much smaller than yours, sells at from seven to eight thousand dollars.

What I have said is after careful consideration of the question, and I trust that same will be satisfactory to you.

Very truly, yours,

C. A. LANGLEY,
Contractor and Builder.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Bisset, we will look the matter over very carefully. fully.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1920.

COURTS.

PROBATION SYSTEM, SUPREME COURT.

STATEMENT OF MR. AMOS A. STEELE, PROBATION OFFICER.

INCREASES OF SALARY.

(See page 686.)

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Steele, there are not any increases asked for in this estimate?

Mr. STEELE. We did ask for increases, but the commissioners did not allow them. There were increases submitted in the estimates for my office, approved by our judges, but the commissioners did not allow it, and the court this morning, through Mr. Chief Justice McCoy, has given me permission to make a formal request for an increase in my own salary and that of my assistants.

Mr. DAVIS. What is your position?

Mr. STEELE. I am probation officer of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS. At a salary of \$2,000?

Mr. STEELE. Yes. It has been that amount since 1913. The system was created in 1910.

Mr. DAVIS. You get the bonus, of course?

Mr. STEELE. Yes; I get the bonus. The probation system was created in 1910 and the salary of the probation officer was fixed at \$1,800, and in 1913 it was increased to \$2,000, which it now is. If you gentlemen want to hear, I will tell you the reason why I think it ought to be raised.

NUMBER OF PROBATION CASES.

Mr. Sisson. How many cases do you handle?

Mr. STEELE. I handle a great many cases. Since the October term of court began there have been referred to me by the court for investigation and recommendation an even 250 cases. Those cases involve every class of offenses within this jurisdiction, and the probation system here is the only probation system in the United States that deals with Federal offenders. There is a bill pending in the House in reference to extending probation to the Federal courts, and I appeared before the Judiciary Committee on Monday in reference to that bill.

Mr. Sisson. Do the 250 cases you have referred to constitute the entire number of cases investigated by you?

Mr. STEELE. Exclusive of the nonsupport cases. I handle the nonsupport cases also.

Mr. Sisson. Is that in addition to the 250 cases you have spoken of?

Mr. STEELE. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. How many are there of those?

Mr. STEELE. I do not know. I do not have the record of those, but there were probably about 50 during that period.

DUTIES OF PROBATION OFFICER.

Mr. Sisson. About 300 cases altogether. What is involved in the investigation of one of these 250 cases? Take a typical case.

Mr. STEELE. Suppose we take a Federal offender, for instance. Here is a man whose case I am investigating now, but who shall be nameless. He served abroad as a lieutenant in aviation. He came back and got his honorable discharge. He then represented himself as a captain in the Army and he forged vouchers and got checks for maintenance for officers, heat, light, etc.

Mr. Sisson. Commutation of quarters?

Mr. STEELE. Yes. He forged the signatures on the vouchers and filled them out, some of the vouchers calling for \$2,500. He also forged the name of the commanding officer at Camp Meade, and forged the marks and letters of identification on some of those letters, stating that this was Capt. So-and-so and that he had checks for Col. So-and-so, and asked them to keep these letters of identification, because Capt. So-and-so would be calling with other checks later, which he did to the extent of about \$28,000. He has pleaded guilty, and the case has been referred to me by the court. I am making an investigation necessary for the information of the court.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that not a pretty strong case?

Mr. STEELE. In the amount involved.

Mr. Sisson. He must have been a pretty shrewd fellow.

Mr. STEELE. He was.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Does the court want information for the purpose of assessing punishment?

Mr. STEELE. They want the information as to the offense, the history of the defendant, etc. He pleaded guilty, and if the court is not advised as to the nature of the offense and the amount involved the case may be referred to the probation officer to give the court that information. A great many cases of that kind can not be put on probation.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you have anything to do with cases where there is a prosecution and conviction?

Mr. STEELE. I have some jury cases.

Mr. DAVIS. Tried before the court and jury?

Mr. STEELE. I have a few cases referred to me where the defendant is convicted by a jury.

Mr. DAVIS. After trial?

Mr. STEELE. Yes; and the court instructs defendant and all the witnesses to come into my office. There is a good reason for that. You can not always get all the collateral facts in the case in a court room because of the rules of evidence. Sometimes I can get at the truth in a case where you could not do it in the trial.

Mr. Sisson. Then there must be something wrong about the rules of evidence, because the purpose of the rules of evidence is to ascertain the facts. There may be certain side issues that would not be competent to develop in the trial of the main issue.

Mr. STEELE. Yes. There are many questions you could not ask a witness on the stand which I can ask a witness in my office. Sometimes we can get the truth in that way.

Mr. DAVIS. Are you a lawyer?

Mr. STEELE. No; I am not. I have studied law.

Mr. Sisson. Have you any option as to the cases you are to investigate?

Mr. STEELE. No; I investigate all of the cases referred to me by the court.

Mr. Sisson. You have no option in those?

Mr. STEELE. No; I am under the direction of the court.

Mr. Sisson. Under the law you only investigate those cases referred to you by the court to be investigated?

Mr. STEELE. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. What proportion of the number of cases brought before the court are referred to you?

Mr. STEELE. The chief justice told me this morning I might say to you that practically all cases in which there is a plea of guilty are referred to me. But a great many pleas of guilty are made by defendants who have criminal records, and such cases are not always referred to me when the records are known. In most cases the information about their record will be there in the district attorney's office and will be sufficient to sentence such men.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Are you current with your work?

Mr. STEELE. I am not entirely current; I have about 60 cases on my desk.

Mr. BUCHANAN. On the average, how long a time elapses before you report a case back to the court?

Mr. STEELE. In a simple case about two weeks, and sometimes less than that. In other cases where the defendant says he is from out of town I take pains to establish that man's identity. We have many people we do not know anything about and I get in communication with the police departments of various cities and I write to people whom a defendant says he has worked for or whom he says knows him. That takes time, and some cases may be pending for a month or two months.

Mr. Sisson. The probation officer is really primarily for the purpose of ascertaining some matter in mitigation of the offense, to lessen the sentence?

Mr. STEELE. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. Do you ever find that it is not proper, in your judgment, to make any recommendation for clemency, or do you always recommend clemency?

Mr. STEELE. I have been probation officer since July 1, 1915. In that time of the cases referred to me by the court, 43 per cent of them have been put on probation and 57 per cent have been sent to prison.

Mr. Sisson. All character and kinds?

Mr. STEELE. Every character and kind, men and women, white and black.

PROBATIONERS REQUIRED TO REPORT.

Mr. Sisson. What sort of follow-up system do you have in connection with these probation cases?

Mr. STEELE. They are required to report to me once a month or oftener during the probationary period.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Regardless of where they live?

Mr. STEELE. Regardless of where they live; yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. So your duties do not cease when you make your first recommendation?

Mr. STEELE. No.

Mr. Sisson. How many of those do you have to report back to you, on an average?

Mr. STEELE. The number of active probationers, and by that I mean those whose probation is still alive and who are required to report to me, is about 450.

Mr. Sisson. How long does the probationary period exist, as a rule?

Mr. STEELE. It exists for varying terms.

Mr. Sisson. That is what I want to get at.

Mr. STEELE. The probation law provides that the court may suspend the imposition of a sentence and place the defendant on probation for such a period as he may elect, or the court may impose sentence and suspend execution of the sentence and place the defendant on probation for a definite period of time. Judge Stafford quite frequently, in cases of people who have no criminal records, suspends the imposition of sentence.

Mr. DAVIS. In case of first offenses?

Mr. STEELE. In the case of first offenses, yes; and sometimes he places them on probation for a year, two years, or five years. I have some, in fact, on probation for 10 years.

Mr. Sisson. If, during that time, anything should happen, it would be your duty to report to Judge Stafford the particular act or the particular offense?

Mr. STEELE. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. Then he, at a later period, holding jurisdiction by virtue of the suspension, imposes such sentence as he sees fit and proper?

Mr. STEELE. Yes; that would be what we would call a revocation of the probation, which the law provides. If these men or women fail to report to me as they are required, or if they get into any other trouble, a bench warrant is issued, and the people are brought in.

Mr. Sisson. So the greater part of your labor would not be in the original investigation of the 250 cases, but in the following up of these parties who have been put on probation?

Mr. STEELE. That is the way it should be, but as it works out it is not that way, because, with the large number of cases I have, it is a physical impossibility for me to make these investigations and to follow up these cases in a satisfactory way. My assistant makes field investigations of probationers as time permits.

Mr. Sisson. That is true.

Mr. STEELE. It takes now at least 75 per cent of my time to make investigations for the court, and I work very hard.

Mr. Sisson. It would make it very burdensome upon the taxpayers, irrespective of anything else, if you had to follow up every one. But you do do this: If a man makes a reputation for not behaving himself, you follow him until he does go along and behave himself, and the fear that his conduct might cause a revocation of the

probation is a restraining influence, and the very fact that you may be called upon by virtue of a rumor, to investigate, has a very salutary effect?

Mr. STEELE. That is very true.

Mr. SISSON. Have you any information in reference to the people who have been put on probation and whose probation has ceased, as to how it has operated or what the effect has been?

Mr. STEELE. I have, to a small extent. That is evident by the number of people who have been on probation and whose probation has expired who have come into the office long after their probation has expired to see me and assure me that they are getting along all right, and to renew their thanks for having been given a chance.

Mr. SISSON. Do you think the probation system is—to use an Army expression—by and large, working well?

Mr. STEELE. Absolutely. It is not perfect.

Mr. SISSON. I know that; nothing is perfect in this world. But it is working better than the old-fashioned system where sentence is imposed and the service is, in most States, shortened by good conduct?

Mr. STEELE. Paroled?

Mr. SISSON. For instance, in my State they have this rule, that if a man is sentenced to the State farm and he makes a good record the first year there will be 30 days taken off, and the next year 60 days, and the next year 90 days, and so on. So by good conduct he can shorten his sentence sometimes about 50 per cent.

Mr. STEELE. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. If he makes a splendid record prior to the termination of the sentence by virtue of reduction on account of good behavior, he is frequently paroled?

Mr. STEELE. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. In the old system every man convicted of a felony serves a prison sentence?

Mr. STEELE. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. Under your system some men convicted of a felony may not serve a prison sentence?

Mr. STEELE. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. Why do you think the latter is better than the other?

Mr. STEELE. It removes the stigma of a man having to go to a penitentiary; it preserves his self-respect to a large extent, and that is proven by statistics from penal institutions throughout the United States, as was developed before the Judiciary Committee the other day. Of the number of people placed on probation in my office during the four and a half years I have been there there is an apparent percentage of 85 who made good. I say apparent because a great many of those people are still on probation; most of them are still alive and we do not know what they are going to do in afterlife. But, so far as the record stands now, they are obeying the rules of their probation; and, as I say, 85 per cent of them have made good.

But of the people who have been sent to penal institutions and released after serving sentence, about 60 per cent of such persons have been again arrested for various offenses, so I am informed.

Mr. SISSON. In other words, as somebody has said, certain individuals who are convicted of crimes are just unfortunate and unlucky, and there is no accurate way of determining whether those

within the penitentiary are worse than those without. I happen to have in mind several cases where men were just unfortunate, perhaps, and were not criminals in their nature, especially in certain homicide cases which I have in mind.

Mr. STEELE. That is the theory we generally operate on, that the majority of these people who are recommended for probation are not really, inherently, criminal. Something went wrong and they slipped, the temptation was overwhelming and they went down.

Mr. SISSON. That is equally true of people who even in the beginning are just as criminal as those who have long criminal records and the only reason is that you have not had an opportunity to detect it.

Mr. STEELE. That is what we try to do, and to a certain extent we have succeeded in doing, but it is beyond human possibility to do it in all cases. We judge that sometimes from the nature of the offense, which might have been carefully planned and executed after the manner of the criminal who dares until he is caught; and of the history of the defendant's life—his record for work, taking care of his family, etc.

Mr. SISSON. An offense committed on the spur of the moment without premeditation may not indicate any criminal mind at all?

Mr. STEELE. It may not.

Mr. DAVIS. You spoke about parole. Do you have anything to do with the prisoners who are paroled?

Mr. STEELE. I have nothing to do with parole.

Mr. DAVIS. Does not the Department of Justice refer matters of parole to you?

Mr. STEELE. Sometimes that comes to me indirectly. The Parole Board prepares a recommendation for parole of a certain prisoner at the expiration of one-third of his sentence, as the law provides. That is sent to the department for the approval of the Attorney General. The Attorney General, I think, in most cases refers it to the district attorney who has had jurisdiction of the case, and he gets from the district attorney a report of the facts and circumstances of the offense. In such case when it comes to the district attorney here, I am sometimes consulted about the cases that I have had under investigation prior to sentence.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the only way you are connected with the parole system under the Department of Justice?

Mr. STEELE. Yes; the parole is after a man has served time.

Mr. BUCHANAN. One-third of his sentence?

Mr. STEELE. One-third of his sentence, except in some cases.

Mr. SISSON. In my State the authority of the *nisi prius* judge in this matter is about as follows: He investigates before he imposes sentence; then he imposes sentence and suspends that and paroles the prisoner and requires that he appear every six months and account for himself, and he either brings a neighbor of respectability or the courts may have the authority to summon a few of his neighbors to ascertain how he is living, and after a few years he dismisses that sentence entirely and it never appears against a man. That is a system which is local to our State.

Mr. STEELE. That is quite similar to the Federal parole law.

INCREASES OF SALARY.

(See page 680.)

Mr. DAVIS. Have you any suggestion to make as to the increase of your salary and that of your assistants?

Mr. STEELE. Yes, Mr. Davis. As I say, the estimate submitted by the court for an increase to \$3,000 for myself and \$1,500 for my assistant, and \$1,200 for the stenographer and typewriter was considered a fair and reasonable increase. There are only those three in my office. We need at least one other assistant very badly, but we do not ask for that now.

In addition to being probation officer I am the trustee for receiving and disbursing money in nonsupport cases. I get nothing for that, but I have to give bond for \$5,000, and I handle all this money in driblets. The total sum amounts to about \$18,000 a year. These people are placed on probation, too, and I try to get the man and wife together and agree on a certain sum to be paid through me.

MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLE.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you have your own automobile?

Mr. STEELE. I bought my own automobile, and a couple of years ago Congress allowed a maintenance of \$360 a year, which, of course, does not maintain it.

Mr. Sisson. But that amount would perhaps maintain it for the actual use you put it to for the Government?

Mr. STEELE. I use it every day and sometimes Sundays, and I also use it for myself.

Mr. Sisson. At any rate, it is a great help.

SALARIES PAID PROBATION OFFICERS.

Mr. STEELE. Yes; I would not have it otherwise. In connection with this salary, I want to state that I am perhaps the lowest-paid probation officer in the United States who does work comparable to mine in quantity and kind. The probation officer in Philadelphia receives \$5,000 a year, the probation officer in New York City receives \$3,600 a year, and I believe the probation officer in Boston gets \$4,000 a year, and the probation officer in Chicago \$5,000 a year.

Mr. DAVIS. Take cities like Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Detroit.

Mr. STEELE. I have all those figures, and I can submit them to you.

Mr. DAVIS. You have given us figures of the larger cities, where the population is five or ten times what it is here and where crime is more rampant than it is here.

Mr. STEELE. No; I would not say that.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You might put the figures in regard to the salaries of probation officers of other cities of about the same size as Washington in your hearing.

Mr. STEELE. Yes; I will do that. In Norfolk, Va., the probation officer gets \$2,900 a year.

Mr. DAVIS. Take such cities as Kansas City and other cities of that size.

Mr. STEELE. None of these cities have any jurisdiction of Federal cases.

May I say the chief justice suggested this morning that if you gentlemen care to have him come down he would be glad to appear before the committee in connection with this matter, or he will communicate with you and send you a brief on the subject.

Mr. Sisson. Let him present a brief on it.

NOTE.—In addition to the salaries above named, I submit salaries of probation officers in a few other cities: Detroit, \$4,000; Newark, N. J., \$4,100; Cleveland, \$3,000; Cincinnati, \$3,000; Buffalo, \$3,000; Seattle, Wash., \$3,000; San Francisco, \$3,000; Los Angeles, \$2,700; Milwaukee, \$2,400; Denver, \$2,100; Portland, Oreg., \$2,000; Kansas City, \$2,000; Fall River, Mass., \$1,980.

In many of the above cities the population is less than Washington. In the larger cities, like Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, it is to be remembered that the number of probation officers is increased in proportion to the population. The assistant chief probation officer in Boston receives \$2,750; in New York, \$2,775; in Philadelphia, \$2,500; in Chicago, \$2,244. Most cities also provide for yearly increases in salary up to a certain maximum.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1920.

JUVENILE COURT.

STATEMENT OF HON. KATHRYN SELLERS, JUDGE OF THE JUVENILE COURT, AND MR. JOSEPH W. SANFORD, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER.

INCREASE IN SALARY OF CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER.

Mr. DAVIS. Judge, whom did you succeed as judge of the juvenile court?

Judge SELLERS. I succeeded Judge Aukam.

Mr. DAVIS. For the juvenile court you do not ask for any new places except that of first assistant chief.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I would like to say that Judge Sellers submitted to the commissioners an estimate which provided for several new places and, as has been the case with the library and with many other institutions, we were forced on account of the limitation of the revenues, to omit, as we did generally, all the new positions. That act did not represent the commissioners' views as to the necessities of the case, but was simply made obligatory upon us by reason of the necessities of the revenues.

Mr. Sisson. But that estimate did represent the necessities?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The fiscal necessities, but not the requirements of the court.

Mr. Sisson. You have got to cut your cloth according to your money in these days. They are asking now for something like \$4,400,000.

Judge SELLERS. If they are asking for that much, you could give us our extra \$35,000, and never know it.

Mr. DAVIS. That is what they all say. In other words, you want us to cut on somebody else and leave you alone?

Judge SELLERS. Yes; that is exactly right. I am honest about it, you see.

Mr. Sisson. And so are the other hundreds of people.

Judge SELLERS. I realize that. If you have the time to let me talk to you a few minutes about this matter, I should like very much to do it. I do not want to take your time if there is no chance of your committee granting any increase in salaries. But if there is a chance there are a number of things I should like to call to your attention.

Mr. Sisson. Judge, I do not want to give silence as a consent, but we are willing to hear you. I do not want you to have that impression.

Judge SELLERS. I do not want to waste your time.

Mr. DAVIS. It is not wasted.

Judge SELLERS. If there are any questions as to statistics I should like to have Mr. Sanford, the chief probation officer of the court, come in, but before he comes in I should like to say something about him.

Mr. Sanford is the chief probation officer and he gets \$1,800. I have asked for an increase of salary for him. I have been at the court since October a year ago. When I went down to the court in October, 1918, Mr. Clark was chief probation officer and Mr. Sanford was clerk. After I had been there three months Mr. Clark died. Mr. Sanford had been assistant probation officer, and had been connected with the court for about seven years. He offered to take the place as chief probation officer, which meant a reduction of \$200 a year. Mr. Sanford is a man of family, with a wife and three children. This offer to accept a reduction in salary shows him to be a fine man, and his wife must be a fine woman, too, to have allowed him to take a reduction in salary. In the first place, he has the local probation office experience, and he has a photographic memory. He seems to remember everything that has happened in the court in seven years and this makes him a very valuable man. We have no stenographic reports, no record of the proceedings of the court. When I want to know the custom of the court in the past, I have to depend on Mr. Barse and Mr. Sanford to find out what has been done. This information is very important in nonsupport cases. For instance, a case came up this morning in which a colored woman was married to a respectable colored man, and they had two very nice-looking children.

They had lived together for some time. Finally she got tired of living with him and so she took the two children and left him and went somewhere else. She did not charge that her husband treated her badly. She simply wanted to get rid of living with him. The man came down to the corporation counsel's office and agreed to pay so much a month for the support of the children. He still maintained his house where he wanted his children to live. An attorney who was interested in this man said, "You do not have to pay this money. Refuse to pay it under my advice." Now, when that case came up I had to decide whether that man, for good cause, had failed to support his family. The only way I can know what previous judges have decided—and I should be guided by their decisions—is to ask Mr. Sanford or Mr. Barse what the other judges have done. Mr. Barse, former assistant corporation counsel, having been transferred to the police court, there is now only Mr. Sanford left as a court record. Mr. Sanford is absolutely invaluable to the court for these reasons alone.

The most important of Mr. Sanford's duties is that of deciding whether an offense charged against a child is serious enough to warrant bringing the child before the court, or whether the best interest of the child is served by calling the child and its parents for an unofficial hearing before the chief probation officer—warning the parents and child that upon a second offense the child will be brought before the judge.

Our statute is a criminal statute, and the children come before the judge and they are arraigned and have to plead guilty or not guilty—for breaking a window, stealing a dog tag, or toy balloons from a 10-cent store, or whatever it may be—and, being convicted, they have a criminal record.

After one year's experience, I issued an order that no child under 12 can be brought before me for a first offense unless it is a sex offense, or unless it constitutes one of a series of offenses, involving other children.

This order will throw 400 to 500 additional cases before Mr. Sanford. We have present at these unofficial hearings a representative of the Juvenile Protective Association, Mrs. Bushee, and in cases which seem to need some outside influence in the family, instead of the child going into court, being adjudged guilty and being placed under a probation officer paid by the District of Columbia Mrs. Bushee will take up the case and investigate it, assist the parents and the child, and prevent, if possible, the child coming back to court. The Juvenile Protective Association is a private organization. It is doing a great deal of good and is saving probation work for the District.

I believe Mr. Brownlow will agree with me that Mr. Sanford is doing very important work—the work of keeping the children out of court—and he is the man to do that work.

Mr. DAVIS. What is his salary now?

Judge SELLERS. \$1,800 a year. Social work of the character Mr. Sanford is fitted to perform is very highly paid for by agencies supported by private means. He has received two splendid offers—one from a society in Pittsburgh and one from a society in Connecticut. He is devoted to the work of our court, but he needs more money, and if we do not give him more money, I am afraid he will have to leave in justice to himself and his family.

When I first went to the court I was advised to appoint a woman as probation officer, but I did not think this wise. I believe the boys of the District ought to have the benefit of a man's point of view. I think that a man judge should have a woman chief probation officer, but I believe a woman judge ought to have a man chief probation officer. I could not get another man for \$1,800, and if Mr. Sanford should leave I should have to appoint a woman. The salary of the chief probation officer has not been raised since 1914, when it went up from \$1,500 to \$1,800.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Judge Sellers asked for an increase of Mr. Sanford's salary to \$3,000. The agent of the Board of Children's Guardians who had been with us for a long time at a salary of \$1,800 a year left Washington last year and took a position as chief probation officer in Norfolk at a salary of \$2,900 a year.

ADDITIONAL PROBATION OFFICERS.

In reference to the other increases: Additional probation officers are asked to enable us to establish an adult probation department. We have over 40 probation adult cases on charges of nonsupport. The people who come into our court are mechanics and laborers and they are making lots of money, and ought to support their families. When a woman comes to the court and wants to charge her husband with nonsupport, instead of having her swear out a warrant against him, I want to turn the case over to a probation officer who can go to the husband and wife, talk to them, show them how to spend their money, how to have a budget, and give the man a chance with help, before he is embittered by the fact that his wife has sworn out a warrant against him. There is a great deal of that work done even now, after the warrant is sworn out. I had a case this morning of a 17-year old colored boy who married a colored girl 20 years old. They have a baby 13 months old. The boy was married when he was 15, and he is only 17 now. He has a job and is making \$3 a day. He was brought in for nonsupport. I said, "Why don't you live with her?" He said, "Well, I have got the furniture for a couple of rooms. It is up at her father's house, but I can not live with her family." I said to the woman, "What is the matter?" She said, "He swears." I said, "Is that all he does?" She said, "He is mean to me." He said, "Anybody would be mean who had to live with her people."

I can not settle such a case right there. It seems to me in that case there is a good chance for a clever probation officer to bring that couple together, show the woman how to spend the money, how to take care of the household, and spend the money that he brings in, instead of finding the man guilty of nonsupport, putting him under a court order to pay a certain sum and turning them both loose, probably to lead immoral lives. We are doing good work in such cases as far as we are able.

Mr. DAVIS. Whom do you want to do this particular work?

JUDGE SELLERS. In the first place, if we get what we want, we want a man to place at the head of that department, and then we want four additional probation officers. I have here a copy of the estimates submitted to the commissioners.

Mr. DAVIS. This is a complete list of your clerks?

Judge SELLERS. Yes; it shows just exactly what we have.

Mr. DAVIS. And what you desire to have?

Judge SELLERS. Yes; what we ask. We have at the present time 350 nonsupport cases, and about \$50,000 is being paid through the court now, annually.

You may be interested to know that we have recently made an arrangement with the Public Health Service to establish an experimental clinic at the court. You gave the Public Health Service the money last year for this sort of work and they have consented to spend some of it on District children. In disposing of a case, first we decide whether the child is guilty, and if so then we continue the case for two weeks for investigation and sentence. Under the law we have no right to order a physical examination, so I ask the parents to consent to a mental and physical examination. Thus, when a 14-year-old boy comes before me for sentence I want to know whether

he measures up mentally and physically to a normal 14-year-old boy or to a 10-year-old boy. A man physician is on duty all the time for the purpose of examining the boys and a woman physician comes every Wednesday to examine the girls. Out of 14 particular cases examined last week five were strongly syphilitic. We say to the parent, "This child must go to the public health clinic and be cured of this disease." If the child is not taken for treatment we can terminate the probation and turn the child over to the board of children's guardians, so that it may be given the treatment.

Mr. BROWNLOW. What is the age of these children?

Mr. SANFORD. They are all under 17. A good many cases of syphilis are hereditary. The probation officer can arrange for the examination and treatment of other members of the family.

Judge SELLERS. That is one branch of the work that has been established in the past year. It is of the utmost importance that accurate records be kept, and we have asked for another stenographer for Mr. Sanford's office to take care of that work.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you a concise list of the positions in the court?

Mr. SANFORD. They are all explained in that list [indicating].

Mr. DAVIS. It is rather a large document to put in the record. We will keep it here for reference when we come to take up the bill.

Mr. SANFORD. Under the law we have jurisdiction of bastardy cases. We bring a man in, and if found guilty he is put under an order of court to support the child until it is 14 years of age. The judge of the court is supposed to see that the money is properly expended for the care of the child. We ought to have a probation officer to follow up these cases, because we do not know whether the money is expended wisely or not. The other day in the police court a woman was convicted of robbery, having held up an automobile and obtained a quantity of liquor. She was sentenced to 14 years in the penitentiary. We afterwards found that she was of bad character, and yet she had had the custody of her illegitimate child, for whose support the father was paying through the court, but we did not know she was an improper person until she was convicted, whereas if we had a sufficient number of probation officers we would have discovered the circumstances of the case before and quite possibly have made her mend her ways or lose her child. If we had found that she was not a proper person to have the custody of the child we could have committed the child to the board of children's guardians for proper care, in which case the money paid by the father would have gone to the board instead of the mother.

Judge SELLERS. Another use of an adult probation officer would be this: You know, we try the cases of children destitute of suitable homes, and if found destitute they are committed to the Board of Children's Guardians. Just a year ago a little girl of 14 was brought in by the Board of Children's Guardians as destitute of suitable home. It was charged and admitted by the father that she was living with him in a one-room-and-bath apartment and was sleeping in the same bed with him. Upon hearing, the father's mother appeared and offered to take the child to live with her, and the father asked that this be allowed. I do not believe in taking a child away from its parents, except as a last resort. So this case was continued, subject to call, upon condition that the man send this child to his mother to live. This he promised me he would do.

A short time ago the Board of Children's Guardians and the woman's bureau of the police department received anonymous letters saying the child had been living continuously with her father in the same apartment. The board made an investigation and brought the case in. While the man denied that the child had staid at his apartment at night, he admitted that she was there very early every morning and very late every night. Evidence was admitted sufficient to convince the court that the child had been staying there. Finally the attorney for the father suggested that the child be sent to the Board of Children's Guardians for a year. If, when the case was first in court, we had had the authority to suspend proceedings and put the man on probation we could have given the child the protection it had a right to have. I have recommended to the Attorney General that an amendment be made to the juvenile court act giving us that authority, and if you will give us the probation officers we can do the work.

Mr. DAVIS. What can you do with the father under those circumstances?

Judge SELLERS. We can not do anything. We do not punish offenders against children.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The police court can take them and send them to the penitentiary.

Judge SELLER. It is a very difficult thing to make cases of this sort. A child has to go before the grand jury, you know, and few cases are made out.

Mr. SANFORD. You would have to prove that he had been having intercourse with the child.

Judge SELLERS. It is the hardest thing on earth to convict them.

Mr. SANFORD. It is no offense to sleep in the same bed with children. We have had cases of boys 18 and 19 years old sleeping in the same bed with their sisters.

Mr. DAVIS. Was this a case of colored or white people?

Judge SELLERS. White people. The man was making good money. He was a plumber, was he not?

Mr. SANFORD. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. There was no intimation that there was anything criminal?

Judge SELLERS. No.

Mr. SANFORD. The case came to our attention through the board charging that she was destitute of suitable home and supervision. We found out later that she was occupying the same bed with her father.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Did you have the girl examined?

Judge SELLER. The girl has not yet been examined. She has been given to the Board of Children's Guardians. If upon examination of the girl it should turn out that she has had intercourse, then the Board of Children's Guardians can take the case up, but that child did not have the protection we should have given her. Yet you can see that it is hardly fair to take a child away from a parent without giving the parent a chance to change home conditions and do the right thing.

Mr. BROWNLOW. If the Board of Children's Guardians should find that the child has been abused, they can take the man before the grand jury?

Judge SELLERS. Yes; but we have nothing to do with that.

We need this adult probation department. Give it to us, and if we do not make good you can take it away. I believe it will be money well spent. I do not think there is any doubt but what the adult probation department would do a great deal of good.

Mr. SANFORD. I would like to mention another case of a man who was brought in for nonsupport and placed on probation under suspended sentence under an order by the court to provide for his wife, a great big strapping woman. This man came in to see me about it himself a great many times. On one occasion the man appeared to be sick, and said he had no place to live, and was sleeping on the floor of the kitchen in the home of a friend, without any cover outside of his overcoat. I made arrangements to send him to the Washington Asylum hospital for examination. The next week he came down with influenza. Later I was advised that the man had been examined and found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and he has since been ordered sent to the tuberculosis hospital. This will be done as soon as a vacancy there can be effected.

This is an illustration of how a probation officer would have been of some service to the court. If we had had a probation officer to make an investigation of that case preliminary to hearing, no order would have been passed.

Judge SELLERS. That is true right straight along the line. These colored men who are arrested and brought in will promise you anything on earth to get away. They will say, "Yes, I will support this woman; I will pay so much a week." Well, I may have very serious doubts, as to whether the man ought to support the woman, when, as often happens, he has been separated from her for eight or nine years, but he comes in and says, "Yes, I am married to her, and I will support her." He goes along for a while and makes his payments and then after a year or two you will have to bring him in for arrears. Now, often he makes an agreement with the prosecuting attorney's office and agrees without trial to support his wife, how am I to know whether the man, eight years before, had just cause for not supporting the woman? We simply have to protect these men against themselves.

Mr. DAVIS. You seem to be interminably mixed up in family quarrels?

Judge SELLERS. We are. We are a domestic relations court, and that is the reason why we ought to have careful investigation of these cases before court orders are passed. We have concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia under the nonsupport act, exclusive jurisdiction in all bastardy cases and cases of neglected and dependent children.

Mr. DAVIS. You think that should be done by an adult probation officer?

Judge SELLERS. I believe we could do it with adult probation officers.

Mr. Sisson. What is the jurisdiction of your court? Is it broad enough for that?

Judge SELLERS. Yes. The nonsupport act gives us authority to suspend sentence and place the man on probation. Our court is a poor people's court. A woman can come in there when a man does

not support her and ordinarily have him placed under a court order within 10 days or two weeks.

Mr. DAVIS. But ought there be any legislation along that line in order to establish this adult probation department?

Mr. SANFORD. The court has authority under the law to place a man on probation.

Mr. Sisson. Is that because of his relation to the child?

Mr. SANFORD. No; the judge has authority to modify the order or make any terms she wants with a man placed on probation. She can either order the execution of the suspended sentence or put him under a further order to make payments for the support of his wife or children, or both.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do you ever find anybody who wants support besides poor people?

Mr. SANFORD. They have the privilege of going into the District Supreme Court and filing a suit for maintenance. In the juvenile court they have to be in necessitous and destitute circumstances before we can take the case up.

Judge SELLERS. I seem to be aways on the side of the man, in that the nonsupport has to be proven. It is not that I am always on the side of the man, but the man is the defendant in our court, and, being a criminal court, I am obliged to consider him innocent until he is proven guilty. If I had any women defendants, I would be just as zealous in having them proven guilty to my satisfaction.

TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVELING EXPENSES.

Mr. SANFORD. There is another section that ought to be called to the attention of the committee.

The commissioners have put in an item of \$250 for transportation and traveling expenses to secure the return of absconding probationers.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is on page 171.

Mr. SANFORD. We are constantly having probationers abscond to other places, and we have no money to bring them back. We have been having a great deal of trouble in that way. At the present time we have one boy at Richmond, who is on probation under suspended sentence to the National Training School by our court, and is now in jail in Richmond charged with stealing an automobile. His mother is an invalid, and has no money to send for him. The Richmond court has no money to return him to us, and the Board of Charities will not return him to us.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Here is another case that we have right now, of a girl who is a probationer of the juvenile court, or maybe she may have been committed to the Board of Children's Guardians. At any rate, she came from here. She was found to be infected with both syphilis and gonorrhea, and she was sent to the North Carolina Hospital at Samarcand, and she has been down there for about a year, or more than a year, and has recently been sufficiently cured so that her case is noninfectious, and she ought to be brought back to the National Training School for Girls, but we have no money to bring her back. We had the money to send her down, in the appropriation for the transportation of paupers, but we have no money whereby we can bring her back to the District. I doubt whether, under this language, we could bring her back.

INCREASE IN SALARY OF JANITOR.

Judge SELLERS. I have also asked there for an increase for our janitor.

Mr. DAVIS. What does he get now?

Judge SELLERS. \$50 a month. He has got a one-track mind, but whenever you put what you want done in the way of that track, it is done all right. He is absolutely reliable, and how we keep him for \$50 I do not know.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I should like to state that when I was speaking about the new staff for the house of detention told the committee our plans for moving the house of detention, and I took the liberty of saying that the juvenile judge was very much interested in our plans, and had approved the idea because of the inadequate facilities at the present house of detention, and I also said that the commissioners had received many complaints from the juvenile court over the way in which the juvenile cases were handled in the present house of detention.

Judge SELLERS. That is true. The present house of detention is inadequate and run on an imperfect system. I know the plans for the new house and I heartily approve of them and trust your committee will grant sufficient funds to carry out the plan.

NUMBER OF CASES.

Mr. DAVIS. Is business increasing in your court?

Judge SELLERS. No; I do not think it is. You can see that I have transferred perhaps 500 cases to Mr. Sanford for unofficial hearings. I had really considered going up to the supreme court and asking them to send down some of the adult non-support cases, cases of men brought back from other jurisdictions. Even though they had been tried and sentenced originally in the supreme court, they could be certified to our court. I hope, in time, that the age limit in the juvenile court will be raised from 17 to 21 years.

Mr. DAVIS. How many cases of all kinds do you handle or take charge of during a year?

Mr. SANFORD. We had 1,143 official juvenile cases and 1,210 unofficial, during the year ending June 30, 1919. There were 432 cases of children destitute of suitable home, 613 nonsupport, 123 violations of child-labor law, and 81 bastard cases.

Mr. BUCHANAN. When you say official cases, you mean docketed cases?

Mr. SANFORD. Regular docketed cases heard by the judge; and by unofficial cases I mean cases settled by the chief probation officer. Those are just juvenile cases.

Mr. Sisson. Has there been any amendment to this act approved March 4, 1906?

Mr. SANFORD. Only in regard to the execution of forfeited recognizances; that is, where a man gives bond and fails to appear.

Mr. Sisson. I do not see anything in here that gives you jurisdiction, except in reference to juveniles, those under 17.

Judge SELLERS. We also have jurisdiction under the nonsupport act of March 23, 1906, child labor act of May 28, 1908, and the bastardy act of June 18, 1912.

Mr. SANFORD. Those are separate acts. The juvenile court is operating under four or five separate acts.

Mr. Sisson. In section 8 it says:

Said juvenile court shall have all powers and jurisdiction conferred by the act entitled "An act for the protection of children," etc.

How broad is that act? You get jurisdiction of the adult only as the adult is associated with the child, do you not?

Mr. SANFORD. No. We are operating under a separate act, so far as nonsupport cases are concerned. We have concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in those cases.

Mr. Sisson. That is, in cases of nonsupport of a wife, without children?

Mr. SANFORD. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. Suppose a man does not support his wife and has no children?

Mr. SANFORD. We would have jurisdiction if she is in destitute and necessitous circumstances.

Mr. Sisson. They do not have to have children in that case?

Mr. SANFORD. No.

JURISDICTION UNDER BASTARDY ACT.

Judge SELLERS. We also have jurisdiction under the bastardy act.

Mr. SANFORD. We have exclusive jurisdiction under the bastardy act.

Mr. DAVIS. In all cases?

Mr. SANFORD. Yes, sir.

Judge SELLERS. The bastardy act was very badly drawn, I think you will find, if you will read it over. I do not think we have any right to suspend sentence under the bastardy act. It simply provides that you can send a man down to jail for six months if he is unable to furnish bond. We constantly say, "You are sentenced to jail for six months, but we will suspend sentence and put you on probation on condition you pay a certain sum for the support of the child," but it is doubtful whether we have authority under the bastardy act to do this.

Mr. DAVIS. You mean that if there were a judicial determination of the matter, it would be that you could not do so?

Judge SELLERS. Yes.

Mr. SANFORD. We can put him in jail.

Judge SELLERS. You can require him to give bond, and if he does not give bond, you can send him to jail. The act does not say that we can waive the bond. We do this constantly, because colored men can rarely furnish a bond. That act should be amended.

Mr. BUCHANAN. In other words, there is no power to put him on probation without bond?

Judge SELLERS. No, and it should be given. Why it has not been pointed out before this I can not understand, except that the courts go along and continue to do things which they want to do and get by with it.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Well, if you suspend sentence and waive the bond requirement on condition that the man contribute so much for the support of the child, and the man failed to do so, then you could bring him back and put the sentence into effect?

Judge SELLERS. Yes. If he goes down for six months and serves his sentence and comes out and does not furnish bond, he is out, that is all. We can not send him back.

Mr. BUCHANAN. He has paid the penalty for that offense?

Judge SELLERS. Exactly.

Mr. SANFORD. If he does not pay again we can send him back again.

Judge SELLERS. But there is no sense in that. The law says he is still responsible for the support of the child, but does not say how it is to be enforced.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You can send him back for six months more?

Judge SELLERS. You can, but what do you get out of it?

Mr. BUCHANAN. You can keep him in jail until he supports that child.

Judge SELLERS. What I believe should be done is to proceed under the nonsupport act once the paternity is established. In a case before our Court of Appeals it was held that the term "parent" meant a legitimate parent. What are you going to do about that?

Mr. Sisson. There is another difficulty that you have. I happened to be prosecuting attorney in my State at one time. You can not make a man work. You can put him in jail but you can not make a man work. Unfortunately or fortunately, as the case may be, we have got the thirteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, and while the courts may punish for a crime, they can not make a man work.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You can put him in jail and keep him there?

Mr. Sisson. You might convict a man of nonsupport of his wife or children and send him to the workhouse and have the State pay a certain amount of his earnings over to the wife, but you have got to first convict him of a crime in order that you may do that.

Judge SELLERS. Yes. That is what we do. Our statute is a criminal statute, you know. A man sentenced to the workhouse goes down to Occoquan, and his wife and children get \$3 per week of his earnings.

Mr. Sisson. Under the thirteenth amendment you would have to first convict him, because, fortunately, in every jurisdiction we have got the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution.

PROBATION OFFICERS.

Now, in reference to your probation officers, the statute says:

That said court shall also have power to appoint two probation officers, one male and one female, and one shall be designated as chief probation officer, who shall receive an annual salary of \$1,500, and the other shall be designated as assistant probation officer, who shall receive an annual salary of \$900.

Now you have got a chief at \$1,800, and an assistant chief at \$1,500, and two at \$1,200.

Judge SELLERS. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. How do you justify it?

Judge SELLERS. The number has simply been increased.

Mr. SANFORD. Those increases have been made in the various appropriation bills since the passage of the original act.

Mr. Sisson. As a matter of fact, that whole item except the two probation officers, is subject to the deadly point of order.

Judge SELLERS. How did they do it before?

Mr. Sisson. It was just put in there, and somebody in the House overlooked it.

Mr. DAVIS. And neglected to make a point of order.

Judge SELLERS. Then you have got to change it, because you certainly can not cut us down to two, after all this talking, so if you are going to change it, why not give us what we want, and start out anew?

Mr. Sisson. I am telling you what dangerous ground you are treading on by changing this bill too much.

Judge SELLERS. I think it is a splendid ground. I would like to see the whole thing thrown out and started anew.

Mr. Sisson. Then you will have to go to some other committee. This is an appropriating committee.

Mr. DAVIS. This is not a legislative committee, you know.

Judge SELLERS. I know it is not, but you ought to be able to get around it. It has been gotten around before. Far be it from me to insinuate for an instant that this honorable committee is inferior to any other appropriations committee that sat upon us in times past.

Mr. Sisson. The great trouble about this, Judge, is that it is utterly impossible for us to present a bill on the floor of the House creating any new positions without having a Member of the House get up and make a point of order and throw the whole thing out.

Mr. SANFORD. We have gone along for 13 years, and we are willing to take another chance.

Mr. DAVIS. I would suggest that you lay your grievances before the District legislative committee, and see if they can not help you out in some way. As far as I am concerned, I will do what I can to help you, but if you fail, you will have to disband your court.

Mr. Sisson. The fact is that there are certain officers provided for here by law which has been very much enlarged upon by this appropriations committee.

RENT.

Judge SELLERS. It must have been done by amendment in some way. I do not know about that.

There is another thing I want to speak about. We ought to have more money for rent.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you pay now?

Judge SELLERS. We are paying \$2,000, and we are crowded into insufficient space. We really need a great deal more room.

Mr. DAVIS. Where can you get that space, in an adjoining building?

Judge SELLERS. The owner of our present quarters has offered to build an addition at the back of the building.

Mr. DAVIS. Who has been to see you?

Judge SELLERS. The owner of 203 I Street NW. We really ought to have an additional amount made available in case we should be able to secure proper quarters. It is suggested that you give us as much as you give to the municipal court, \$3,600, or so much of that as we may need. If we do not get any more room, only \$2,000 would be used, but if we can arrange to get another building where we will have more room more money should be available.

Mr. Sisson. Where do you hold your court?

Judge SELLERS. No. 203 I Street. When Mr. Sanford holds his unofficial interviews on Thursdays, there are sometimes 100 people sitting around in the halls, on the stairs, etc.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You realize that if we put too much in this bill, some man will get up on the floor of the House and make a point of order against the whole business and you will be cut down to two probation officers.

Judge SELLERS. I will leave it to the discretion of the committee to avoid that deadly point of order.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The wise thing is to do it gradually, and not put too much on this bill at once, because the whole thing will go out if you do.

Judge SELLERS. Well, if you can not give us all we want, I want Mr. Sanford's salary raised so I can keep him, and I want the janitor's salary raised, if you can do that. I want at the same time to say that I am most anxious to have all the present clerical force of the court receive the increases of salary asked in the estimates.

Mr. Sisson. How old is your janitor?

Mr. SANFORD. About 48.

Judge SELLERS. I did not know that darkeys ever got beyond 23.

Mr. Sisson. He is not old enough to be one of those designing old darkeys who increase their age on account of gray hairs?

Mr. SANFORD. No; he has not any gray hairs yet.

Mr. DAVIS. All I can say is that we will have to take it into consideration and do the best we can.

Judge SELLERS. I asked Mr. Brownlow to be here to-day because I know that both Mr. and Mrs. Brownlow have the interest of the children very much at heart and are interested in the social work we are trying to do for the children, and I wanted Mr. Brownlow to explain to the committee why it had all estimates kept out.

Mr. Sisson. I do not think that is necessary. He has explained that time and time again. It is just a question of not having money enough to carry the thing over.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I explained that before you came in.

Mr. Sisson. Then, in addition to that, there are some who have gotten to believe that salaries can not be increased for several reasons: First, on account of the condition of the Treasury; and second, there is a general reclassification committee at work on the reclassification of salaries in this District, and we do not want to take two or three bites at the cherry, so it is in a rather chaotic condition.

Judge SELLERS. I know; I realize that.

Mr. Sisson. I expect we will have to levy additional taxes upon the people of the District. That is one of the other propositions to meet this increased demand of labor and for increased salaries of officers. Mr. Sanford here wants an increase in salary, and you want it for him. That has got to come from somewhere. And most of the others say that they have got to have more money. The District Commissioners are in this attitude, that they do not want to commit a crime by submitting greater estimates than the law allows. The law says that the commissioners shall not submit estimates up here greater than twice the amount of the revenues.

Mr. DAVIS. If you do not suggest the raising of taxes here, you would be about the only person who has appeared who has not suggested that remedy.

Judge SELLERS. I have no suggestion to make. I have simply put in the estimates. I do not believe that you could put money in a place where it would do more good for the people.

Mr. DAVIS. You ought to hear the school teachers talk.

Judge SELLERS. They have a good case, too.

Mr. DAVIS. Their case is the only case in the world.

Judge SELLERS. I think it is a most important case.

Mr. DAVIS. It is of the greatest importance, compared to what you are talking about. If you heard the school teachers talk, you would say, "My case is insignificant."

Mr. Sisson. And the firemen.

Mr. DAVIS. And the firemen and the policemen.

Judge SELLERS. But we have cases of children that the school teachers can not handle. The children who come to us are the ones that the school teachers have failed to keep straight. When you consider what it costs to take care of an adult criminal, you will realize that any money spent to keep a child from becoming an adult criminal is certainly money well spent.

Mr. SANFORD. It costs at the Industrial Home School about \$365 a year, and about \$450 a year at the National Training School for Boys, to keep a child. A probation officer can supervise 50 children efficiently.

Mr. Sisson. Do you believe that if you took the advice of Solomon—

Judge SELLERS. I will take any advice that will get anything for the court.

Mr. Sisson. You know what Solomon said about spoiling the child?

Judge SELLERS. What was that?

Mr. Sisson. Solomon in his proverbs says, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." Our modern doctrine is never to use it at all.

Mr. SANFORD. I agree with Solomon, and hardly a week passes but what I turn some child over to its parent and say to the parent. "Take this boy and punish him like you were punished when you were a kid. Take him out in the wood shed and dust him off."

Mr. Sisson. I will say without hesitation, sir, that you are certainly entitled to a raise in salary.

Mr. SANFORD. That is just what I do with my own boy when he does not do what I think he should do.

Mr. Sisson. And consequently he knows something about what a court is, and no doubt knows what the country's courts are and respects the country's courts.

Mr. SANFORD. His daddy is his court, the only court he knows?

Judge SELLERS. With most delinquent children, it is not the delinquent child, but it is the delinquent parent. True we can not change the parent, but we can help them sometimes. Mr. Chairman, I thank your committee for your patience in listening to our story and I shall be content with your decision.

Estimates of salaries of juvenile court.

Names of officers and employees.	Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.	Salaries recommended by Reclassification Commission.
Kathryn Sellers.....	Judge.....	\$3,600	\$3,600	.....
Waldo Burnside.....	Clerk.....	2,000	3,000	\$2,400
Lucille Driscoll.....	Deputy clerk, who is authorized to act as clerk in the absence of that officer.	1,480	1,600	1,920
Percy Watzman.....	Financial clerk, who is authorized to act as deputy clerk.	1,200	1,400	1,680
Pauline Jerdone.....	Stenographer and typewriter, who is authorized to act as deputy clerk.	1,080	1,200	1,440
Rose Macfarlane.....	Stenographer and typewriter, for judge's work and to aid in keeping records in clerk's office.	1,080	1,200	1,440
Joseph W. Sanford.....	Chief probation officer.....	1,800	3,000	2,760
Katherine Duckwall.....	First assistant chief probation officer.....	1,500	2,250	2,040
Sara A. Hall.....	Probation officer.....	1,200	1,600	1,620
Mary H. Bayles.....	Probation officer for adult cases.....	1,200	1,600	1,620
Eula R. Grey.....	Probation officer.....	1,200	1,600	1,620
Margaret Simpson.....	do.....	1,000	1,400	1,620
Emma C. Price.....	do.....	1,000	1,400	1,620
George E. Hall.....	do.....	1,000	1,400	1,620
Mary Whitfield.....	do.....	1,000	1,400	1,620
Richard J. Taggart.....	Investigating officer for adult cases.....	1,200	1,600	.....
Mary W. Peterson.....	Record and information clerk for probation office.	1,200	1,400	.....
Irene V. Meserole.....	Clerk for probation office.....	900	1,200	.....
Mac McKeever.....	Bailiff.....	900	1,000	.....
Virginia Farnsworth.....	do.....	900	1,000	.....
Jessie Hall.....	Telephone operator.....	600	900	.....
Nettie M. Neale.....	Messenger.....	600	900	.....
Moses Johnson.....	Janitor.....	600	900	.....
Esther Johnson.....	Charwoman.....	240	600	.....
	Prosecuting attorney, juvenile court of the District of Columbia, who shall prosecute all cases whatsoever arising therein: <i>Provided, however,</i> That in the absence of that officer such prosecutions shall be by the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia, or one of his assistants, who shall thereupon act in the name of, and as, said prosecuting attorney, juvenile court.		2,500	.....
	Second assistant chief probation officer.....		2,000	.....
	4 probation officers (adult work).....	1,600	6,400	.....
	2 investigating officers.....	1,400	2,800	.....
	1 probation officers.....	1,400	4,200	.....
	Chief clerk, probation office.....		1,600	.....
	4 stenographers, probation office.....		4,800	.....
	Court reporter.....		2,000	.....
	Stenographer-clerk, office of prosecuting attorney.....		1,200	.....
	In all.....	28,480	67,050	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
	For compensation of jurors.....	900	900	.....
	Transportation and traveling expenses to secure the return of probationers.		250	.....
	The disbursing officer being hereby authorized to advance to the chief probation officer of the juvenile court, upon requisition previously approved by the judge of the juvenile court and the auditor of the District of Columbia, sums of money not to exceed \$75 at any one time, for this purpose.			
	For meals of jurors and of prisoners temporarily detained at court awaiting trial.	50	100	.....
	For rent of building for juvenile court, District of Columbia, as much as may be necessary.	2,000	3,800	.....

Estimates of salaries of juvenile court—Continued.

Names of officers and employees.	Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1920.	Estimate, 1921.	Salaries recommended by Reclassification Commission.
	MISCELLANEOUS—continued.			
	The area of available floor space for juvenile court use is 11,099 square feet. The approximate rate paid per square foot on the basis of \$2,000 per annum is 18 cents. The assessed valuation of the improvements is \$4,000, of the land, \$7,951. Total assessed valuation, \$11,951. In addition to the use of the court building proper the court has exclusive use of a large back yard and the ground floor of a brick stable or garage. The total number of the square feet of the whole property is 14,456.			
	For furniture, fixtures, equipment, and repairs to the courthouse and grounds.	\$500	\$500	.....
	For fuel, ice, gas, laundry work, stationery, printing, books of reference, periodicals, typewriters and repairs thereto, binding and rebinding, preservation of records, mops, brooms, buckets, removal of ashes and refuse, telephone service, traveling expenses, and other incidental expenses not otherwise provided for.	2,500	3,400	.....
	In all.....	5,950	7,150	.....

Statement showing the expenditures in lump-sum appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1919, and estimates in like appropriations for the year to end June 30, 1921.

	Contingent and miscellaneous expenses.	
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.
Fuel.....	\$500.00	\$384.11
Stationery.....	950.00	812.52
Car tickets.....	800.00	450.00
Traveling expenses.....	250.00	.....
Telephone.....	300.00	272.80
Miscellaneous.....	600.00	522.66
Total.....	3,400.00	2,442.09

NOTE.—The difference between the amount \$2,442.09, indicated as expended 1919, and the appropriation for 1919 of \$2,500, was left open to cover outstanding vouchers and possible discrepancies.

	Furniture, fixtures, etc.	
	Estimated, 1921.	Expended, 1919.
Furniture.....	\$150.00	\$265.88
Fixtures.....	25.00	.....
Equipment.....	250.00	212.96
Repairs.....	75.00	19.11
Total.....	500.00	497.97

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1920.

POLICE COURT.

STATEMENTS OF HON. ROBERT HARDISON AND HON. JOHN P. McMAHON, JUDGES OF THE POLICE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND MR. F. A. SEBRING, CLERK.

Mr. DAVIS. Will you tell us something about the police court, especially if you are short of matters that you would like to have increased in some way; either your duties, salaries, or the number of employees.

Judge HARDISON. Mr. Chairman, we can tell you something about our troubles. You have the list before you that the commissioners turned in, I suppose?

ADDITIONAL CLERK.

Mr. DAVIS. We have the committee print here with some estimates. The first item I see in which there is a change is that of deputy clerks, one at \$1,600, and two at \$1,500, and you ask to have two at \$1,500 stricken out and the words "three at \$1,500 each" inserted. Explain why you want this additional clerk.

Judge HARDISON. Well, Mr. Sebring is the clerk of the court and can probably put that before you as well as either one of the judges.

INCREASE OF WORK.

Mr. SEBRING. Well, it is on account of the increase of business down there, Mr. Chairman, that we are confronted with year after year.

Mr. DAVIS. Has your business increased?

Mr. SEBRING. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Very much?

Mr. SEBRING. I have a tabulated statement from 1908 down to 1919, last year. It has increased right straight along, both financially from \$100,000 in 1908, to \$250,000 in 1919, and in a number of cases filed, from 21,200 in 1908, to 41,744 to December 31, 1919.

Mr. DAVIS. State the number of cases annually.

Mr. SEBRING. In 1908 the number of cases was 21,220; in 1909, 22,727; 1910, 22,785; 1911, 24,279; 1912, 24,476; 1913, 29,474; 1914, 30,005; 1915, 31,750; 1916, 32,397; 1917, 36,499; 1918, 36,428; 1919, 41,744.

Mr. DAVIS. A gradual increase?

Mr. SEBRING. Absolutely.

Mr. DAVIS. Except that the increase seems to be greater last year than in previous years.

Mr. SEBRING. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. It looks like our prohibition theory has not worked very well.

Mr. SEBRING. It is a fact that it has not decreased our business. I will say this, that probably we have not had many charged with drunkenness in the police court, but crime of all kinds has increased, larceny, disorderly conduct, carrying concealed weapons, assault with a dangerous weapon, fornication, and everything else—why I do not know.

Mr. Sisson. Has that increased the duties of the judges, do you know?

Mr. SEBRING. I know that they are working from half past 9 o'clock in the morning until sometimes 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 o'clock at night.

Mr. Sisson. That carries out Sir Thomas Douglas's theory, that prohibition or no prohibition, civilization and schools, savagry or no savagry, cuts no figure as to the amount of crime.

Mr. SEBRING. It does not.

AMOUNT TURNED INTO TREASURY.

I have a financial statement here, if you would like to have it. The amount of money turned into the Treasury was as follows: In 1908, \$100,798; 1909, \$95,299; 1910, \$89,085; 1911, \$92,698; 1912, \$89,280; 1913, \$112,718; 1914, \$108,516; 1915, \$114,369; 1916, \$127,637; 1917, \$165,554; 1918, \$217,466; 1919, \$251,265.

Mr. DAVIS. There was quite an enormous increase there during the last year.

Mr. SEBRING. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Over any previous year in proportion?

Mr. SEBRING. Yes, sir. That money we turned in is net to the Government. That is not the amount of money we received. You can add to that the amount of money we received and turned back to men who have put up collateral and then afterwards gone out or given bond, or cases disposed of, or \$700,000 in addition to that, or, in other words, we took in in the police court \$1,000,000 during the year 1919.

Mr. DAVIS. Including the money made from net receipts?

Mr. SEBRING. The net receipts turned into the United States Government last year were \$251,265.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Deducting the appropriation or expenses, what were the net receipts turned in to the Treasury?

Mr. SEBRING. \$200,000.

Mr. BUCHANAN. \$200,000 net profit to the Government?

Mr. SEBRING. Yes, sir.

Judge HARDISON. I will say further, gentlemen, that our idea is that a court ought not to be a money-making institution.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is true.

Judge HARDISON. And we do not try to make it a money-making institution.

Mr. Sisson. Why should it not be?

Judge HARDISON. Well, I do not think that is the proper theory to look at in, for this reason—

Mr. Sisson. I have held the opinion that the lawbreaker ought to pay his own way. We must always have justice constantly in view, and that which is best for society, but I am not at all astounded at the enormity of any offense you have committed when you have resulted in making crime pay its own way.

Judge HARDISON. That ought to be, but still we do not try to make it a money-making institution. We have a probation system there, and where the facts justify it we put them on probation.

Mr. Sisson. That may be true, but do not ever get that principle established that criminals should not pay for their crimes against society, because they do cause us a heap of trouble and a heap of heartaches, and they should pay for it.

Mr. SEBRING. They will pay for it; there is no question about that. Judge HARDISON. But if we proceeded on the theory that it should be a money-making institution, the income would be much greater than it is.

Mr. Sisson. I do not want you to make it a money-making institution, but do not try to keep the income down. We are paying enough now for the protection of society. When a fellow goes to the dance let him pay the fiddler.

Mr. SEBRING. He is paying it down there, Mr. Sisson. I have been down there now for 25 years, and I know.

Mr. Sisson. All right, Brother Sebring, I want to congratulate you.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Mr. DAVIS. I see you are asking here in the estimates for a stenographer at \$1,200 and a messenger for probation office at \$480. Have you a stenographer there now?

Mr. SEBRING. We have a stenographer there, Mr. Chairman, who was provided by a special act of Congress passed March 4, 1919, and expired on the 4th of March, 1920.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the name of that stenographer?

Mr. SEBRING. Mrs. Smith.

Mr. DAVIS. Mrs. Gertie Smith?

Mr. SEBRING. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. I have in mind H. R. 11880, introduced by Mr. Mapes, of the District of Columbia Legislative Committee, in which they speak of a typist and stenographer, and they desire to fix the salary at \$1,500 per annum. That has not yet become law?

Mr. SEBRING. Not yet. It ought to be \$1,500. You can not get a good stenographer for \$1,200 now. You just can not get them, and we do need one.

Mr. DAVIS. Is Mrs. Smith now acting as stenographer for the entire court?

Mr. SEBRING. She has been.

Judge HARDISON. The appropriation expired on the 4th of March, but they had an unusual plan up, by some sort of legerdemain, I do not know how, and the comptroller agreed to let us have it up until that expired.

Mr. DAVIS. The paper which is handed me states that unless something is done there will be no money available to pay this typist and stenographer after the 1st of April?

Mr. SEBRING. The auditor can tell you about that.

Mr. DONOVAN. This special act of Congress to which Mr. Sebring refers authorized the employment of a stenographer for a period not to exceed one year. Mrs. Smith, as I understood, was not appointed until about the month of April last year, so her appointment continues for a year from that time. The law does not say not to exceed one year from the date of the approval of this act, but appropriates on the basis of a complete year's service, so her employment, as I said, does continue until the 16th of April next.

Mr. DAVIS. At that time it will cease?

Mr. DONOVAN. At that time it will cease; yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Is there any provision made in any other way? Have you any fund that she can be paid out of?

Mr. DONOVAN. No; her services, as far as the police court is concerned, under this bill, unless she is placed on the regular force, in the regular personnel, will have to cease at that time.

Mr. DAVIS. A special bill has been introduced, I know.

Judge HARDISON. To tide the matter over to the first of the next fiscal year, but it is up to your committee to take care of it from then on.

Mr. SEBRING. It is absolutely necessary to have a stenographer down there?

Mr. BUCHANAN. This stenographer gets the bonus?

Mr. SEBRING. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. \$1,500, with the bonus, would be \$1,740?

Mr. SEBRING. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Court work is a little bit above the ordinary typist and stenographer work.

Mr. SEBRING. Yes, she has to be up on court matters.

Mr. BUCHANAN. She does not actually report the cases?

Mr. SEBRING. No.

Judge HARDISON. The situation is this: It is a long story, and it is a little difficult for me to make you understand the exact situation about this bill. This is not the bill we are relying on. As a matter of fact, I took the matter up with Mr. Zihlman when he introduced this bill. I drafted this bill, and after he looked into it he decided that in this shape the bill would not have any chance to pass, not that it was objectionable per se, but there was ambiguity in it, which I can not explain, as compared with some other bill allowing some other assistant to the court, and he suggested that I prepare another bill, which I did, and he has introduced that.

I also took the matter up with Senator Sherman in the Senate, and explained the situation to him, and he is interested in the bill, and is going to assist us all he can there. The last bill goes on to recite that there is created three assistant probation officers and a stenographer, and then fixes the salary of the three.

Mr. Sisson. Who prepared that bill?

Judge HARDISON. I prepared it.

Mr. Sisson. Here is your bill exactly:

And the Police Court of the District of Columbia shall appoint one chief probation officer at a salary of \$1,500 per annum, and three assistant probation officers at a salary of \$1,200 each, one of which assistant probation officers shall serve for one year only, and one stenographer and typist at a salary of \$1,200 per annum, who shall serve for one year only.

Mr. SEBRING. That is last year's bill.

Mr. Sisson (reading):

And as many volunteer assistant probation officers, male or female, as the case may require.

Mr. SEBRING. That is last year's bill.

Judge HARDISON. That is the old bill. This bill was not prepared in that way.

Mr. Sisson. This was passed March 4, 1919.

Judge HARDISON. That is the present act, in fact. I am speaking about the new bill now. That act expires with reference to some of them on the 4th of March.

Mr. Sisson. Why was it written that way?

Judge HARDISON. It was not written in that way.

Mr. SEBRING. You mean the new bill was not.

Judge HARDISON. No.

Mr. Sisson. This bill was not written in that way?

Judge HARDISON. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. Did you prepare this bill?

Judge HARDISON. Yes. When it was introduced in the House it was not written in that way, but when it got to the Senate it was made to read that way. Senator King, I think, made some suggestions to the committee that the emergency might pass with the war, and to put it in for one year, and it was put in for one year instead of perpetually as it should have been.

Mr. DAVIS. Is this stenographer now being paid out of the appropriation carried in that act?

Mr. SEBRING. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Then she would be out of a job now?

Judge McMAHON. About the 15th of April. The appropriation will carry her on until about the 15th of April.

Judge HARDISON. We got in that bill an additional probation officer, and that expires at the end of the year. In that bill your committee gave us an assistant probation officer.

Mr. DAVIS. That was the deficiency bill?

Judge HARDISON. No, the regular appropriation bill, the last bill, gave us another assistant probation officer, which gave us a chief probation officer and three assistant probation officers and a stenographer. This is the bill that I am talking about now, which I got Mr. Zihlman to introduce here. Because of the change made by the Senate in last year's bill, they will be landed high and dry in a few weeks from now. This bill recites that the positions shall be made permanent. It takes them out of the temporary class and makes them permanent, and makes the stenographer permanent, and gives us three assistant probation officers permanently.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you expect to get this bill through by the time the appropriation expires?

Judge HARDISON. This bill recites that \$800 is appropriated for the salaries of these people from the time this appropriation expires up until the beginning of the fiscal year.

Mr. BUCHANAN. From April to the end of the fiscal year?

Judge HARDISON. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The question is, Judge, that a separate bill for the salary of these people is not likely to take precedence over the big appropriation bills which the House is in a rush to get through by the 1st of June?

Judge McMAHON. Mr. Chairman, while we are on the stenographer and probation officer, I understand that in our estimates sent to the commissioners, inadvertently one of our regular probation officers was cut out, and it was to be reinserted, is that correct?

Mr. SEBRING. Yes; that is what they told me down at the District Building.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT PROBATION OFFICER.

Judge McMAHON. We have a probation officer and two assistants, and then we have this one special assistant.

Mr. Sisson. You have got a probation officer and two assistant probation officers?

Judge McMAHON. Yes.

Judge HARDISON. And we want three assistants.

Judge McMAHON. One was created by a special act, and that is in here. One of the regular probation officers has been taken out of the estimates, and as I understand, that was inadvertantly done, and he should be put back in again.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It was certainly done by inadvertance.

Mr. SEBRING. That is what Mr. Garges told me.

Mr. DONOVAN. They get the same salary. It might very properly be that the special one was dropped.

Mr. Sisson. It shows the unwisdom of legislating that way.

Judge McMAHON. Two of our assistants, Mr. Davis, are regulars. I mean their time is not limited to one year. There is just one assistant probation officer that is limited to one year just like the stenographer is in the special act. I understand that in the estimates that we sent down to the commissioners we had our regular probation officer and three assistants, one of whom was a special assistant, and inadvertently one of our regular probation officers was cut out and the special assistant probation officer was put in.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, it must have been the special assistant that was left out, because our estimates are the same as those in the last appropriation bill:

Probation officer, \$1,500; two assistant probation officers, at \$1,200 each.

Mr. DONOVAN. It is the special that is left out.

Judge McMAHON. I may be under a misunderstanding about that.

Mr. DONOVAN. It is the special, is it not?

Judge McMAHON. May I show you what I mean, Mr. Donovan? It is the special bill that I was talking about. I understand from Mr. Brownlow that they intended to cut out the special and have two assistant probation officers. Those are regular probation officers; one is regular, and the other is only good for a year.

Mr. DAVIS. What are you going to do between April and the time this bill is passed, because this bill does not apply to anything except 1921?

Judge McMAHON. We will have to follow your suggestion. It will have to be taken care of by legislation. These two assistants have been appropriated for right along, and there is one additional, making three assistants, but the third assistant is only good for one year under the special act. These two we have had right along.

Judge HARDISON. That third assistant and the stenographer would drop out at the end of that time.

Mr. BUCHANAN. In other words, you have left out one assistant probation officer?

Mr. Sisson. You want three assistants in here?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Three assistants instead of two. That would cure it.

Judge HARDISON. And a stenographer.

Mr. Sisson. You have no stenographer in here that I see.

Mr. SEBRING. Yes, we have a stenographer in there, except for the interim between April 15 and July 1.

MESSANGER FOR PROBATION OFFICER.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The next item is messenger for probation officer, \$480.

Judge HARDISON. I see there is a messenger in here for the probation office. I do not think we will need that.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you not think you need him?

Judge McMAHON. We need him, but I think we can do without him.

Judge HARDISON. We need him, but not as bad as something else.

PRINTING, LAW BOOKS, ETC.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is: "Miscellaneous: For printing, law books, books of reference," etc., \$6,650, an increase of \$1,650 over last year's appropriation. What is the occasion for that? That is not due to the high cost of living, is it?

Mr. SEBRING. It is the high cost of everything. We can not get half the supplies that we need. We need many supplies down there which we can not get. The auditor will not allow me to overdraw my account, and I am not disposed to do it. Everything is so high. We have got to pay so much more for coal. My index that used to cost me \$65 costs me \$125, just for that book alone. My dockets that used to cost \$6 or \$8 I now have to pay \$24 for.

Mr. DAVIS. You do not have to have many dockets, do you?

Mr. SEBRING. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Annually?

Mr. SEBRING. Annually.

Mr. Sisson. Forty thousand cases means a whole lot.

Judge HARDISON. It takes about as much space to docket one of those misdemeanor cases as it does to docket a case on the docket of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. SEBRING. I have cut this miscellaneous proposition down, and it is as low as I could properly cut it.

LINOLEUM.

Mr. DAVIS. What are you going to do with this linoleum, for which you want \$5,000?

Mr. SEBRING. I wish you gentlemen could come down there and look at the floors. There has never been anything put on them since 1908, when we went into that building.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you got to have linoleum?

Mr. SEBRING. We ought to have it, or else we are going to have bare floors.

Judge McMAHON. Last year, Mr. Davis, you will recall that it was hoped that the Government would have plenty of surplus linoleum on hand, and we might possibly get hold of some of that. We asked for linoleum last year.

Mr. DAVIS. Can you get any?

Judge McMAHON. There was some hope of getting some of it.

Mr. DAVIS. Can you not get possession of some of that extra linoleum, then?

Judge McMAHON. No, sir.

Judge HARDISON. Can we not squeeze by and make that do for another year?

Mr. DAVIS. In other words, your rooms down there would look better with this \$5,000 worth of linoleum than they do now?

Judge HARDISON. It is not a question of appearances alone.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I do not think there is a public building in the District that is in such bad shape.

Mr. DAVIS. Don't you think there are other things that you need more than this linoleum?

Judge McMAHON. Personally, I think you could take some of that money that we might use for linoleum and give it in increases to the clerks down there, who need the money more than we need linoleum. I think it would be put to much better use in that way. We can struggle along without the linoleum.

Judge HARDISON. I would rather do that.

Mr. DAVIS. I am sure I would. I practiced law for many years and we did not have any linoleum on the floor, but had bare floors.

Judge McMAHON. Linoleum not only looks nice, but it deadens the sound.

Mr. SEBRING. I understand that \$5,000 for linoleum is to be left out, and that will go for increases in salaries?

Mr. DAVIS. No, you do not understand that at all. We are simply cross examining you on these items, and we will have an executive session here with one another, when we will consider the matter. We are not making up this bill now.

Mr. SEBRING. I understand that.

Mr. Sisson. But I can see how really useless linoleum is, and how important it is to increase salaries.

Mr. DAVIS. I wanted to bring that item out, and I found a response here.

Judge McMAHON. I am serious when speaking about that. Some of the clerks are married, and they have children and have moved out in Maryland.

Mr. DAVIS. You can get along without linoleum better than bread and butter.

Judge McMAHON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. That is my idea, too

WITNESS FEES—FURNITURE.

Mr. Sisson. You have some witness fees that are fixed by law. You can not avoid that.

Mr. DAVIS. We can not change that, I suppose, the witness fees. You might change furniture repairing and replacing somewhat. Maybe \$500 is more than you need.

Mr. SEBRING. No; I do not think it is more than we need. We have not asked an increase over last year.

Mr. DAVIS. Did you use it all last year?

Mr. SEBRING. Yes, sir; pretty nearly.

Mr. DAVIS. You only spent \$116.

Mr. SEBRING. That was the year before, when we had \$200.

Mr. DAVIS. What have you spent out of the \$500?

Mr. SEBRING. I have not the figures with me. You know our furniture is not the best. It has to be repaired every once in a while.

Mr. SISSON. I do not think it is.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The first seven months of this year they have not spent anything.

Mr. SEBRING. Then the bills have not come in yet.

Mr. SISSON. That is for replacing furniture?

LODGING AND MEALS OF JURORS AND BAILIFFS.

Mr. DAVIS. You had only meals and accommodations for jurors. You now want lodging. You have not asked for an increase of appropriation. You ask for \$200.

Judge HARDISON. Sometimes we have to lock a jury up at night.

Mr. DAVIS. You call that lodging?

Judge HARDISON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. As a matter of fact, "For meals and accommodations of jurors and of bailiffs and attendants," you do not think that language is broad enough?

Judge HARDISON. Yes; but not for paying for lodging.

Mr. SISSON. You had better give him that.

Mr. DAVIS. This appropriation has increased from \$50 up to \$200 in the year 1920.

Mr. SEBRING. We did not have as many jury trials as we are having to-day.

Judge HARDISON. There is another thing that ought to be remedied in that connection. I do not know whether there has been any statement in this estimate or not. Frequently we bring prisoners down there and keep them there all day, and there is no appropriation for feeding them, giving them any lunch. They do feed them in the morning when they bring them from the station house, breakfast of some sort, I do not know just what. They come down and stay all day and do not get any lunch.

Mr. DAVIS. That is what this appropriation is for?

Judge HARDISON. No; it does not take care of that.

Mr. DAVIS. This is jurors.

Judge HARDISON. It is bad to treat men that way.

Mr. BROWNLOW. You could add the word "prisoners" to this appropriation.

Mr. SEBRING. That would not be enough.

Mr. BROWNLOW. How many such cases would you have?

Judge McMAHON. There was some discussion about that last year, and the idea was expressed, I think, that there would be a comparatively small percentage of them who would come down that would not have enough to buy a cup of coffee and a sandwich.

Mr. SISSON. In addition to that, I do not eat any lunch.

Mr. DAVIS. You are not a prisoner.

Mr. SISSON. I do not complain.

Judge McMAHON. If that can be done without a large expenditure of money, it would be a good thing.

COMPENSATION OF JURORS.

Mr. DAVIS. "Compensation of jurors." There is an increase here.

Mr. SEBRING. Mr. Chairman, we had a deficiency of \$2,000, and this year we are having more jury trials than ever before, four days in the week, and each day costs \$78. It runs at that rate to \$200 or \$300 a month. If we run the trials the way we are running now we will not have enough.

Mr. SISSON. These are fixed by law?

Mr. SEBRING. Yes; at \$3 a day. Mr. Donovan knows that last year we had a deficiency of \$2,000, and that is not fixed yet.

REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS.

Mr. DAVIS. Under the items of repairs to buildings you ask quite an increase, \$1,500 to \$6,000. Are you trying to make a new building?

Mr. SEBRING. The time is coming if there is not something done when we will have to have a new building. There is a discrepancy between the commissioners' estimates and my estimates on that.

Mr. BROWNLOW. On what?

Mr. SEBRING. Repair of buildings.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have asked for \$6,000.

Mr. SEBRING. That is right. I did not know that.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Instead of \$1,500. I think we allowed all you asked for.

Mr. SEBRING. The interior of that building has not been touched so far as the woodwork is concerned since we went in. We had the walls painted on one or two occasions. The roof is badly in need of repair, the cells need painting once in a while to keep them in a sanitary condition, and the woodwork has not been touched since 12 years ago.

Mr. SISSON. Col. Kutz, do you know anything about that item?

Col. KUTZ. I have no memorandum on the subject. I do not remember that the estimate came before me at all.

Mr. SEBRING. Did not Mr. Story submit an estimate to you, Colonel?

Mr. DAVIS. Who makes these repairs, the office of the engineer commissioner?

Mr. SEBRING. We request them by letter, and it goes through the superintendent of repairs, Mr. Story.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is under the engineer commissioner.

Mr. SISSON. Col. Kutz, will you look into this and file a statement as to what repairs are needed and what they propose to do with the \$6,000?

Judge HARDISON. May I ask you to refer to the other items just a moment?

INCREASE OF SALARY OF JUDGES OF POLICE COURT.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Bottom of page 175.

Judge HARDISON. I ask that that be amended to read for—lodgings, meals, and accommodations to jurors and to bailiffs in attendance upon them, and to prisoners in attendance upon the court when ordered by the court.

Mr. SEBRING. How much?

Judge HARDISON. Leaving it blank.

Mr. Sisson. If you begin that, there is no telling where you will end.

Mr. DAVIS. We will consider that. I believe that is all in the municipal courts and the police courts.

Judge HARDISON. If you will indulge us just a little while, we will not trespass much longer on your time.

Mr. DAVIS. The representatives of the municipal courts are waiting.

Judge HARDISON. We will not detain you but a minute. Knowing desperately our need, we desire to put this before you. The judges of the police court have not asked for any increase of salary since I have been here, and in fact some time before. They are the only judges of United States courts that I know of whose salaries have not been increased quite recently, except the judges of the Supreme Court. Very recently the judges of the circuit courts of appeal had their salaries raised from \$7,000 to \$8,500, and the salaries of the district judges from \$6,000 to \$7,500, and the increase extended to the judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Judges of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia had their salaries increased from \$7,000 to \$8,500.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you think a police judge ought to have more salary than a municipal judge?

Judge HARDISON. Yes; but they ought to have more than they are getting.

Mr. Sisson. Was not there an estimate made to increase your salary about the time this war broke out and you came before the committee and said, "While we would like to have the increase, I would ask you not to increase it during the war."

Judge HARDISON. Here is what occurred. Something was said about it at the time. It was at that time suggested that the clerks were in such a situation that if anybody had it, we thought we would rather their salaries be increased than ours.

Mr. Sisson. You are not the judge, then.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The commissioners estimated for an increase for the judges.

Mr. Sisson. I think it was you, but one judge came before the committee here, and my recollection is that—I know you were the judge, and he got up, to my utter amazement and said, "Well, we are going to be in a distressed condition for money, and taxes will be high, and I am willing to forego that estimate and leave it as it is," and I made up my mind that the judge's salary after this war was over should be increased.

Judge HARDISON. I think you are on the right trail. I think as I have detailed it, that is just about what occurred, that we said we were willing to wait in order to give the clerks a chance. I think I am the man you are talking about, but I think you have not recalled it exactly as it occurred. We did say—

Mr. Sisson. I think I do recall it. If you will get the hearings I think you will find it as I have stated it.

Judge HARDISON. It did occur practically as you have described it. There is this about it, that the police court here is different from any other police court on the face of the earth. We have a jurisdiction there that is much larger than any other police court anywhere, and we have a jurisdiction there that in a large measure the United States district courts have in the States. We try many cases that elsewhere are tried in the United States district courts.

Mr. DAVIS. What is your jurisdiction?

Judge HARDISON. It works out that we can imprison for a period of two years.

Mr. Sisson. Virtually a felony?

Judge HARDISON. In serious misdemeanors we can not commit to the penitentiary, but we can to the workhouse, for one year and by imposing a fine and imprisonment in default of fine, which makes it two years. Many acts of Congress have a first trial there. I would like if you gentlemen have the time to bring you down there and let us show you some of our opinions and some of the questions that we are called upon to decide.

Mr. DAVIS. Legal questions?

Judge HARDISON. Legal questions. When I went down there, I did not want the job. It was wished on me. The attorney general asked me to take it, and somewhat as an inducement for me to take it he said, "You will not have to work more than up to 1 o'clock each day, and can then have the remainder of the day." I relied on it, was in bad health, and took it. Otherwise I would not. The work I had been doing broke down my health, but I have never worked so hard in my life as I have since I have been down there. We have on the docket an accumulation of 600 cases now.

Mr. SEBRING. 625, I think.

Judge HARDISON. In spite of all the work that we have been able to do. Any man fit to fill that place is worth more than \$3,600—it is an insult to do that work for \$3,600. A judge can not be in a very judicial frame of mind with a bill collector on his trail. I have got to get an increase or go at something else to work for a living.

Mr. SEBRING. The court was established in 1870 with the salaries of the judges at \$3,000, that is 50 years ago, and it has been increased only \$600 since. It was increased \$600 12 years ago.

The clerk's salary was fixed at \$2,000 and it has been raised \$200 in 50 years.

Judge HARDISON. You take a police magistrate in New York, and they do not try as many cases in a month as we try in two weeks. They receive salaries of \$7,000 a year. Their jurisdiction is not as large as ours here. Their cases are not as important. It is just police-court work—drunks, misdemeanors, and things of that sort.

Take the judge of a police court in Louisville. He receives a salary of \$5,000. He does not try as many cases in a month as we try in two weeks, nor is his jurisdiction as large.

Mr. Sisson. These police justices that you speak of, is their jurisdiction as broad as yours?

Judge HARDISON. Nothing like it; no; not at all. It is an insult to ask a man to do that work for \$3,600. We ought to receive \$5,000, the least we ought to have. It is a hardship for a judge to work for that salary.

Mr. DAVIS. We will consider that.

Judge McMAHON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that, having been in the municipal court as a judge and now sitting as a judge in the police court—they do not know that I am going to say this—I want to tell you right here and now that the municipal judges of this city are entitled to every cent that you can possibly pay them. The work there, of course, is an entirely different class of work from what we have in the police court. One is civil and the other criminal.

Mr. Sisson. What is the jurisdiction of the municipal court?

Judge McMAHON. The municipal court at the present time is only \$500, is it not? There is a bill to increase its jurisdiction to \$2,000, and I believe it has passed the House. I know it has been favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee, and I believe it has passed the House. It is very much desired by the judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who are far behind in their work, their law docket being two years in arrears.

I concur in what Judge Hardison says. I think the work in the police court justifies more money, but I still have in my mind the poor clerks down there, and if you can see any way to do anything for them, I shall appreciate it.

Judge HARDISON. Let me say in conclusion that I do not want to be put in the position of seeming to want to prefer my increase before the clerks of the court down there. They should be considered by all means.

Mr. DAVIS. Judge Hardison is just as much in favor of helping out the clerks.

Mr. SEBRING. I think the judges are entitled to it, although I would like to have an increase.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1920.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

STATEMENT OF MR. G. C. AUKAM AND MR. M. M. DOYLE,
JUDGES OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

JURISDICTION.

Mr. DAVIS. I see you have five judges of the municipal court. What is your jurisdiction now?

Judge AUKAM. \$500.

Mr. DAVIS. I see an attempt is being made to increase that to \$2,000.

Judge AUKAM. It passed the House within the last six weeks, and it was reported yesterday by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, with some minor changes.

Mr. DAVIS. The occasion for that is the increased business in the municipal court?

Judge AUKAM. To relieve the supreme court, which is about two years behind in its work.

Mr. Sisson. As it is now, all appeals from your court are tried de novo?

Judge AUKAM. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, your jurisdiction is what in the States is the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace?

Judge AUKAM. Yes; we have a little more power than a justice of the peace, but it is practically the same thing. We have no criminal jurisdiction.

Mr. Sisson. This bill provides for appeals from your court, which gives you the jurisdiction of \$2,000 to the circuit court of appeals?

Judge AUKAM. Yes. To the court of appeals.

Mr. Sisson. And appeals from your court are also taken on bills of exception?

Judge AUKAM. Yes; to the court of appeals.

Mr. BUCHANAN. On record made in the lower court?

Judge AUKAM. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Without trial de novo?

Judge AUKAM. Yes; and an appeal in the case of \$100 must be on writ of error. It is a straight appeal from \$100 up to \$2,000.

INCREASES IN SALARY.

Mr. DAVIS. You apparently ask for no increase in salaries and no increase in employees.

Judge AUKAM. We asked the commissioners to favor increase—messenger, who does clerical work, to \$840 from \$600; janitor, from \$600 to \$720; four assistant clerks, from \$1,000 to \$1,200. I now ask that the chief clerk, a young woman who has been trained in this work for 15 or 20 years, be increased from \$1,500 to \$1,660. We have good clerks that are not getting sufficient money, and the janitor is getting only \$600.

Mr. DAVIS. And they are certainly worth more money. They all get the bonus?

Judge AUKAM. Yes.

Judge DOYLE. We have a peculiar proposition, that it takes several years of training to equip the clerks to handle our dockets. The clerks in a court have to be specially trained for the purpose.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I do not want to be understood as saying that the clerks do not need increases. I just want to say that they are not the only ones.

Mr. Sisson. I find I can not get up a controversy between the District departments on that question.

Mr. DAVIS. It is all one-sided.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Judge AUKAM. The only other item we ask for more money in is in the contingent expense fund. We were allowed for the current year \$1,200, and I think we have spent \$1,800 now. We have got one deficiency of \$600, but that is all gone. Another one was authorized on March 8 this year, \$600, and part of that is gone. We simply can not exist on that.

Mr. DAVIS. Can you not exist without this lot of new linoleum?

Judge AUKAM. We are in bad shape. The building looks like a barn. It is a poor man's court. It is a large building four stories high. We work throughout the week. The fees are small. It is perfectly barren inside. All we have is about two or three benches in each court room and a good bench for the judge. Aside from that we have broken-down chairs, and we need new furniture and linoleum on the floor. The floors are partially covered now between the rail and the bench. We asked for this some years ago, and Mr. Sisson said we had better wait until we could get some second-hand linoleum. I think we can buy that now from the General Supply Committee.

It looks just like a barn down there. The floors are all bare and rough and hard to clean up. I do not think it is sanitary.

I think you gentlemen know we have a surplus of over \$100,000 to be exact, \$128,180.41, over and above our expenses.

Mr. DAVIS. If people who go in there get exact justice, they do not care whether linoleum is on the floor or not.

Judge AUKAM. But I think a poor man's court ought to look respectable. It does not look respectable to-day.

Mr. DAVIS. How much are you asking in addition?

Judge AUKAM. We are asking only \$1,000 for that.

Now, there is an item here of \$2,000 which will not cover contingent expenses at all. We certainly need at least \$2,500 or \$3,000.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You spent in 1919, \$2,025.

Judge AUKAM. Yes. Here are the items. I will just mention a few of the larger items: Office supplies, \$151.25; envelopes, \$167.50; law books, \$81; blank forms, \$250.30; dockets, \$157.50; fuel, \$628.84. That is to February 9. Since that time we have spent \$150 more; so that it is practically \$800 for fuel alone out of this \$1,200. Electric lights, \$102.96; removal of ashes from the building, \$60. Then there are a number of small items.

Mr. DAVIS. That is what you have spent this year?

Judge AUKAM. Yes. The items I have just read amount to, about \$1,701.21. We have spent about \$1,800 now.

Mr. Sisson. Who made this estimate of \$2,000?

Judge AUKAM. I think the District Commissioners approved of \$2,000.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The judges submitted it at \$2,000, and we transmitted it as it was submitted, though it will not be sufficient.

Judge AUKAM. There is nothing spent for forms except what we absolutely need, dockets and files. We can not get along without files. There have been over 100,000 cases filed and disposed of in the court in the past five years and only 711 of these appealed.

Mr. DAVIS. Is business accumulating very rapidly?

Judge AUKAM. It runs up and down, from 125 cases a day to 65 cases a day on an average. I think during the war it dropped off a little bit.

Mr. Sisson. What if we were to compromise on \$2,500?

Judge AUKAM. I think we could get by, but I dislike to come here overdrawing our accounts.

Mr. DAVIS. And we dislike to have you.

Judge AUKAM. It looks bad, but we can not help it.

Mr. Sisson. I do not think there has been any disposition since I have been a member of the committee, on the part of your court, to be extravagant. You have been exceedingly economical.

Judge AUKAM. We have tried to be.

Mr. Sisson. I would like to commend your course to other departments.

Judge AUKAM. I appreciate it. But as to this linoleum—if you gentlemen had time to go in there and see it, you would find that it really does not look respectable.

Mr. DAVIS. The only reason I spoke about linoleum is that we just passed over the police court items and they wanted a large sum for linoleum on the floor, but we had quite a discussion on that five or ten minutes before you came in. That is why I raised the question.

Judge AUKAM. It wears practically forever when it is placed on the floor. We have some that has been used nine years, and it is as good as new to-day.

Judge DOYLE. That we used from the old court. We did not do like some of the other departments, have new linoleum.

Judge AUKAM. It is called battleship linoleum, and it is wear proof.

Judge DOYLE. Our item for linoleum is considerably less because we have considerably less space to cover than the police court. Our item is \$1,000 against their \$5,000. They have considerably more space to cover.

Mr. DAVIS. I am satisfied with the hearing thus far.

Mr. Sisson. Do you think, gentlemen, there is any probability of your being able to get this linoleum from the building supply committee? I do not mean new linoleum, but I mean from the Army, and thereby whatever money is appropriated here goes into Uncle Sam's empty pocket.

Judge AUKAM. I should think so. Mr. Commissioner, can you tell us whether there is any chance?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I do not know.

Judge AUKAM. I understand there is a chance.

Mr. BROWNLOW. There are no temporary buildings in the District of Columbia that are being entirely abandoned. I mean those that have linoleum on the floors, but it may be possible they would be able to supply you. Of course, during the last year when requisitions for supplies were made, they first ascertained whether the Army or Navy had any surplus on hand.

Mr. Sisson. As a matter of fact, I do not think you could have gotten linoleum during the war, any way.

Judge AUKAM. It was high-priced.

Mr. Sisson. It contains gutta percha.

Judge AUKAM. As to these poor clerks, if you can spare any money and help them out, and the messenger and janitor, they certainly need it.

Mr. DAVIS. That is, increase their salaries?

Judge AUKAM. Yes. They are only getting \$1,000, and the messenger gets \$600, and he is doing clerical work. The janitor receives \$600 for the care of the building. He stays there day and night.

Mr. DAVIS. We will consider that, Judge.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1920.

COURTS AND PRISONS.

STATEMENT OF MR. C. H. McGLASSON, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

SUPPORT OF CONVICTS.

Mr. DAVIS. You have an estimate for support of convicts, \$110,000, and last year you had \$100,000. Are all these Federal prisoners?

Mr. McGLASSON. They are Federal prisoners convicted in the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS. They are Federal prisoners, no matter where they are convicted?

Mr. McGLASSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. But this is limited to those convicted in the District of Columbia?

Mr. McGLASSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. But they are Federal prisoners?

Mr. McGLASSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. You are now asking \$110,000, your appropriation for 1920 was \$100,000. Your estimate for 1919 was only \$55,000, and you got that, and then you applied for and received a deficiency of \$35,000, making \$90,000 altogether in 1919. What is the present condition of the current appropriation of \$100,000?

Mr. McGLASSON. In the appropriation for the current year we have expended \$3,350 during the first three months for transporting prisoners to the penitentiaries. We have paid the Atlanta Federal prison \$36,000 for the support of District convicts; Leavenworth, \$30,000 for the support of District convicts.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the total expenditure out of this \$100,000 appropriation?

Mr. McGLASSON. \$70,000. That covers more than half a year; that covers eight months for Atlanta, seven months for Leavenworth, and six months for transporting prisoners.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It covers about seven months?

Mr. McGLASSON. It averages about seven months.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you expect a deficiency in that appropriation?

Mr. McGLASSON. I expect to have a deficiency.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that the reason why you are asking for \$110,000?

Mr. McGLASSON. No, sir; the estimate of \$110,000 was made up before we got started very far on this year; but our expenses last year, 1919, were \$113,000.

Mr. DAVIS. Total expenses?

Mr. McGLASSON. Yes, sir; that is why we put in the estimate of \$110,000 for 1921. Those were the best available figures we had.

Mr. DAVIS. If you do not use all this money it goes back into the Treasury?

Mr. McGLASSON. Yes, sir.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you know how many prisoners you have?

Mr. McGLASSON. In the Atlanta Federal prison we have 243 to-day and in the Leavenworth Federal prison we have 140. We have possibly 25 or 30 female prisoners from the District scattered in three or four State institutions—in the Maryland Penitentiary at Baltimore; a few of them in the Jefferson City (Mo.), Penitentiary; and a few in Moundsville, W. Va.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that number increasing?

Mr. McGLASSON. No, sir. I think the number of prisoners in the penitentiaries has gone down in the last few years. It has gone down slightly.

Mr. DAVIS. Are they decreasing in consequence of your sending them down to reformatories?

Mr. McGLASSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the approximate decrease?

Mr. McGLASSON. I have no figures with me for several years back. My recollection is that the number ran about 600 to 650, some four or five years ago, when they were all sent to the Federal penitentiaries.

PER CAPITA COST.

Mr. Sisson. What does it cost you to keep a prisoner in Atlanta? How do you pay the cost—by the day or by the month?

Mr. McGLASSON. The per capita cost for Atlanta last year was about \$276.

Mr. DAVIS. What term prisoners do you send to Atlanta and these other Federal prisoners outside of the District?

Mr. McGLASSON. Any prisoner sentenced for over a year can go to the penitentiary.

Mr. DAVIS. And under that you keep them here?

Mr. McGLASSON. Under that they would go to the District workhouse or to the District Jail, and if their sentence is over a year they can go either to the reformatory or to the penitentiary, as designated by the Attorney General.

Mr. Sisson. It costs you about \$270 per prisoner?

Mr. McGLASSON. Yes, sir; at Atlanta.

Mr. Sisson. When they work them at Atlanta, is there any reimbursement for their labor?

Mr. McGLASSON. No, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Then the Federal Government gets the benefit of that labor in the Atlanta Penitentiary?

Mr. McGLASSON. Well, if you call it a benefit, yes. As a matter of fact, we are compelled to search around to find something for the prisoners to work on, to a large extent. We have a mill in which they employ a few men.

Mr. Sisson. Now, in building the Atlanta Penitentiary, did you get no remuneration from the prisoners?

Mr. McGLASSON. The District received no remuneration.

Mr. Sisson. I am inclined to believe that there is a rather splendid opportunity for some good legislation for the District. Now, prisoners have been made useful in most of the States. In my State they are a very great profit. A great many people say that that ought not to be so, but it takes a great deal of machinery to keep the peace of the State, and they are sent to a farm. The only trouble is that I am afraid that they are so well treated on our State farm that it is not much punishment to send people there. They make a great deal of money on that farm and a great many of the States are making the prisoners a source of revenue rather than a loss. Therefore, if we had sufficient prison facilities out here in our District prison, the workhouse, or the reformatory, I think we could make the prisoners practically self-supporting if we go at it in the right way.

Mr. McGLASSON. There is no doubt of that.

Mr. Sisson. We have on foot now a proposition for the erection of sufficient buildings out there to take care of more prisoners, and I suppose all the convictions in the District of Columbia would be sent to our own prison if we had the capacity to take care of them.

Mr. McGLASSON. And if you should change the name from a reformatory to a penitentiary.

Mr. Sisson. It does not make any difference about the name, just so there is a place to put all the District prisoners.

Mr. McGlasson. Then you would have your first offenders mixed in with your old offenders.

Mr. Sisson. You could separate them. You have plenty of land out there. There would be no trouble in separating them. You could have them graded and classified.

Mr. McGlasson. Many of the States have a reformatory for the first offenders and a penitentiary for the old offenders.

Mr. Sisson. You have plenty of land out there. I have been on this District of Columbia farm out there and I know you have plenty of room to keep them a long distance apart. I mention that incidentally so that the record may show the fact that these prisoners are a great expense to the District.

Mr. Davis. And no income?

Mr. Sisson. And no income of any kind. You have a magnificent opportunity to develop a farm.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1920.

COURTHOUSE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

**STATEMENT OF MR. MAURICE SPLAIN, UNITED STATES
MARSHAL.**

ADDITIONAL WATCHMEN.

Mr. Davis. For the courthouse, District of Columbia, I notice that you ask for a little increase in appropriation—not much. You drop three firemen at \$720 and you ask three additional watchmen at \$720. Why is that?

Mr. Splain. The firemen have always been more or less used as watchmen. We have always needed two watchmen on a shift. The day is divided into three shifts of eight hours each and the firemen in the past have always been used more or less as watchmen as they could be used. Now, with the reconstruction of the courthouse all the heating plant has been taken out, including the open fireplaces.

Mr. Davis. Hence you do not need them as firemen?

Mr. Splain. No; we do not need them as firemen, but we do need them as watchmen.

Mr. Davis. Presumably these same three firemen would act as the three additional watchmen?

Mr. Splain. Yes, that is the idea, and we really need them because we ought to have two watchmen on all the time.

Mr. Davis. You are not simply doubling the watchmen force because you are losing the firemen?

Mr. Splain. No; those firemen have always been used more or less as watchmen. The fires would not need their constant attention.

Mr. Davis. They do not need their attention at all now?

Mr. Splain. No; there is no heating plant in the building now. The old heating plant has been taken out; also the open fireplaces.

ADDITIONAL CHARWOMEN.

Mr. DAVIS. Then, you ask for 10 charwomen, at \$300 each. Those are new places?

Mr. SPLAIN. \$300. The regular pay is \$240. The regular pay is \$20 a month and then they get a bonus.

Mr. DAVIS. How many have you now?

Mr. SPLAIN. We have five. That was allowed in the deficiency bill last year. They began their services on the 1st of November, when we moved back into the reconstructed courthouse.

Mr. DAVIS. You think five are insufficient?

Mr. SPLAIN. It has been demonstrated that five are insufficient. You see, we have five laborers there who come on duty at half past 7 and work during the day. We have several long corridors, and six court rooms that are in use all the time. The big vestibules in the reconstructed courthouse are floored with marble. All the woodwork is white and very difficult to keep clean. It requires a great deal of work to keep it clean. We find that the five charwomen are insufficient. In fact, Chief Justice McCoy appeared before this committee, or a subcommittee, last year when this item was in the deficiency bill and he asked for 10 charwomen and they only allowed 5.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How many square feet of space do these women have to clean in the building?

Mr. SPLAIN. I could not say, but there are six court rooms, that I should say are about 50 square feet. Those six court rooms are in use every day. Then, there are two other court rooms.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Fifty square feet?

Mr. SPLAIN. Between 40 and 50 feet square. They are good-sized rooms. Then, there are the chambers of the six justices and the rooms of the justices' secretaries. Each justice has two rooms—one for himself and one for his secretary.

NOTE.—The court-room dimensions are as follows: 27.6 by 40.6 feet; 34.6 by 39 feet; 40.6 by 41.6 feet; 40.6 by 41.6 feet; 27.6 by 40.6 feet; 34.6 by 39 feet.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That does not give us much idea. We have practically a rule adopted that charwomen should clean so many square feet, and that runs throughout the Government services in Washington. The other departments would come and want more charwomen, too, if we violate it in that one instance. Therefore, if you have any way of getting at the number of square feet to be cleaned, we would like to have you put it in the record.

Mr. Sisson. I asked Judge McCoy about it the other day and he said he would supply it for the record.

Mr. BUCHANAN. He said he would get it from the marshal. Now, Marshal, we want you to put it in the hearings. We want the space that has to be cleaned, whether it is room or hall.

Mr. SPLAIN. There are six court rooms and the six chambers of the justices, and the six anterooms which are occupied by their secretaries. Then, there are several toilets.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I know; but that does not give us the square feet. You will have to figure it out.

Mr. SPLAIN. If I give it to you this afternoon, will that be satisfactory?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Yes; you can insert it in the hearings when they are sent to you.

Mr. SPLAIN. I will insert it.

[NOTE.—The floor area in the six court rooms was found to be 8,281 square feet; anterooms to court rooms, 1,200 square feet; judges' chambers and anterooms, 3,227 square feet; witness and jury rooms, etc., 3,325; total, 16,033 square feet.]

Mr. DAVIS. How large are these chambers of the judges?

Mr. SPLAIN. I should say they are about 15 or 16 feet square.

[NOTE.—Judges' chambers vary in size from 15 by 18 feet to 14 by 15 feet.]

Mr. DAVIS. And how large are the offices of their secretaries?

Mr. SPLAIN. The secretaries' offices are perhaps just a little smaller than that. They vary in size from 14 by 16 feet to 10 by 12 feet.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you have jury trials in all those court rooms?

Mr. SPLAIN. No; in four of them.

Mr. DAVIS. Is not 50 feet square pretty large for a court room where they do not have a jury?

Mr. SPLAIN. The two equity courts are not as large as the others. But they are good-sized rooms. The equity court rooms must be 35 or 40 feet square. What is the size of this room?

Mr. DAVIS. It is about 20 by 30, the main part of the room. Now, the chancery rooms in the courthouse, where you do not have juries, are no larger than this room?

Mr. SPLAIN. They are wider than this. They are much larger than this room. They are at least double the size of this room.

Mr. BUCHANAN. About 30 by 30?

Mr. SPLAIN. Yes; fully that, I should say. Then each court room has a jury room attached, and a witness room, and then the attorneys' consultation room, and the judges' consultation room, but some of those are cleaned by the laborers.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you a judges' consultation room aside from the chambers of each of the judges?

Mr. SPLAIN. Yes, sir; you see, the judges' chambers would be rather small for consultation rooms, so they have a judges' consultation room where the judges can go in consultation.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1920.

COURT OF APPEALS.

STATEMENT OF MR. HENRY W. HODGES.

ADDITIONAL WATCHMAN.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Hodges, you are the clerk of the court of appeals?

Mr. HODGES. I am.

Mr. DAVIS. You have an item here in which you are asking for an additional watchman.

Mr. HODGES. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Will you explain to the committee why you need this additional watchman?

Mr. HODGES. Yes, sir; we only have two watchmen in the building. Heretofore we have tried to get along the best we could, watching the building in the daytime. On holidays and Sundays I have to watch myself. I have to relieve the watchman. I have to

designate one of the other employees and we alternate. I do part of the watching every Sunday and a part of the watching on holidays, but the work of the court has grown so that I need to be in the office myself personally.

Mr. DAVIS. Then this additional watchman is only for holidays and Sundays?

Mr. HODGES. No, sir; it is a watchman we need all the time, in case the watchman gets sick, because we have no one to take his place.

Mr. DAVIS. Do they get sick very often?

Mr. HODGES. They sometimes do. Watchmen get sick like other people.

Mr. DAVIS. Not more often?

Mr. HODGES. Not more often than other people.

Mr. DAVIS. They are usually good strong and healthy men? There are no cripples, are there?

Mr. HODGES. Well, they have been there a long time. There are two of them. We have just lost one.

Mr. DAVIS. By death?

Mr. HODGES. By death; yes.

Mr. DAVIS. But you appointed a man in his place?

Mr. HODGES. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You do not base the need for this additional watchman upon the fact that one of the other watchmen may get sick?

Mr. HODGES. Oh, no; not at all. There ought to be three watchmen, one for the day and two for the night.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Three watchmen?

Mr. HODGES. Yes; we ought to have three watchmen.

Mr. BUCHANAN. One for the day and two for night?

Mr. HODGES. One for eight hours each.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You mean you ought to have a watchman there in the building all the time?

Mr. HODGES. Yes, sir; all the time.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Three watchmen on 8-hour shifts.

Mr. HODGES. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. You never have two watchmen on duty at the same time?

Mr. HODGES. Never. We have never had any watchmen to do that. I get to work in the morning at 8 o'clock so as to relieve the watchman.

Mr. DAVIS. You think there is considerable necessity to have a watchman at night in the building?

Mr. HODGES. I think there is no question about it. It is Government property. It has to be protected the same as other Government property.

Mr. DAVIS. Of course, Congress is interested in protecting Government property.

Mr. HODGES. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is there anything personally valuable in that building to a stranger? There is nothing in that building that would be personally valuable to anybody, such as could be stolen?

Mr. HODGES. Only the files.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is not valuable personally?

Mr. HODGES. No; except the furniture, and things of that kind.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Well, stealing furniture—you have police protection here?

Mr. HODGES. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The only question in my mind is whether or not the watchmen in buildings of this character in Washington are a little bit overdone.

Mr. DAVIS. You have policemen in that vicinity.

Mr. HODGES. Oh, yes; we have policemen all over town.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The courthouse remains locked at night?

Mr. HODGES. Oh, yes; like any other public building.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It is a fireproof building?

Mr. HODGES. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I can not see the necessity for watching it all the time, because there is nothing valuable, there is no money stored in there that would tempt burglars. Of course, there are some valuable records in there, but they are not valuable to burglars.

Mr. HODGES. Well, if that was so, there would be no necessity for having watchmen in this building, would there?

Mr. BUCHANAN. I grant it. It is the way the courthouse is run in my State. In my county we have no watchman for it and it does not even stay locked. The vaults stay locked and the clerk's office, the court offices, but the courthouse does not.

Mr. HODGES. Well, that is for you gentlemen to say.

Mr. Sisson. There may be a courthouse that stays locked in my district, but I do not know of it. The offices are locked, the vaults are locked, but the courthouse, like the doors of the place, is always open.

Mr. HODGES. If you left the doors of that building open it would ruin the whole building, because the men in the parks would come through the building and it would create more damage.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I thoroughly agree with you. They would mark up the walls and deface it to some extent. You keep it locked, and I think it should be locked, but I can not see why you should have a man standing out there watching that building when there is nothing valuable in it.

Mr. HODGES. Well, the building is heated and there is electricity in the building, and it is apt to get out of repair at any time.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The watchman does not attend to that, does he?

Mr. HODGES. Oh, yes; he reports it to the mechanician.

Mr. DAVIS. If you had this extra watchman would you still lock the building?

Mr. HODGES. Undoubtedly. The building is locked every night. The workmen come in at 8 o'clock in the morning. I am at the office at 8 o'clock in the morning. I have to come down there and open the building at 8 o'clock. The office is supposed to be open at 9 o'clock, but I get there at 8 o'clock every morning to relieve the watchman that goes off at that time.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Mr. DAVIS. You have an item for mops, brooms, buckets, disinfectants, etc., for which you have had heretofore \$800, and you are now asking for an increase to \$1,000.

Mr. HODGES. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the condition of your last appropriation of \$800?

Mr. HODGES. The condition of it?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; have you any money on hand now?

Mr. HODGES. None whatever. It is covered into the Treasury. Every penny that has not been spent has been covered into the Treasury.

Mr. DAVIS. But have you sufficient in this current year to carry you through on \$800? You are not asking for a deficiency, are you.

Mr. HODGES. We are asking for a deficiency in the clerk's office.

Mr. DAVIS. But on the mop and broom item you are not?

Mr. HODGES. No; that is for the coming year. That \$800 is for mops and brooms and disinfectants and the upkeep of the building.

Mr. DAVIS. You have enough to carry you through the year under this \$800 item?

Mr. HODGES. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. But you are anticipating a greater expense in 1921?

Mr. HODGES. Yes, sir; for this reason, because every year we have to do painting. The building is kept up out of the appropriation. There is not a penny asked from Congress for repairs in the building. I paint it outside and inside. I get the men to paint the inside and the outside, but the walls I can not paint.

Mr. DAVIS. Of course, from a reading of the text here, it would not be indicated.

Mr. HODGES. It is for the upkeep of the building.

Mr. DAVIS. I do not see any provision except this: "For mops, brooms, buckets, disinfectants, removal of refuse, electrical supplies, books, and all other necessary and incidental expenses not otherwise provided for." That would mean along the same line as mops and brooms. It does not say anything about the painting and repairs to the building.

Mr. HODGES. No; but we have construed that to mean incidental expenses for the upkeep of the building.

Mr. DAVIS. For the painting of the building?

Mr. HODGES. Yes; I paint the building inside and outside. There has never been a penny appropriated by Congress for painting that building at any time, except out of the \$800 item.

Mr. Sisson. You do it out of the \$800 item?

Mr. HODGES. Yes; out of the \$800 item. You gentlemen know very well that you can not get a man to work for \$4 or \$5 a day now like you could at the time that appropriation went into effect.

Mr. Sisson. You have no witness fees?

Mr. HODGES. None whatever. I do not know whether you have it in that appropriation or not, but I asked for an additional expense in the conduct of the clerk's office. I do not know whether that comes under you.

Mr. DAVIS. That is under the legislative bill.

Mr. HODGES. With your permission I will insert the following letter.

JANUARY 6, 1920.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In the estimates, submitted September 10, 1919, for the care of the court of appeals building, request was made for an additional watchman at \$720 per annum. At present we have two watchmen; one of whom goes on duty at 4 p. m., being relieved at midnight by the second watchman, who stays until 8 a. m. There is no provision in case of sickness, leave of absence, Sundays, or holidays, other employees of the court, not watchmen, filling in at such times, which is not only unfair to them but takes them away from their regular duties, which are necessarily neglected until the regular watchman returns for duty.

We feel that something should be done at once to relieve the situation and beg to ask if it will be possible for you, without awaiting congressional action, to authorize the court to appoint a watchman, at \$960 per annum, payable by the Department of Justice from the lump appropriation for miscellaneous expenses of courts, such arrangement to be of a temporary nature and to continue only until such time as specific appropriation is made for an additional watchman as requested in our estimates.

Very truly, yours,

C. J. SMYTH, *Chief Justice.*

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1920.

FEES OF WITNESSES.

STATEMENT OF MR. EDWARD M. KENNARD, CHIEF BOOK-KEEPER, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

MR. DAVIS. You have an item for fees of witnesses. In 1920 you had \$15,000 and you ask the same amount this year.

MR. KENNARD. Yes; and we will undoubtedly use it.

MR. DAVIS. Of the present appropriation of \$15,000 have you any amount left on hand?

MR. KENNARD. Yes, sir. This morning we had \$4,521 remaining, but it will be insufficient for the current year.

MR. DAVIS. Why?

MR. KENNARD. I understand we have had some special cases which involve the use of a great many witnesses this year, and we are asking for \$2,500 additional.

MR. DAVIS. In consequence of that?

MR. KENNARD. Yes, sir.

MR. SPLAIN. We have some cases, two or three cases, in which the witnesses have to be brought a very long distance.

MR. DAVIS. Of what nature are those special cases supposed to be?

MR. SPLAIN. There is one case in which they had to bring a lot of witnesses from the State of Washington.

MR. DAVIS. I am not talking about the past year, but this is for 1921. What are you anticipating for the year after this, any special cases?

MR. KENNARD. We could not state. We have no calendar of cases for 1921.

MR. DAVIS. I know; but how can you guess that there would be special cases?

MR. BUCHANAN. He said he is asking for a deficiency this year.

MR. KENNARD. Yes, for the present year. We are asking no increase in the appropriation for 1921.

Mr. Sisson. However, this is a fund which you can not increase or decrease. These fees are allowed by the law and by the court, so that when a man claims his attendance and the certificate is issued, the warrant is issued on that certificate and you can not contest it?

Mr. KENNARD. Such certificate shows a valid claim against the Government.

FEES OF JURORS.

Mr. Sisson. And the same thing for fees of jurors?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes; is the same situation as to validity of claims against the Government.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you an unexpended balance in that item?

Mr. KENNARD. We have to-day \$29,613.

Mr. DAVIS. How about the outstanding bills?

Mr. KENNARD. They are paid up to March 1, but the size of the balance is due to the fact that Judge Gould met with an accident and has been unable to hold court for several weeks. This dispenses with one jury and leaves an exceptional balance which will go back into the Treasury.

PAY OF BAILIFFS.

Mr. DAVIS. For pay of bailiffs you ask \$28,400, the same as last year. Is that a matter within your control in any way?

Mr. KENNARD. There are a certain number of bailiffs and criers, and their compensation is fixed at \$1,200 by the District Code. The appropriation is nearly all used for that purpose. There is a small amount used for feeding jurors in case they are held under order of the court. That is a small matter. We estimated only \$800 for meals and lodging for jurors. The rest is for fixed salaries. There is one additional bailiff, I believe, put on this year. The marshal knows about that.

Mr. DAVIS. Who adds the additional bailiff?

Mr. SPLAIN. That is done by legislation.

Mr. KENNARD. I understand that we still have a smaller number of bailiffs than is allowed under the District Code.

Mr. DAVIS. But in case you need an extra bailiff, how do you get him? Do you come to Congress and ask for an appropriation?

Mr. KENNARD. Well, it might be held that under the District Code we would be authorized to appoint him, but we would not do that unless you provided the money.

Mr. DAVIS. Of course we would provide all necessary money, but in case you wanted two extra bailiffs, could you appoint them arbitrarily under your power and consider you had a right to do it, under the law?

Mr. KENNARD. We may have the right, but we would not exercise it.

Mr. Sisson. The court would have an inherent power, in that its processes had to be executed, to appoint as many bailiffs as were necessary, but you gentlemen would not do that?

Mr. KENNARD. I think not. We would require, if necessary, additional deputy marshals to act as bailiffs.

Mr. Sisson. The judge, however, could do it under his inherent power?

Mr. KENNARD. Possibly so, by directing an order to the marshal accordingly.

FOR MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Mr. DAVIS. For miscellaneous expenses you ask \$18,000. Last year you had \$15,000. You have increased your estimate by \$3,000.

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir. The increase in that estimate was made because of the exceptionally large cost which arose in 1919 for temporary stenographers to report cases of special importance. The expenditure for 1919 for temporary stenographers, including that for experts, was nearly \$12,000. The total expense for 1919 was over \$20,000. When we estimated for 1921 we took that into consideration, although we have allowed only \$10,500 for temporary stenographers and experts.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Those conditions existed in 1919, but how do you know they are going to exist in 1921?

Mr. KENNARD. We do not know it. We only surmise that it is possible or rather probable.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is the condition of your appropriation for the current year?

Mr. KENNARD. We keep an encumbrance record in this fund because it is a very satisfactory method of indicating liability. On March 1 the unencumbered balance was \$6,635.22. There was \$6,635.22 unencumbered; that is, free from authorization.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It looks like you are going to get through this year, then?

Mr. KENNARD. I think we will. The expense for temporary stenographers this year has not so far been as great as it was for 1919. Of course we have several months of court to run yet. It is to be remembered that July, August and September are dead months when court is not in session.

Mr. DAVIS. Why are they dead months?

Mr. KENNARD. Court is not in session.

Mr. DAVIS. They take a recess?

Mr. KENNARD. The court is in recess during July, August and September. It is in session about nine months in the year.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1920.

THE DISTRICT MILITIA.

STATEMENTS OF MAJ. RICHARD D. LA GARDE, ADJUTANT GENERAL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND CAPT. E. H. GROVE.

Mr. DAVIS. You maintain a militia organization in the District of Columbia, city of Washington, do you?

Maj. LA GARDE. We do.

Mr. DAVIS. How many years have you been maintaining the National Guard?

Maj. LA GARDE. Since 1887.

Mr. DAVIS. I want to find out your status first, before going into your appropriation.

Maj. LA GARDE. I would like to state in connection with that, Mr. Chairman, that Brig. Gen. Sims, of the National Guard of the

District of Columbia, who is the commanding general at present, is at Asheville, N. C., because of illness, having gone there by the doctor's orders. He has asked me to express his regrets for not being able to appear before your committee in person and directed me to come in his stead.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the present status with regard to the number of militia in the city of Washington?

Maj. LA GARDE. There are at present 499 enlisted men in the District National Guard which, under the old regulations, would have been approximately 10 companies. Under the regulations which are now in effect, that is the strength for five companies.

Mr. DAVIS. Virtually 100 to the company?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the privates; you are speaking about the privates now?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, the enlisted personnel.

Mr. DAVIS. How many commissioned officers have you?

Maj. LA GARDE. Three officers for each company, under the present rules.

Mr. DAVIS. That is, three commissioned officers?

Maj. LA GARDE. Three commissioned officers to each company.

Mr. DAVIS. A captain and two lieutenants?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. And you have the usual number of noncommissioned officers for each company?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Are there any salaries connected with this as a militia?

Maj. LA GARDE. There are no salaries paid the officers of the National Guard except when they are ordered on active duty by orders of the President.

Mr. DAVIS. The noncommissioned officers; for instance, the sergeants, they receive some pay, of course?

Maj. LA GARDE. Only when ordered on active duty by order of the President, except in so far as they are paid by the War Department appropriation for attendance at drills, they are paid the same salary—

Mr. DAVIS. How often do you have drills?

Maj. LA GARDE. Once a week for each organization.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What do you pay for each attendance at drills?

Maj. LA GARDE. It varies according to the grade. One-fourth of the pay of that grade for the Regular Army; one-fourth of a month's pay for the Regular Army grade.

Mr. DAVIS. What is that?

Maj. LA GARDE. It varies with each grade, sir. The pay of a private is \$15 in the Army. This is based on the 1916 law, but under a pending act of Congress, that will be changed.

Mr. DAVIS. It has not been changed as yet?

Maj. LA GARDE. It has not; no, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Presumably it will be?

Maj. LA GARDE. That is \$15, under the 1916 act.

Mr. DAVIS. What is it for the sergeants?

Maj. LA GARDE. For the sergeants, it is \$30 under the 1916 act.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you a quartermaster sergeant?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir. We have a quartermaster sergeant assigned to duty at headquarters.

Mr. DAVIS. Aside from this appropriation you had last year, \$24,000, did you get any other appropriation from the Federal Government?

Maj. LA GARDE. We received from the Federal Government the apportionment of the National Guard appropriation which is carried in the Army appropriation act.

Mr. DAVIS. How much is that this year?

Maj. LA GARDE. That is allotted to us by the Militia Bureau as needed. This year, we got the authority to raise six companies of Infantry, one headquarters company, one battery of Field Artillery, and one Signal Corps company.

Mr. DAVIS. Had you any Field Artillery prior to this?

Maj. LA GARDE. Before the war, yes, sir; but not since up to this time.

Mr. DAVIS. At present you do not have any?

Maj. LA GARDE. The enlistment of such an organization has been authorized, and we have taken up the matter with officers in the War Department and are preparing to organize that battery.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you any Cavalry?

Maj. LA GARDE. There is none authorized at present.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the amount of money you actually received last year through any other appropriations?

Maj. LA GARDE. You mean——

Mr. DAVIS. In the Army bill or received from any source.

Capt. GROVE. The greater part of the allotment was in the way of equipment for which we do not keep the money value——

Mr. DAVIS. Did you not receive any money at all?

Capt. GROVE. About \$1,600.

Mr. DAVIS. \$1,600 in cash?

Capt. GROVE. As a money allowance.

Mr. DAVIS. And aside from that, you got the equipment?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir. We make a requisition on the Militia Bureau for arms, equipment, and transportation facilities, and those requisitions being within the lawful allowance are granted and the equipment sent to us by the bureau.

Mr. BUCHANAN. For what purpose was this \$1,600 used?

Maj. LA GARDE. For building temporary butts on the target range. The exact amount was \$1,528.72.

Mr. BUCHANAN. While you were in camp?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes; for the use of troops while in camp for target practice.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That did not include pay for drills or anything like that?

Maj. LA GARDE. No, sir; we have received no pay up to this time for drills, for the reason that Congress had not passed the act authorizing pay for the District of Columbia National Guard until the past session. The law has now become operative and we expect to draw pay in the future.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you any regular times when you go into camp?

Maj. LA GARDE. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Neither annual nor otherwise?

Maj. LA GARDE. No, sir; no regular time, except that it is customary to go into camp some time between the first of June and the first of October.

Mr. DAVIS. You are anticipating that this year?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATION.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you know what is the condition of your last appropriation now, of \$24,000? Have you any balance or surplus on hand?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir. I have the figures here. We had spent one-third to December 31, and we now have about one-half of that appropriation available.

Mr. DAVIS. About one-half of this appropriation?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Then you won't have any deficiency at all?

Maj. LA GARDE. I do not see why we should. We are organizing additional companies and it appears now we will just about break even on the last day of June.

Mr. DAVIS. The most of your appropriation, or a good share of it last year, was expended—\$14,997.13, for wages. Of what does that consist; what kind of wages, to whom paid, etc.?

Maj. LA GARDE. Last year we had an office force at the armory, the salary of which amounted to \$2,600 in round figures: An armory watchman, \$1,300; labor at the armory, \$194; and on the rifle range a superintendent, at \$1,200; and a watchman at \$900.

Mr. DAVIS. Do they get this bonus?

Maj. LA GARDE. They do.

Mr. DAVIS. How many have you on the rolls that get a regular monthly salary?

Capt. GROVES. Nine.

Maj. LA GARDE. This year the laborers do get the bonus.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you pay those laborers?

Capt. GROVE. \$3 per day.

Mr. DAVIS. And in addition to that, the bonus?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you what is called a Naval militia now?

Maj. LA GARDE. There is no organization at present. We are carrying on our papers a few men who are in the Naval Militia, but they are without an organization and their status is not definitely determined. I have written to the Secretary of the Navy to ascertain just what should be done regarding this detachment. They have been practically no expense to us this past year.

Mr. DAVIS. I see an item in the committee print here "practice ships, boats, machinery, and dock, dredging alongside of dock," etc. Do you have any of that to do now?

Maj. LA GARDE. We have had to keep in repair the Naval Militia armory on Water Street, facing the river, to keep the building in repair and heat it in the winter time.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the Naval—

Maj. LA GARDE. The Naval Militia armory. We have to keep it up to protect the water pipes and so on during the severe weather, and to keep the dock in a state of repair.

Mr. DAVIS. You have another item in here for horses and mules for mounted organizations: Do you have any horses and mules in a mounted organization whatever?

Maj. LA GARDE. We have no mounted organization at present. We have been authorized, however, to form and are organizing one field signal company which will require animals, and one battery of field artillery which will require animals.

Mr. DAVIS. But they are not organized at present?

Maj. LA GARDE. No, sir.

LOCATION OF ARMORY.

Mr. DAVIS. Where is your armory?

Maj. LA GARDE. At 472 L Street, NW. That is right next door to the Convention Hall.

Mr. DAVIS. From whom do you rent that armory?

Capt. GROVE. From the Stilson Hutchins estate.

Mr. DAVIS. And what do you pay?

Maj. LA GARDE. \$6,000 a year.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you rent any other offices or stables? I see an item over here for rent of offices, armories, storehouses, and stables.

Maj. LA GARDE. We are renting at present one separate armory where a company of National Guard is being organized, which can not be placed in the main armory. And there are no stables connected with the armory, so that it will be necessary to rent stables as has been the practice in the past when we have formed the mounted organizations.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the condition of your current appropriation? Is there any balance of that \$10,000 on hand? The appropriation last year was \$10,000; what is the present condition of that?

Maj. LA GARDE. Having paid out over \$6,000, we have about \$4,000 remaining.

Capt. GROVE. \$6,144, it will be this year at the rate we are running now.

Maj. LA GARDE. At the present rate, we should have between three and four thousand dollars left in that appropriation.

Mr. DAVIS. Surplus at the present time?

Maj. LA GARDE. Surplus. But if the mounted organizations are formed prior to the expiration of this fiscal year it will be necessary to begin to pay a higher monthly rent than our average rate now.

Mr. DAVIS. You are contemplating renting what is known as Convention Hall?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir. The coming year it will be necessary for us to have a drill hall sufficiently large to have a battalion formed in at least.

Mr. DAVIS. And you ask \$4,000 for the rent of that hall?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir.

DRILLS.

Mr. DAVIS. How often do you have drills?

Maj. LA GARDE. Each company drills one night a week.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the old custom?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Does the record show the number of men you have now in the organization—the total number of men?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Six hundred and something, I think you said?

Maj. LA GARDE. No, sir, approximately 500. It is 499, to be exact.

Mr. Sisson. Are you spending the \$24,000 on those men?

Maj. LA GARDE. We are spending the money on those men and in preparation for the reorganization of the National Guard here, which will, of course, require a much larger expenditure.

Mr. Sisson. What struck me with some force, when you made that statement, was that the overhead charge for 500 men was about what you had when you had very many more men than that.

Maj. LA GARDE. When the District National Guard was ordered to the border they had more organizations than we have, but the regiment of Infantry comprised about the same number of men we have now.

Mr. Sisson. What has been the greatest number of National Guard you have had in the District of Columbia?

Maj. LA GARDE. I could not tell you offhand, but at one time there were carried on paper here two regiments of Infantry and a separate battalion of Infantry.

Mr. Sisson. About 2,000 men?

Maj. LA GARDE. On paper, approximately 2,000; but they had to break up one of those regiments and combine it with the other, because the paper strength was not the real strength. They were not meeting the requirements. I believe 1,500 would cover it.

Mr. Sisson. It just strikes me that with 500 men the expenditure of \$62,200 in 1921 and \$51,200 in 1920—that looks like about \$100 a man.

Maj. LA GARDE. \$100 a man is \$100 for a soldier, and this war has proven they were valuable when called upon.

Mr. Sisson. But that does not cover your National Guard expenses at all.

Maj. LA GARDE. I think it should be taken into consideration we have—

Mr. Sisson. That does not cover it. This is just the appropriation here for maintaining your organization. In addition to that, under the Army bill, they get all this pay you are speaking of, and then they get all the pay and expenses necessary to take the men to these camps and put them through the drills. So that has not commenced. This is just the overhead charge of \$100 a man?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Will they get as much as \$52 a year pay for 52 weeks' drill?

Maj. LA GARDE. They should in the future. Up to this time no District guardsman has ever drawn pay.

Mr. Sisson. They get \$26 a year.

Maj. LA GARDE. They have never drawn pay up to the present time.

Mr. Sisson. Have they ever gotten that 50 cents a day or night for the drill?

Maj. LA GARDE. They have not gotten that up to this time, because there was no act of Congress authorizing the District National Guardsmen to draw that pay. I would like to invite your attention

to the fact that we are maintaining a target range here that is large enough for a regiment to practice on, and that that range has been put in condition for practice during the past year at considerable expense.

Mr. Sisson. The war has been over long enough now, it seems to me, for you to have had this guard enlisted up to its strength.

RECRUITING.

Maj. LA GARDE. We are experiencing the same trouble that is being experienced throughout the country, both in enlisting the National Guard and the Regular Army. The men who have been in the Army are apparently fed up on military things for the present, and the recruiting officers are not meeting with the success which was hoped for. The present indications are, however, that men are coming back now who were in during the war, because they have been out a year and they are beginning to feel the call again. And I believe we stand well when you consider that out of 50 States and Territories the District of Columbia now stands sixteenth in strength for its population.

Mr. Sisson. How much of this condition is due to the hostility of the Regular Army officers to the organization of a National Guard at all? The Regular Army officers do not like it, and it almost rises to the point of hatred in some of their hearts and minds of anything that smacks of the militia. And if the militiamen have told the truth in every report they have made, they have given them the hot end of it. Is there anything in the hostility of the Regular Army to the National Guard?

Maj. La GARDE. I am a retired officer of the Army. I have been on duty with National Guard organizations for a number of years, in New York State and in Arizona, as an instructor. I have talked with a good many National Guard officers on this subject, because it was vital to me and to my duties. Being now an officer of the National Guard, I see it from the other viewpoint, and my opinion is that they are a minority, the officers in the National Guard and in the Regular Army, who are so prejudiced that they can not take a reasonable view of this situation. Our National Guard is an institution that is older than any other military institution in our country, and there has been a conflict between the National Guard and the Army for appropriations and recognition.

Mr. Sisson. It is generally known, it is no secret, that the Army officers and those at the head of the Army, the General Staff, have been endeavoring to try to bring down the National Guard in the minds of the people generally, to that extent it might destroy the National Guard entirely. The General Staff of the Army—this is not mere guesswork—are very hostile. I do not mean they personally dislike every man in the National Guard, but I mean they are hostile to the system; they are hostile to the development of the National Guard.

Maj. LA GARDE. I think we might say the National Guard Adjutant General Association is hostile to the Army.

Mr. Sisson. That hostility evidently originated by the beginning of the General Staff to destroy the National Guard.

Maj. LA GARDE. I think it was to destroy something which they considered inefficient. Since the sending of instructors from the Army to the National Guard began in 1911, the National Guard has improved a great deal. Their training has become regular.

Mr. Sisson. Everything that tends towards regalism and royalty and great centralization and great moving armies that feed on treasuries and run the country never did like the American system of the National Guard. That group of people in this age and the ages of the past have always hated the National Guard organization. They hate citizen soldiery. They want professional soldiery and want that built up. Our human nature is just like the human nature in Germany, France and everywhere else; it is largely a question as to whether Congress can be so influenced by it as to destroy that constitutional arm of the National defense. And I say to you frankly, sir, I am very strongly in favor of the development of the National Guard as against the mighty standing army, and the reason I ask these questions is because I would like to see the National Guard conducted upon an economical basis in the District as an example to the balance of the States, because with 500 men at an expense of \$62,000, we will have a great deal of trouble in defending it.

Maj. LA GARDE. I would like to say this: I think a great many regular officers would agree with you. I have never been a member of the General Staff, but I have worked under the Militia Bureau for a number of years and I think the Militia Bureau is endeavoring to bring about just what you have stated.

Mr. Sisson. I hope so.

FOR ADDITIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Mr. BUCHANAN. On what are your estimates for the next fiscal year based? How many do you expect to have in the National Guard of the District to be maintained out of the appropriation you are asking for the next fiscal year?

Maj. LA GARDE. That will depend somewhat upon the National Guard appropriation act for the next fiscal year. At present, as I have stated, we are authorized to maintain eight organizations. On July 1 there will become available the National Guard appropriation under the War Department, and we will be granted authority to organize additional organizations. If we can judge by the past year, we will be authorized to form eight additional organizations.

Mr. DAVIS. How many have you now, did you say?

Maj. LA GARDE. Authorized, eight.

Mr. DAVIS. You have five now?

Maj. LA GARDE. We have reorganized at present two companies and, in process of formation, the other organizations which I have mentioned.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You say you have practically 500 now enlisted?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Then, out of the appropriation we are making for the next fiscal year, how many do you expect to have?

Maj. LA GARDE. We should have over 1,600 men.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And the estimates we are acting on are for the maintenance of about 1,600 men?

Maj. LA GARDE. That or over, yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That or over?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Do you have any trouble in getting, or do you get, any from the departments—young men in the various departments in the Government?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir. We have a good many men enlist from the various departments.

Mr. Sisson. Whether they are actually citizens for a long time in the District of Columbia, or not?

Maj. LA GARDE. In my experience, there have not been as many changes in personnel here as there were in Arizona and as they are subject to in the West, because our population is really more steady than it is out there. We do have more changes, probably, than they did in New York when I was there.

PRINTING, STATIONERY, ETC.

Mr. DAVIS. For printing, stationery, and postage, you ask for the same amount as you had last year, \$1,200?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. And for cleaning and repairing uniforms, arms and equipments and contingent expenses. \$1,500—you ask for the same amount you had for this year?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Did you get the same amount for this current year?

Mr. DAVIS. I am reading the two together.

Mr. Sisson. You certainly did not get all that this year, because the cleaning of uniforms—there are quite a number of uniforms to be cleaned, but do you have as many men to care for those 500 uniforms as you would for 1,600?

Mr. DAVIS. They are anticipating an increase.

Mr. Sisson. I know they are anticipating an increase, but if you have the same amount this year as you are asking for next year, you either had too much this year or you won't have enough next year.

Maj. LA GARDE. We probably will not use all of that appropriation granted us this year.

Mr. Sisson. Do you know what the state of that appropriation is now?

Maj. LA GARDE. That has practically not been touched, because the uniforms were new.

Mr. Sisson. I have no objection to giving you anything you need if you get the 1,600 men.

EXPENSES OF TARGET PRACTICE.

Mr. DAVIS. One very expensive item I see you have over here is for the expenses of target practice and matches and maintenance of the National Guard rifle range; \$13,500 you are asking for this year, and you only had \$2,500 last year.

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir. The rifle range was purchased under an act of Congress approved in 1917, so that is practically a new item. It is necessary to have storerooms on the range; it is necessary to have target equipment and also to maintain that in good condition; it is necessary to have a range force there to mark targets, to assist us at target practice and to generally keep up the equipment that is on the range.

Mr. DAVIS. I want to know why this great increase here from \$2,500 to \$13,500. Are you building a new target range or improving it in some way, and, if so, how?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir. It is necessary to construct target butts at the range. The present butts are constructed of earth and are washed away, and it is a continual expense and labor to keep up those butts, and the back parapets particularly, which are straight up and down. I suppose you have seen the parapets at Camp Perry if you were in the National Guard. It is customary now to construct those butts of concrete and then to have earth thrown in front of them for protection.

Mr. DAVIS. And that is what you are doing now?

Maj. LA GARDE. Gradually; we wish to put in some concrete butts.

Mr. DAVIS. Where is your rifle range?

Maj. LA GARDE. It is on Alabama Avenue about a mile and a half from Nichols Avenue near the end of the car line which goes by St. Elizabeths Hospital, beyond Anacostia.

Mr. DAVIS. About a mile and a half beyond Anacostia?

Maj. LA GARDE. It is within the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the length of that range?

Maj. LA GARDE. We fire at distances up to 1,200 yards and have butts constructed for all ranges under that.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Does this property belong to the Government or to the District?

Maj. LA GARDE. This belongs to the United States Government.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the system of practice on the rifle range? Have they 200, 300, 500, and 1,000 yard targets, etc., like they used to have in years gone by?

Maj. LA GARDE. Exactly.

Mr. DAVIS. And offhand, kneeling, lying down, skirmish—

Maj. LA GARDE. We begin with 200 and move back. We did away with offhand shooting for a while and then had to come back to it.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you have any revolver practice in connection with that?

Maj. LA GARDE. We have automatic pistol practice now.

Mr. DAVIS. That does not require much expense to get up a target to fire revolvers?

Maj. LA GARDE. No, sir; that is a small item.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you offer prizes for superior marksmanship?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir; badges are presented to the men who make the highest qualifications, and we also give qualification badges to the men who qualify as expert riflemen, sharpshooters, and marksmen.

Mr. DAVIS. What are the grades now?

Maj. LA GARDE. The highest grade is expert rifleman.

Mr. DAVIS. Sharpshooter—has that gone out of date?

Maj. LA GARDE. No, sir; that is the next highest grade.

Mr. DAVIS. And there is a grade still higher than that—expert rifleman?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir; the expert rifleman is still higher.

Mr. DAVIS. Of course, when I was in the Army and the National Guard sharpshooter was the highest, and I was pretty proud to get a sharpshooter's badge on the rifle range.

Maj. LA GARDE. And each one used to have a different year on it, and a number for each year.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; a different year. So that there is now a grade still higher than sharpshooter, called expert rifleman?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Then, you say this increase in the expense of the targets, and so forth, is occasioned by changing the butts from earth to concrete?

Maj. LA GARDE. That is partially it, and partially because the range has to be put in shape. It is a range which has been purchased, and it is necessary to do construction work on it, to put it in condition so that they can have one or more battalions come out there for practice at a time. The probable arrangement now will be one battalion of Infantry to practice there at a time.

Mr. DAVIS. Can more than one battalion practice on the same range?

Maj. LA GARDE. That would require too big a range and too great an expenditure. We can keep the expenditures down by having one battalion come out at a time.

Mr. DAVIS. That is, one on one day and another battalion at another time?

Maj. LA GARDE. At another time; yes.

Mr. DAVIS. About what is the length of time of practice of a battalion on the range?

Maj. LA GARDE. It takes five days. That is the minimum time which should be spent on the range for the preparatory course, and then the record course. But before that, the men are put through a course of instruction in the armory in gallery practice, and instruction in aiming, handling of the rifle, and so on.

Mr. DAVIS. Is there any connection between the item for expenses of target practice and matches and maintenance of the National Guard rifle range and the other item of \$24,000 in which you use the language "Instruction, practice marches and practice cruises, drills and parades," and so on? Has the target practice anything to do with that?

Maj. LA GARDE. One item refers to expenses of troops at drills, parades, and in camp at the range and elsewhere, and the other for the actual expense of keeping the range in order and for construction thereon.

Mr. DAVIS. So that the range expenses have nothing to do with this appropriation of \$24,000 here?

Mr. LA GARDE. No, sir; that is for the troops.

FOR PAY OF TROOPS.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the meaning of this item "For pay of troops, other than Government employees, to be disbursed under the authority and direction of the commanding general"? Last year you had \$10,000, and you are asking for the same amount again?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. And you have only expended out of the current appropriation \$1,394.

Maj. LA GARDE. When the National Guardsmen are called into this service it is customary to give them what is known as State pay.

Mr. Sisson. Your expenses last year were \$1,394. Do you know how much you have spent out of the appropriation for the current year?

Capt. GROVE. No. Very little this year, if any, has been expended.

Maj. LA GARDE. Last year we spent \$1,349.59.

Capt. GROVE. \$1,349.59 last year, and so far this year \$675.

Mr. Sisson. So that there will be very little expended this year?

Maj. LA GARDE. There will be a little more this year because we will have more men to go to camp, but the amount will not reach the amount provided for.

Mr. Sisson. But you hope to build up your organization so that it will require the full amount?

Maj. LA GARDE. In the coming year we will need more than in the present fiscal year, because we will probably have three times the number of men to pay in that encampment. Now, you asked me to explain what that item was, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Maj. LA GARDE. The pay granted the soldier by the War Department is so small as compared with the pay he could earn in a civil capacity that it is customary in the States to pay men, in addition to the Army pay which they get at the camps, a reasonable compensation so that they will not actually lose money by going to camp. The District appropriation has carried the pay which corresponds to State pay, so that the National Guard men of the District going into Federal service for their summer encampment draw pay in addition to the Army pay, except in the case of Government employees, who, under the acts of Congress, continue to draw the pay which they drew in Government service as clerks, say.

Mr. Sisson. They are granted leave for that purpose?

Maj. LA GARDE. They are granted leave, and it is not necessary for us to pay those men anything.

Mr. Sisson. They continue to draw the same pay that they draw while they are working in the department?

Maj. LA GARDE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What do you pay those men who are enlisted in the National Guard who are not Government clerks, per month or per week, when they go on encampment?

Maj. LA GARDE. That varies according to the length of the encampment. It was fixed last year at a dollar and a half a day for 10 days.

Mr. DAVIS. How do you arrive at the amount you are to pay?

Maj. LA GARDE. I can not state offhand, but I believe we follow the custom and an act of Congress which stipulates that it shall not be in excess of a certain amount.

Mr. DAVIS. But you can not state that amount?

Maj. LA GARDE. I do not remember; no, sir. It varies for different grades.

Mr. DAVIS. Could you state about how much?

Maj. LA GARDE. \$1.50 per day to all enlisted men except cooks and bandmen, and officers get no additional pay.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Officers get no additional pay? Do they get full pay when they are on encampment?

Maj. LA GARDE. They get the pay of an Army officer, while they are present at an encampment, from the Federal Government out of the National Guard appropriation.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1920.

HIGHWAY BRIDGE.

STATEMENT OF MR. FRANCIS F. GILLEN.

PAINTING IRONWORK UNDERNEATH ROADWAY.

MR. DAVIS. The item which we have under consideration now is the highway bridge across the Potomac, which is under the immediate supervision and charge of Col. Ridley?

MR. GILLEN. Yes, sir.

MR. DAVIS. I see that you are asking for some change and some additional appropriation this year?

MR. GILLEN. Yes.

MR. DAVIS. There is an increase in the appropriation from \$18,000 to \$31,300. Will you state for the record what the object and purpose of that is?

MR. GILLEN. The largest item in this increase is \$10,000 for painting the ironwork underneath the roadway.

MR. DAVIS. You do that by contract?

MR. GILLEN. No, sir; by day labor. One thousand dollars of the increase will be expended in providing for the increased cost of labor for maintenance of the roadway, and cleaning same.

MR. DAVIS. I notice in the printed bill you say "for painting the floor, beams, stringers, and plates under the roadway of bridge, \$10,000." In the summary down below you say "painting bridge—contract, \$10,000."

MR. GILLEN. We will very likely do that by day labor. We will be able to do it cheaper and better that way.

MR. DAVIS. You do not propose to do it by contract at all, then?

MR. GILLEN. No, sir.

MR. DAVIS. As for that item, you want \$10,000?

MR. GILLEN. Yes; it is very essential that we get that amount this year by reason of the fact that the seepage from the road water has gone down through the road surface and is corroding the beams and girders of this bridge. We should do it as soon as possible.

MR. DAVIS. You could do that by contract?

MR. GILLEN. Yes, sir; but it is a very particular job, in that every bit of corroded metal must be cleaned off very thoroughly, and if we did it by hired labor, we would be able to control that better than by drawing up specifications and doing it by contract.

MR. DAVIS. Ordinarily, in a matter of this character and magnitude, they do it by contract.

MR. GILLEN. Yes.

MR. DAVIS. And I think this committee is usually in favor of doing a thing of this kind by contract.

MR. GILLEN. There is no objection to it, except that it will cost more by contract than by hired labor and it will be more difficult to obtain a satisfactory job by contract.

MR. SISSON. One trouble in letting a job of this size by contract would be that the contractor himself might not be able to determine the latent defects.

MR. GILLEN. He would protect himself by making his bid high to provide for extra work on which he could not make an accurate estimate at the time he submitted his bid.

Mr. Sisson. He would cover them.

Mr. GILLEN. There is an important point in doing the work by day labor. Unforeseen conditions could be taken care of as they develop. While if done by contract it would be difficult to make a contractor do work that was not apparently necessary at the time he made his bid.

Mr. Sisson. It might be in bad shape in places, but he would cover them so as to take care of and hide the worst conditions that might be there.

Mr. GILLEN. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. And for that reason I think that you should be permitted to do this by contract.

Mr. DAVIS. There might be competition if you let a contract. However, be that as it may, we will consider it.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Are those parts of the bridge to be painted above the roadway?

Mr. DAVIS. It says "painting floor."

Mr. GILLEN. The construction of the roadway consists of beams, stringers, and buckle plates, and on this is put a roadbed, and the amount requested is to paint these supporting members of the structure.

Mr. Sisson. And you want to paint all those under portions of the bridge?

Mr. GILLEN. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. It is steel?

Mr. GILLEN. Yes; it is all steel.

Mr. Sisson. You do not mean by "painting the floor" that you are going to paint the floor board, where the traffic runs?

Mr. GILLEN. No, sir.

Mr. Sisson. That, it seems to me, would be a waste of money.

Mr. GILLEN. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. But it is the permanent parts of the bridge that you want to paint?

Mr. GILLEN. The beams and stringers and plates.

Mr. DAVIS. Beams, stringers, and plates under the roadway of the bridge, under the floor of the bridge?

Mr. GILLEN. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. You spoke of "painting the floor." I did not suppose you would paint the top of the floor, where the horses go, at all?

Mr. GILLEN. No, sir.

Mr. Sisson. That means the supports of the floor?

Mr. GILLEN. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Is it absolutely necessary to paint underneath the roadway?

Mr. GILLEN. Yes; it is necessary. We have made an examination of the conditions, and some of the beams have corroded badly, where the seepage from the road water has gone down. There is a street car track on the bridge, and while the draw is open teams are standing there, and the horses urinate on the bridge, and that seeps down in underneath the roadway and causes the steel to corrode badly where it is not covered with paint.

Mr. BUCHANAN. This painting is to preserve it?

Mr. GILLEN. Yes.

INCREASED COST OF LABOR.

Mr. DAVIS. You asked an increase in the amount of labor from \$2,000 to \$3,000?

Mr. GILLEN. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. That is general labor in and about the bridge?

Mr. GILLEN. Yes; that is cleaning the roadway and the approaches to the bridge. There is a little over a mile and a half of road on the bridge and the approaches. This increase is to take care of the increased cost of labor.

Mr. DAVIS. And to take care of everything in regard to the operation, maintenance, and care of the bridge and approaches you asked an increase from \$10,500 to \$12,000?

Mr. GILLEN. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you need more than that?

Mr. GILLEN. Yes; we will have to make extensive repairs to the asphalt roadway on the bridge. It has been down 13 years, and there is a great amount of heavy traffic, and this traffic is confined to narrow limits.

Mr. DAVIS. You got an appropriation of \$10,500 last year. Was that all exhausted?

Mr. GILLEN. Yes, sir; there is \$3,800 of that amount paid for lighting of the bridge, \$5,000 for repair to bridge, the machinery operating the draw, and for miscellaneous supplies, including fuel, oil, waste, and tools. The remainder is used in repair of roadway, miscellaneous painting, and extra labor.

Mr. Sisson. This whole \$12,000 would not be used for repair of the roadway?

Mr. GILLEN. Oh, no, sir. The majority of that will be used for general maintenance, lighting, and operation.

Mr. Sisson. Is the road in such condition that it needs resurfacing?

Mr. GILLEN. It will need it in a year or two. It would not be an economical proposition to resurface it at present.

Mr. Sisson. You expect simply to patch holes now?

Mr. GILLEN. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. That is what most of it is for?

Mr. GILLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Will you try, Col. Kutz, to make a note of that so that when we look at the streets we may look at this bridge also?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Commissioner BROWNLOW. I would like to say on the general subject you mentioned a moment ago that I believe that all repairs that do not amount to complete reconstruction it is a safer principle to do by day labor than by contract. If it is a new construction or repairs that amount to a complete reconstruction, that could safely be done by contract. But repairs it seems are much better done by day labor, under the direction of the administratives of the structure, or whatever it is, because otherwise you are not sure that the contractor will not cover up defects rather than repair them.

Mr. DAVIS. Did you hear Mr. Gillen's testimony on the item of painting the floor, beams, stringers, and plates under the roadway of the bridge, \$10,000?

Commissioner BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. He thought that it would be better done by day labor than by contract.

Commissioner BROWNLOW. Yes; I do, too.

Mr. DAVIS. That is all, Mr. Gillen.

Mr. SISSON. One moment; there is another item here: For completing replacement of the fenders of the bridge, \$25,000. Have you completed that work?

Mr. GILLEN. The work of construction has been completed, and we intend just as soon as the weather opens up to cover the timber work with a creosote preparation to preserve it.

Mr. SISSON. It was destroyed by that ice flow, as I recollect?

Mr. GILLEN. Yes.

ANACOSTIA RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. SISSON. You have nothing to do with the Anacostia Bridge?

Mr. GILLEN. No.

Mr. BUCHANAN. There is no increase asked?

Mr. GILLEN. No, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I do not think I went over that.

Commissioner BROWNLOW. No; that was omitted when we went over—the Anacostia Bridge.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you desire, Colonel, to be heard on that.

Col. KUTZ. No; we have not increased the salaries of the employees, and the supplies needed for the maintenance of that bridge are very small, so that a \$5,000 item is believed to be adequate.

Mr. DAVIS. Ample; and you had sufficient last year?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Is there any surplus over now, that you know of?

Col. KUTZ. We spent the entire sum in 1919.

Mr. SISSON. Did you?

Col. KUTZ. No; I am wrong. There was a balance of \$714 in 1919.

Mr. SISSON. Yes, there was a balance of \$714.87.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. I believe that is in the last appropriation of 1920. You have that balance on hand, then?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir.

Mr. SISSON. That, I suppose, goes back into the Treasury?

Col. KUTZ. That goes back into the Treasury. It is not available for the next year.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1920.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN F. COSTELLO, RECORDER OF DEEDS, AND MR. ELLIOTT WOODS, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CAPITOL.

RENT OF OFFICES.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you still rent offices for the recorder of deeds?

Mr. COSTELLO. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. What amount do you pay for them?

Mr. COSTELLO. The rent, I think, is \$6,000.

Mr. DAVIS. And you ask for the same amount this year?

Mr. COSTELLO. The lease is made by Superintendent Woods. I do not make the lease as the recorder. Under authority of law the lease is made by the Superintendent of the Capitol. He makes the arrangement for the rent of the offices.

Mr. DAVIS. You do not know just what the extent of that lease is, how long it is for, or anything of that kind, do you?

Mr. COSTELLO. No; if I were to make a guess at it, I think it is from year to year.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes. I say it is under the direction of the Superintendent of the Capitol.

Mr. COSTELLO. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. Mr. Woods, do you know about this item?

Mr. WOODS. Yes, sir. I will be as brief as I can. In 1916, when we started the restoration of the courthouse, it was necessary to remove from that building the office of the recorder of deeds, along with everybody else, and the first lease of the property in the Century Building was in July, 1917. The last lease, made in July, 1918, carries it over to the 1st of next July.

Mr. SISSON. That is, July, 1920?

Mr. WOODS. Yes. At the time when this restoration of the courthouse commenced, because an appropriation was made of funds to move these folks, the expenditure of the money was put under my jurisdiction. But I see no reason at the present time why those words should not be stricken out, and then it will fall under the disbursement of the District Commissioners. Do you see any objection to that, Mr. Costello?

Mr. COSTELLO. What is that?

Mr. WOODS. Do you see any objection to the disbursement of this money under the District Commissioners, where it properly belongs?

Mr. COSTELLO. No.

Mr. SISSON. In other words, this fell under your care because you had under control the reconstruction of the old courthouse from which this office had been moved?

Mr. WOODS. Yes; and we had to move these folks.

Mr. SISSON. And involved in that appropriation is the money necessary to care for the court and the officials who had been accommodated in the old courthouse?

Mr. WOODS. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. So that during the process of that reconstruction the expenses of the whole proposition there were then put under one management?

Mr. WOODS. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. After the construction has been completed and your connection with it as architect has ceased, there is no reason why this should not now be controlled just as other buildings in the District?

Mr. WOODS. No.

Mr. SISSON. Do you recommend that that be done?

Mr. WOODS. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. The commissioners will not object to that?

Commissioner BROWNLOW. We could not well object under the circumstances.

Mr. DAVIS. Unless you declined to be commissioners.

Mr. BUCHANAN. We could recommend that that language be stricken out.

Mr. Sisson. Just strike out the language and it goes by operation of law.

Mr. WOODS. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. It falls right into their hands, does it not?

Mr. WOODS. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. One of the reasons why we felt constrained to remodel the old courthouse was in order that these records might be taken care of in that building. Now, I have understood that the court had some objection to the crowding which would result from the putting of those records in there. Is there a portion of that building that is suited for those records?

Mr. WOODS. There is no portion of it that is suited for the care of these records.

Mr. Sisson. How was it that at the time we were making this appropriation we were expecting, and the subcommittee expected, that those records would be taken care of in that building?

Mr. WOODS. I think at that time nobody was familiar with it or had definite knowledge of just what the reconstruction of that building would amount to. In the meantime, there came up the proposition for additional courts, and in order to provide for the future and following some recommendation of the District Supreme Court, provision was made in that building for two additional courts, and that really took away the amount of space that would be necessary to accommodate the recorder of deeds. At the same time, and about that time, there was a proposition to reconstruct the attic story of the Court of Appeals Building and place the recorder of deeds in that, but that was abandoned, for what reasons I do not know.

Mr. DAVIS. I think, myself, evidently that the recorder of deeds ought to be in the courthouse. It seems to me it would be more convenient for the court and everybody else. That is usually the practice, you know, throughout the States, everywhere, that the courthouse contains the office of the recorder of deeds; and if there is space here in this courthouse it seems to me that office ought to be transferred to that building in some way.

Mr. Sisson. One of the reasons given why that old fire trap, that courthouse should be remodeled, in addition to the bad condition of the court rooms, and to furnish additional space for the courts, was that it would also make a place for these records; and the hearings will show that that was the intention of Congress at the time.

Mr. Chairman, I want the stenographer to put into the record the statement of the facts in reference to the improvement of the courthouse building, stated by Mr. Covington, who afterwards went on the bench, as to what that building should be used for.

Mr. DAVIS. I hope you will.

Mr. Sisson. Page 1394, sundry civil bill, 1917, hearings, about which Congress made the appropriation for the remodeling of the courthouse, set forth the use to which the courthouse was to be put when remodeled. The data relating to the courthouse read as follows:

DATA RELATING TO THE COURTHOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Length, 240 feet.
Width, 176 feet.
Height, 60 feet.
Number of floors, 3.
Height of basement story, 11 feet 5 inches.
Height of principal story, 21 feet.
Height of attic story, 9 feet 6 inches.
Ground area of building, 42,240 square feet.
Cubic contents of building, 2,534,400 cubic feet.
Court rooms, 6.
Rooms for accommodation of juries, 3.
Witness rooms for accommodation of witnesses, one of which is not lighted from the outside, 4.
Consulting room for lawyers, 1.
Toilet rooms, public, 3; private, 9; for women, 2.
Ventilated court rooms, none.
Rooms occupied by bar association (area, 4,260 square feet), 4.
Rooms occupied by register of wills (area, 5,760 square feet), 12.
Rooms occupied by recorder of deeds (area, 6,000 square feet), 20.
Rooms occupied by district attorney (area, 3,875 square feet), 12.
Rooms occupied by United States marshal (area, 1,920 square feet), 6.
Rooms occupied as judges' quarters (area, 3,875 square feet), 10.
Rooms occupied by clerk's office (area, 6,688 square feet), 6.
Rooms occupied by auditor's office (area, 1,120 square feet), 3.
Total area of floor space, square feet, 65,230.
Total area occupied for office and court purposes, square feet, 37,618.
Total area of corridor floor space and porticos, square feet, 28,612.
Total area occupied by probation officer, square feet, 600.
Total area of cell rooms (4 rooms), square feet, 3,520.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1920.

**STATEMENT OF HON. WALTER I. MCCOY, CHIEF JUSTICE OF
THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

OFFICES FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS.

Mr. DAVIS. What objection would the court have to having these records in the new courthouse?

Judge McCoy. There is not room.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that the sole reason?

Judge McCoy. Yes; absolutely, there is not room. When I heard that possibly this matter was to come up this morning, I just figured out roughly what space there is there since the construction of these two extra court rooms, and they would not afford more than 3,200 feet of space, which would not be anywhere near enough for Mr. Costello's work at all, because it is not only the matter of the records, the deeds, but all of his office force and all that kind of thing. You see, the records of the court, both of the supreme court in its ordinary functions and of the probate court, are constantly expanding, and I have been wondering whether those were not the records, Mr. Sisson, that have been talked about so much.

Mr. Sisson. No; Mr. Woods can recollect about that.

Mr. Woods. I can not recall at this moment.

Mr. Sisson. We have had it up before, you know. This thing has been coming around over and over again.

Judge McCoy. Those two court rooms, at a rough guess, have about 3,200 feet in them, and, with the exception of three small rooms in the basement, we are occupying daily and actively all the space in the courthouse.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Does any activity occupy those two court rooms?

Judge McCoy. Not at present; no.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How soon will they be occupied?

Judge McCoy. As soon as Congress gives us a couple of judges that we want. But that would not answer Mr. Costello's purposes in the slightest degree. He is occupying now between 6,000 and 7,000 square feet of floor space, and his business is constantly expanding. The records take up a good deal of room.

Mr. Sisson. What have you on the top floor of that courthouse?

Mr. Woods. The chambers of the justices and the offices of the court.

Mr. Sisson. On the top floor?

Judge McCoy. And the Bar Association and the offices of the district attorney.

Mr. Sisson. Were those there in the old courthouse?

Mr. Woods. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. How much additional space did you get by remodeling this old courthouse?

Mr. Woods. We got no additional floor space.

Judge McCoy. We got a better arrangement.

Mr. Woods. We got a better arrangement, but no additional floor space. We followed the old lines.

Mr. Sisson. I thought that you would get a good deal more floor space.

Mr. Woods. We got more floor space by remodeling the cellar portion of the building, but not any more for office purposes.

Mr. Sisson. I think a very splendid job was made of remodeling this courthouse; I think it is a very beautiful piece of work, and it is quite a credit to the city; but we are greatly disappointed in what we are able to do with the building after we have spent this vast sum of money on it.

Judge McCoy. The judges all occupy less space than they occupied before the remodeling. The result of that has been to give more room to others. Each of us now has two rooms, whereas Judge Covington and I had only one room; but our two rooms are not as big as the one room we had before. That was our choice. I am not complaining. We do not want any more space. We had too much before. But that space that we occupied before has been availed of for the purpose of making these two new court rooms.

Mr. Sisson. I have never gone into that building since it has been completed. I think that I will go down and pay you a visit some day.

Judge McCoy. I was going to ask some of these members of this committee to come down and see us. With reference to the furniture, prices are very high. We have just gotten a lot of bids recently, but Mr. Woods telling me that the appropriation for the furniture will run along until we expend it, we decided to put the matter of furniture in a pigeonhole, and wait until the furniture people should get down to a reasonable basis. We have an awful lot of old furniture there, with a lot of old stuff that is full of croton bugs and everything.

Mr. Sisson. Where were these before you remodeled?

Mr. WOODS. They were in the basement story of the courthouse.

Mr. Sisson. It seems to have shrunk up, because the judge says they are occupying less space; that although each of the judges now has two rooms, they are occupying less actual space than before.

Mr. WOODS. He means that the offices of the court have gotten more space out of it than they had before.

Judge McCoy. Yes; we have given up some space.

Mr. WOODS. The judges have turned over space, have given up space and turned it over to the use of the offices.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you say the basement has been used for?

Judge McCoy. The register of wills occupies the easterly wing of the basement. He occupies the part of the front toward the north. Then to the west of that the clerk occupies the space with his filing cases, and then a little farther to the west, on the north, comes the marshal, and then the marshal runs down on the west wing to the south.

Mr. DAVIS. Occupying some of the space that was formerly occupied by the recorder of deeds?

Judge McCoy. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. We built this new building with the idea of accommodating all these activities, and now you say they have got to get out. There is no power under the sun, when people are removed from a building and the building is remodeled, that can ever get them all back into that building again, in the space they originally occupied. That is the outcome with regard to this particular building, and it is the same thing wherever you let them move, once; you can never get them back in again.

Judge McCoy. Yes. Well, Mr. Sisson, they were very badly crowded. Of course, as you know, the business is growing and the District is growing and the marshal was in quarters that were absolutely inadequate for his business.

Mr. Sisson. Who originally assigned this space down there?

Mr. WOODS. The court.

Mr. Sisson. The court?

Mr. WOODS. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. Are you gentlemen authorized under any statute to assign space, Judge? Congress, I know, has the absolute control of the space in most of the public buildings; and even in the State, War, and Navy Building, the allotment of space down there as between these three departments is under the control of the three heads of those respective departments of the State, War, and the Navy.

Judge McCoy. We assumed, Mr. Sisson—I do not know whether we were right in it or not—that until the building, at least, was finally completed, the court should say what the distribution of space should be.

Mr. Sisson. I am wondering if the court had the authority to exclude from that building the activities which had been housed in the building before?

Judge McCoy. They were not there—the recorder of deeds was not there—by virtue of any allotment under the statute.

Mr. Sisson. I do not mean that. I understand that; but the recorder of deeds was there by virtue of the organization of the very District government itself. And there was certain space which had been allotted, either by custom or otherwise, and in the absence of a

statute or some authority, I am curious to know what power the court had to allot space.

Judge McCoy. I should not be able to answer that. We assumed that we had it, and did it.

Mr. Sisson. Yes.

Judge McCoy. I think, myself, that the court ought to have the control of the courthouse building.

Mr. Sisson. I have no objection to the court controlling the court building.

Judge McCoy. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. But what is the reason that the Congress has kept control of the allotment of space? It is because whoever has the allotment of space has the upper hand in getting into the Treasury. We have got to control, I suppose, in order to control the appropriations.

But in the allotment of your space for your business, we have always consulted the conveniences of the various departments, and after we once get your force into the building, Congress has never interfered with any arrangement within the building.

Judge McCoy. That is all I meant; that, given the fact that certain people were to occupy the building, the court ought to be able to say where they may occupy.

Mr. Sisson. I think you ought to have absolute control of that building.

Judge McCoy. There are diverse interests there. There is the clerk of the court and there is the marshal and there is the register of wills, and some one must control where these people are to go.

Mr. Woods. I would like to suggest that this is a very good time to state or define that fact, if you can.

Mr. Sisson. I would like to have it understood. Mr. Shields, can you find the hearings that were had at the time we were discussing this matter; I do not remember before what subcommittee, but we have discussed this many times, and I refer to the discussion when the matter of the remodeling of the courthouse was up. One of the reasons for the remodeling was the condition of the records and the danger of destruction by fire, and so on; and inconvenience and want of light, and other things. Now we find ourselves confronted with the proposition that we can not get the recorder of deeds back in here, and we are now renting a building at an annual cost of \$6,000, and there is some complaint about that, I understand.

Mr. Davis. I can not see, for myself, why the same arrangement ought not to be made here that is made everywhere else throughout the United States, in the various counties. I have practiced law in perhaps 40 or 50 or 100 courthouses. The courthouses are built under the supervision of the county commissioners, and they allotted a place to the register of deeds and the clerks of courts, and so forth. I never heard before, in my experience, of the judge having anything to say about the allotment of space. When the judge wants a private room they give it to him; but I never heard anywhere anything about the judge having anything to say as to the allotment of space in the courthouse. I am not objecting to it, you know, Judge.

Judge McCoy. No. This is my first experience; and I did not mean to say that the court should decide who should be in the building; but Congress having said who should be there, there being di-

verse activities, the court should be able to say, "You go here," and "You go there;" Congress having said who should be in there.

Mr. Sisson. You ought to place that authority, I think, in somebody, and in this instance it would be in the court.

Mr. Woods. You can well understand the thing developing. For instance, I had to go to someone as to what the plans of operations should be, and naturally I went to the court, and that is what they did for me.

Mr. Sisson. I never look at this thing out here but what I think we made a mistake in remodeling this courthouse.

Judge McCoy. Oh, no.

Mr. Sisson. I have seen it from the outside, and I think it is a good job. It cost a good deal of money, because they found the walls and foundations in worse shape than they thought they would be; but it has resulted in a very acceptable building.

Judge McCoy. Very. We have no criticism of any kind.

Mr. Sisson. But I have never been able to get over the fact that they put these records out of the courthouse and have never made any effort to get them back again; and everybody connected with it, instead of cooperating with Congress and making the effort to do it, has apparently been putting every obstacle possible in the way.

Mr. Davis. What is the distance between the building where the records are now kept, and the courthouse?

Judge McCoy. It is just across the street from the courthouse.

Mr. Davis. They are not as convenient there; when the court wants to use a record it is not as convenient as if they were in the courthouse?

Judge McCoy. We can not use these records, under our law in the District, at all. The statute in the District of Columbia provides that if you want to prove a record of a deed, you have to do it by getting a certified copy. The original record is not evidence.

Mr. Buchanan. The original deed can be produced and offered in evidence.

Judge McCoy. Yes, of course the original deed can be produced; but you have to get a certified copy of the record.

Mr. Sisson. The reason of that was to prevent records getting out and being thrown around the courthouse.

Mr. Buchanan. That is a good rule, too.

Judge McCoy. Of course the recording of deeds is a municipal function and not a court function, anyway. I know there are recorders of deeds in courthouses, as Mr. Davis says. I think there are other places where the recorders of deeds have fine buildings for the records.

Mr. Buchanan. They ought to be kept in a fireproof structure.

Judge McCoy. Oh, yes; because they are very valuable; and in any city that is growing it is absolutely inevitable that the work of the recorder of deeds will expand in its requirements for space more than almost any other office does. We could destroy many papers if we could get congressional authority, just as you destroy useless papers, and I have been trying to suggest to the bar association that we get authority to do that; but, of course, the recorder of deeds can never destroy anything, and there are those great big folios, immense volumes, that must be provided for.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You could destroy papers; aside from those in the office of the recorder of deeds, the clerk of the court could destroy about half of the papers in his possession, probably?

Judge MCCOY. Yes; in the clerk's office; if we had authority of Congress. It would involve some expense. I am going to ask for it some day, because the records are expanding all the time, and the clerk is kicking now, saying that he has not enough room to take care of current business.

Mr. DAVIS. Is the structure in which the recorder of deeds is now, fireproof?

Mr. WOODS. I would not say that it is fireproof. It is a concrete building. It was the first concrete building erected in the city, and it is what you call near fireproof.

Mr. DAVIS. You keep a watchman there?

Mr. COSTELLO. Yes, we have a watchman, and the owners of the building have a watchman, and also an engineer and fireman. It is pretty well guarded.

Mr. DAVIS. So that you have a watchman at the building all night?

Mr. COSTELLO. We have two men there.

Judge MCCOY. I am satisfied that if you would go down and visit the office of the recorder of deeds, and visit the courthouse, you would find in the first place that we are not wasting any space in the courthouse. We are using it all for necessary purposes. And you would find that it would be impossible, even at the cost of a good deal of inconvenience to the court's functions, to supply quarters for the recorder of deeds. I am perfectly certain that an inspection of that would satisfy you.

Mr. Sisson. I am perfectly willing to spend 30 minutes in making that inspection.

Mr. WOODS. Mr. Sisson, you asked me about the nature of that building where the office of the recorder of deeds is. I will say that I selected that as being as nearly fireproof as a building could be that has wooden doors. It is built of concrete and has concrete floors and concrete walls, and it is as near fireproof as any building in the city—as a building structure, I mean.

Mr. Sisson. Yes. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DAVIS. That is all I care to ask.

ADDITIONAL CHARWOMEN.

Judge MCCOY. Would you let me, out of order, say a word on another matter?

Mr. DAVIS. You are always in order, Judge, before this Committee.

Judge MCCOY. We have asked for five additional charwomen. I think the District Commissioners have put in an estimate for them. The marshal, I understand, is coming up here to-morrow, but it is hard for me to get away in the afternoon without adjourning court especially to do so.

Mr. DAVIS. I think I have a letter here from you.

Judge MCCOY. Yes, I wrote a letter to you about it.

Mr. DAVIS. And from the marshal and the district attorney, all right along that line, asking for 10 charwomen at \$300 each. How many have you now?

Judge McCoy. Five.

Mr. DAVIS. You want 10 additional?

Judge McCoy. No, five additional.

Mr. DAVIS. The five that you have you got under the deficiency act, I believe.

Judge McCoy. Yes, I believe so. The Senate put it on.

Mr. DAVIS. Now you want 10?

Judge McCoy. We asked for 10 at that time, but there was some misunderstanding which I do not know about because I was not there, and on some basis they cut it down to five. They work just as charwomen work around this building and in the two office buildings. They come there in the afternoon and do their work. Our courthouse is not being kept clean now, and can not be kept clean with only five charwomen.

Mr. DAVIS. We will consider that.

Judge McCoy. We really need them; and if you go down there and see what a fine courthouse Mr. Woods has given us, you will think it important to keep it clean.

Mr. Sisson. May I ask how many square feet you have there?

Mr. BUCHANAN. To clean?

Mr. Sisson. Yes.

Judge McCoy. I would rather you would ask Mr. Woods, if you do not mind.

Mr. Sisson. When your testimony comes to you, Judge, if it should happen to come to your hand, put in the number of square feet that you have to clean; because there is a rule about how many square feet there shall be to each charwoman.

Judge McCoy. Ten charwomen was the number suggested by Mr. Woods.

Mr. Woods. I think that suggestion was made to the committee.

Judge McCoy. That was made to the Senate committee.

Mr. Sisson. You understand, if you put in one more charwoman in a building than the regulations warrant, I do not know how they do it, but they will find it out, and every other building and Government office all over the District will come up here and want the same number.

Judge McCoy. Yes. I will find that out and put it in my testimony. I am obliged to you, gentlemen.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you anything else, now, Mr. Commissioner?

Col. KUTZ. One or two small items in the end of the bill that have not been covered by the committee.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Let us hear them.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1920.

ANACOSTIA RIVER AND FLATS.

STATEMENTS OF MR. WILLIAM B. HARRISON, ASSISTANT ENGINEER, ENGINEER OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT; AND COL. GEORGE B. PILLSBURY.

Mr. DAVIS. You are in charge of the Anacostia project, are you?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Now, Mr. Harrison, will you make a general statement, for the record, if you desire?

Mr. HARRISON. Our estimate for the fund that could be expended in 1921 was \$300,000, as shown in the annual report, and also in the correspondence with the District Commissioners; \$100,000 was for dredging, \$100,000 was for the purchase of land, \$40,000 for sea-wall work, \$15,000 for maintenance, upkeep, and repair of Government plant, and \$45,000 for engineering, clerical, and contingencies.

Mr. DAVIS. That would make \$300,000?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. I see the commissioners have only sent in an estimate here of \$250,000. They have cut you down some?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes. I understand that is due to the law that their budget is to be within twice the amount of revenues from taxes.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you think that is the reason why they cut this?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes; I think so. If that is the case, we will have to get along with the \$250,000. We will have to cut our work in some places.

Mr. DAVIS. Last year you only had \$100,000. Are you particularly anxious to rush that work to completion?

Mr. HARRISON. Last year and the year preceding our estimates were cut down on account of the exigencies of war.

UNEXPENDED BALANCE.

Mr. DAVIS. What balance, if any, have you on hand now?

Mr. HARRISON. We have an available balance of \$110,375.22.

In connection with last year's appropriation of \$100,000, I wanted to call attention to the appropriations made September 1, 1916, \$200,000; and March 3, 1917, \$300,000. The appropriation we ask for is comparable with those amounts. The last two appropriations were curtailed by the War Department on account of the exigencies of war. If it were not for the war, we could have readily spent \$300,000 each year.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you think that was done by the War Department, or was it done by this committee?

Mr. HARRISON. I think it was done by the War Department. I was in the service at the time, but I have Col. Tyler's statement here, which reads: "It is further noted that the two last appropriations were curtailed by the War Department on account of the exigencies of the war."

Col. PILLSBURY. If I may explain, Mr. Chairman, the dredges engaged on the work were diverted to the war emergency work, and the work on the flats with these dredges was discontinued.

Mr. DAVIS. I did not know but that the War Department had sent a larger estimate, and probably this committee cut it down on account of what they deemed a war emergency.

MODIFICATION OF BENNING HIGHWAY BRIDGE.

Mr. DAVIS. And you want \$250,000 more?

Mr. HARRISON. This \$110,000 will be expended, if we operate the plant as we have started, by June 30. Out of the \$110,000, \$33,000 will be used for the modification of the Benning Highway Bridge to let the plant go through, by putting a draw in it, so the work can proceed above Benning.

Mr. Sisson. Are you authorized under this language to fix bridges?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir; it is in the project.

Mr. Sisson. I can not tell from this language in the bill.

Mr. HARRISON. The first, second, and third appropriations made by Congress gave the authority to the Secretary of War to expend funds to carry out the purposes of this project in any way that was necessary to perform it.

Mr. DAVIS. A blanket authority?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Col. PILLSBURY. If I may interject again, sir, that is a public bridge owned by the District of Columbia, which is to be altered.

Mr. Sisson. Irrespective of whom it belongs to, the question is have you got the right to take a fund which has been appropriated for reclaiming the Anacostia Flats and diverted to the building of bridges?

Col. KUTZ. A small expenditure was made in connection with the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge. One deck span was removed and replaced by a through span in order to permit the plant to pass above it. The expenditure in that case, I think, amounted to about \$10,000.

Mr. BUCHANAN. There is no drawbridge there now?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; and this present bridge at Bennings is very low. Nothing but a skiff can pass under it.

Mr. Sisson. I do not know whether anything has ever been said about that bridge in the hearings or not, but I do not recall it. We have been overlooking this appropriation for the very reason that we want to know what the money is being spent for. Unless this law specifically authorizes the building of a drawbridge, you can not divert this fund and build bridges.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Unless included in the original plans and specifications.

Mr. Sisson. Yes.

Col. PILLSBURY. I think this document submitted to Congress included an appropriation for exactly that amount.

Mr. Sisson. I would like to know if you can show me the document. I do not know about it.

Col. PILLSBURY. Yes, sir; I have it here.

Mr. Sisson. I understand that; yet I want to know for what we are appropriating money, because we will never know when you expect to get through with this project.

Col. PILLSBURY. This is the estimate for the project.

Mr. HARRISON. This is a public document. [Handing paper to Mr. Sisson.]

Mr. Sisson. This public document does not change the original act. There is an act passed for the reclamation of Anacostia Flats. Now, you have simply got an estimate.

Col. PILLSBURY. Yes, sir; but I think the appropriations have been made in accordance with that; they have been made, expressed or implied, in accordance with the estimates there.

Mr. Sisson. But your document can not enlarge a statute?

Col. PILLSBURY. Oh, no; certainly not.

Mr. Sisson. Nor can your estimate enlarge a statute?

Col. PILLSBURY. That is very true, sir.

Mr. Sisson. You might make an estimate for something not authorized by law. And the mere appropriation of money would

not authorize the comptroller, if you specify the expenditures in your accounts, to allow your account if not authorized by law.

Col. PILLSBURY. Yes, sir; but of course, in this particular case, the practice, as I take it—

Mr. Sisson. I am not criticizing the necessity of building this bridge, you understand; but Congress ought to know you are building bridges out of this fund to reclaim Anacostia Flats.

Mr. DAVIS. Under what legal authority?

Mr. Sisson. Yes. We ought to know that is being done.

Col. PILLSBURY. I quite agree with you, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Then, in addition to that, the law ought to authorize you. We ought to appropriate money in accordance with the original plan of reclaiming the Anacostia Flats.

Col. PILLSBURY. Yes, sir. That is the plan that was presented to Congress under which the appropriations are being made.

Mr. Sisson. That may be true, but the language of the act ought to be broad enough to cover this plan.

Mr. HARRISON. May I present the first act there. [Handing document to Mr. Sisson.]

Mr. Sisson [reading]:

For continuing the reclamation and development of the Anacostia River and Flats, from the Anacostia bridge northeast to the District line, to be expended under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, upon plans heretofore authorized to be prepared; said sum to be available for the preparation of plans, the prosecution of the work, the employment of personal service, and for such other purposes as may in the judgment of the Chief of Engineers be necessary to carry out the purposes of this appropriation, \$100,000.

Mr. DAVIS. That says nothing about a bridge.

Mr. Sisson. No; it says nothing about a bridge.

Mr. HARRISON. That is part of the plan prepared by that Board of Engineers.

Mr. Sisson. Why, you could then go and make arrangements, without a bill, to expend this entire fund in building a bridge. If that authority there on the appropriation of money were carried in the language in which we carried this, you might not move a foot of dirt—

For continuing the reclamation and development of Anacostia Park, to be expended in accordance with the plans specified in the item for the reclamation of the Anacostia River and Flats, contained in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1919.

Col. KUTZ. The contemplated work is not the building of a bridge but the modification of an existing bridge sufficient to make it possible to do the work above the bridge.

Mr. DAVIS. You could not do the work above the bridge unless you did remodel this bridge?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir. This is to make a temporary opening in the existing bridge sufficient in size to permit the passage of the floating plant necessary to do the work above the bridge. This does not contemplate the building of a permanent structure or the rebuilding of a bridge.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You mean to do the work of reclaiming above the bridge?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir. This work on the bridge is merely incidental to the reclamation and development work above the bridge, which can not be done until the floating plant is carried north of the bridge.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, Colonel, the committee understands thoroughly that may be necessary to the reclamation, but I just wanted to be sure we had the authority to appropriate money for building a bridge.

Col. Kutz. It is only as an incident to the reclamation work, and it would be cheaper to modify the bridge so as to permit the existing plant to go through it than it would be to construct a new floating plant north of the bridge.

Mr. Sisson. How much has been reclaimed below the bridge: all of it?

Col. Kutz. The work is not entirely completed, but it has advanced up to the bridge.

Mr. Sisson. We appropriated some money here a year or two ago, and at that time, as I recall, you were to complete the reclamation up to the bridge.

Mr. HARRISON. That was the railroad bridge or the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge.

Mr. DAVIS. Not the Bennings Bridge?

Mr. HARRISON. Not the Bennings Bridge. There are six bridges on that stream, and when we speak of "the bridge" it makes it rather confusing.

AMOUNT APPROPRIATED AND EXPENDED ON ANACOSTIA PROJECT.

Mr. DAVIS. Are you prepared to state the amount of money that has already been used in this Anacostia project up to date?

Mr. BUCHANAN. And the amount of land that has been reclaimed.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Stated by years, the amount of money you have actually expended on this Anacostia proposition?

Mr. HARRISON. I can not give it by years now as I have not that data in hand.

Mr. DAVIS. What I want is what has actually been expended.

Col. Kutz. The total amount appropriated is \$1,175,000, and there is an available balance of approximately \$110,000.

Mr. DAVIS. My question I think was concise. Regardless of what it shows upon the committee print here, the entire amount, from the beginning, that has been used in this Anacostia project. That is what I want to know.

Mr. HARRISON. The total amount expended to February 29, 1920, is \$978,328.60.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the total amount regardless of the years in which it was used?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Up to what date, please?

Mr. HARRISON. Up to March 1, 1920.

Mr. DAVIS. Could you not supply for the record now the amounts you used each year?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Then you have, in addition to that, about \$110,000 available, which makes, with what has been expended and the money on hand, \$1,000,000?

Mr. HARRISON. \$1,175,000 (total appropriated).

Mr. DAVIS. The total appropriations up to date are

Mr. HARRISON. \$1,175,000 flat.

Mr. DAVIS. And the unexpended balance now on hand of these appropriations is what?

Mr. HARRISON. Is \$196,671.40.

Mr. DAVIS. If you can not do it from memory or if you have not any data showing it, will you supply or put into the record exactly what you have done with this money on this project?

Mr. BUCHANAN. And how much was reclaimed, too.

Mr. DAVIS. That would be covered by what they have done with the money. That would include the reclamation and everything you have done—what you have done with this money. That is what I would like the record to show in detail. If you are not prepared to do that now, can you supply that for the record?

Mr. HARRISON. The items are given in the annual report of the Chief of Engineers for the fiscal year 1919.

Col. PILLSBURY. I think it would be more convenient and more satisfactory to bring it right up to date.

Mr. DAVIS. Bring it right up to date, exactly what you have used this money for, and also for what the unexpended balance you now have on hand will be used.

Col. PILLSBURY. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Then we will be in a position—this committee—to see whether we desire to give you a large or a small amount of money at this time. That is the position I take in the matter.

Money statement of condition of Anacostia Park project to date of Feb. 29, 1920.

1. Total appropriations to date.....	\$1,175,000.00
2. Expended to date (for analysis see Exhibit A).....	978,328.60
3. Unexpended balance (for analysis see Exhibit B)....	\$196,671.40
4. Moneys expended (for analysis see Exhibit B).....	133,596.18
5. Moneys available (for analysis see Exhibit B).....	63,075.22
6. Net amount to be appropriated to complete project (for analysis see Exhibit C).....	2,565,595.88
Total revised estimate of project, summation of lines 1 and 6..	<u>3,740,595.88</u>

EXHIBIT A.

Itemized statement of expenditures to Feb. 29, 1920.

	Units of work.	Cost.
Development of project, consisting of surveys, collection of physical data, estimates, designs, plans, etc.....		\$25,000.00
Dredging from channel and deposit made on area to be reclaimed (area reclaimed to date).....	cubic yards..... acres.....	3,227,115 186
Sea wall foundations built: Riprap stone: Length, feet, 23,135; riprap used.....	cubic yards.....	161,012.1
Pile grillage: Length, feet, 1,065; piles driven.....	number.....	1,677
Masonry sea wall constructed (upon sea wall foundations) 9.376 feet; completed, 1,725 feet; 60 per cent complete.....	linear feet.....	10,411
Dredging plant (including its attendant plant), built or purchased, consisting of one 18-inch pipe-line dredge, with necessary pipe-line pontons, 3 coal scows, and 2 gasoline towboats, 1 clamshell dredge, rowboats, etc.....		145,726.55
Land purchased or condemned, including contingent and incidental expenses.....	acres.....	25.51
Removing from the channel wrecked wharves and the old burnt bridge, piles drawn.....	number.....	417
Payment made to District of Columbia Commissioners, one-half the cost of extending 6 storm water sewers.....		9,887.50
Fencing in land acquired.....	linear feet.....	5,680
Converting a deck span to the through span in Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge to permit vessels to pass.....		8,341.03
Storehouses built for care of property and materials, wood construction.....	number.....	4
Overhead and miscellaneous expenses.....		56,783.74
Total.....		978,328.60

Expenditures by fiscal years.

June 30, 1912.....	\$10, 115. 56	June 30, 1917.....	\$156, 017. 64
June 30, 1913.....	13, 312. 74	June 30, 1918.....	172, 060. 37
June 30, 1914.....	107, 469. 50	June 30, 1919.....	98, 606. 71
June 30, 1915.....	112, 469. 92	Feb. 29, 1920.....	126, 847. 71
June 30, 1916.....	182, 398. 45		

EXHIBIT B.

RECLAMATION OF ANACOSTIA RIVER FLATS, D. C.

Statement of proposed expenditure of unexpended balance Feb. 29, 1920.

Unexpended balance.....	\$196, 671. 40
For payment of outstanding liabilities, to wit:	
Orders for materials and supplies.....	\$25, 000. 00
Approved purchase of land 56½ acres.....	82, 300. 00
Wages to men working during February.....	5, 296. 18
Repairs to floating plant contracted for and under way..	19, 500. 00
Telephone, rent, and miscellaneous expenses, incurred and now due.....	1, 500. 00
Total outstanding liabilities, Feb. 29, 1920 (moneys pledged)...	133, 596. 18
Available Feb. 29, 1920.....	63, 075. 22
Proposed expenditures:	
Approved expenditure for one-half the cost of putting draw opening in Benning Bridge, which it is expected will be done by June 30, 1920.....	\$30, 000. 00
Dredging by two dredges for 4 months.....	30, 000. 00
Engineering and contingencies.....	3, 075. 22
	63, 075. 22

NOTE.—On basis of this plan all funds will be spent by June 30, 1920.

EXHIBIT C.

RECLAMATION OF ANACOSTIA RIVER FLATS, D. C.

The estimate of cost for the work yet to be done is arrived at by revising the board's estimate shown in paragraph 11, page 10, H. Doc. 1357, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session, as to amounts and as to cost covering the present high cost of labor and materials and by adding in the estimated cost of the land required for highway and park purposes, purchase having been authorized by the acts making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia in Public No. 378, Sixty-fourth Congress, second session, and Public No. 6, Sixty-sixth Congress, first session; also, by adding in the estimated cost of completing the reclamation work, in the prior river and harbor section, required between the navy yard and the mouth, authorized by the District of Columbia appropriation act approved August 31, 1918. (Public No. 208, 65th Cong., 2d sess.) The estimate is as follows:

River walls equivalent to 27,000 linear feet, at \$25.....	\$675, 000. 00
Basin walls, 33,300 linear feet, at \$11.....	366, 300. 00
Island walls, 18,660 linear feet, at \$11.....	205, 260. 00
Dredging river channel, 2,486,400 cubic yards, at 7 cents.....	174, 048. 00
Dredging basin, 4,326,900 cubic yards, at 7 cents.....	302, 883. 00
Lock, bridge, and effluent gatehouse, smaller structure.....	150, 000. 00
Influent gatehouse, smaller structure.....	50, 210. 00
Conduit and cable connecting gatehouse.....	5, 000. 00
Park bridge on Benning Road.....	225, 000. 00
Alteration of Benning Bridge (one-half), not exceeding.....	30, 000. 00
Purchase of about 136 acres of land.....	136, 000. 00
Dredging from mouth to navy yard, 1,000,000 cubic yards, at 7 cents..	70, 000. 00
	2, 389, 701. 00
Engineering, contingencies, etc., 10 per cent.....	238, 970. 10
Total revised estimate to complete work.....	2, 628, 671. 10
Deduct amount available (from funds heretofore appropriated) Feb. 29, 1920.....	63, 075. 22
Leaving net amount to be appropriated to complete project.....	2, 565, 595. 88

NOTE.—On the basis of the above figures, the total cost of the reclamation work will be:

Amount heretofore appropriated	\$1, 175, 000. 00
Plus amount required to complete project	2, 565, 595. 88
Total	3, 740, 595. 88
The Engineer Board's original estimate for this project:	
For the section between the navy yard and Massachusetts Avenue, was	\$589, 250. 00
For the section between Massachusetts Avenue and the District of Columbia line, was	2, 116, 587. 00
	2, 705, 837. 00
Making net increase of revised estimate	1, 034, 758. 88

This total is made up of increased cost of labor and materials, purchase of land (not included in board's estimate but authorized by subsequent acts of Congress) and dredging below the navy yard (not included in board's estimate but authorized by subsequent acts of Congress).

ASSESSMENTS OF PROPERTY BENEFITED.

Mr. SISSON. May I ask, also, what assessments, if any, you have made against the property adjoining this improvement.

Col. PILLSBURY. There are no assessments made against the property adjoining.

Mr. SISSON. No benefits at all?

Mr. HARRISON. Not at present. The law requires that assessments shall be made after the completion of any section of the reclaimed land.

Mr. SISSON. How are you going to make any assessment unless you know the condition of the property prior to the time and keep in mind the condition now?

Mr. HARRISON. I do not know just who will make those assessments. I have always been hazy on that question. I believe it will fall within the legal division of the District.

Mr. SISSON. There was a provision that they should be assessed with the benefits. We had quite a discussion about it here.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir; I recall that. It states after the completion of any part or section, that assessments will be made against adjoining properties or any other properties that may be benefited by the work.

Mr. DAVIS. Not immediately adjacent?

Mr. HARRISON. Not immediately adjacent.

Mr. SISSON. In order to make the assessment, of course, you ought to know the exact condition of the front of that property prior to the time these excavations and fills were made; how much lagoon, how much lake, how much mosquito marsh, and so on.

Mr. HARRISON. That has all been taken care of. We have actual maps showing the conditions before any work was done; just where the high-water line was, the high contours were, and the low contours.

Mr. SISSON. Here is the law:

There shall be assessed as special benefits for the reclamation and development of the Anacostia River and flats from the Anacostia Bridge northeast to the District line upon the aforesaid plans, such sum or sums as the jury hereinafter provided for may determine on such lots, and pieces, or parcels of land abutting the area of improvement, and adjacent thereto, and any other lots, pieces, or parcels of land in the District of Columbia that such jury shall determine are specially benefited by reason

of said reclamation and development, in the manner following, that is to say: It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, for the purpose of said assessment, to divide into sections, in such manner as he may deem best, the entire area of improvement: as soon as practicable after the reclamation and development of each section is completed, he shall furnish to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia a plat of such section showing the area reclaimed and developed, and thereupon it shall be the duty of said commissioners to institute in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, sitting as a district court, by petition, a proceeding in rem for the assessment of benefits.

The proceedings in such case shall be under and in accordance with the provisions of subchapter one of chapter fifteen of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, in so far as the same are applicable. It shall be the duty of the jury provided for in said proceeding to find as special benefits the increase in value which such reclamation and development has added to each lot, piece, or parcel of land abutting such improvement, and adjacent thereto, and any other lot, piece, or parcel of land in the District of Columbia, which it may find will be specially benefited by reason of said improvement; and of the amount which said jury shall find such lots, pieces, or parcels of land so benefitted it shall assess one-half thereof upon such lot, piece, or parcel of land. In determining the amounts to be assessed against said lots, pieces, or parcels of land, the jury shall take into consideration the respective situations and topographical conditions of said lots, pieces, or parcels of land, and the benefits and advantages they may specially receive from such reclamation and development, and where any part of any lot, piece, or parcel of land has been dedicated for the purpose of such reclamation and development, the jury in determining whether the remainder of said lot, piece, or parcel of land is to be assessed for benefits and the amount of benefits, if any, to be assessed thereon, shall also take into consideration the fact of such dedication and the value of land so dedicated. The said assessments shall be levied and collected under the provisions * * *.

Mr. DAVIS. That law seems to be very specific as to the method and manner of all the procedure connected with the assessment of benefits to the adjacent and other property benefited thereby. It seems to be very specific.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes. I would like to withdraw my statement, due to my faulty recollection, that it was not specific.

Mr. Sisson. I quoted this law for the purpose of calling your attention to the fact that the duty does devolve upon the Secretary of War to perform these duties and report to the District Commissioners, who then shall institute proceedings in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS. Under a specific law with full details and specifications made. Now, what have we accomplished by this hearing up to date? First, you will place in the record the total amount of money that has been appropriated heretofore, regardless of the number of years, and the total amount of money that has been expended and for the specific purposes for which it has been used, in detail. That is what we want to know. In addition to that, I would like the record to show, according to your estimates or best judgment, what it is proposed to do in the future concerning this particular property and what the probable cost and expense will be. Can you do that?

Mr. HARRISON. You ask for a statement as to how it is proposed to expend the available balance?

Mr. DAVIS. The available balance and future appropriations.

Mr. HARRISON. You want that separate, and a statement of the available balance?

Mr. DAVIS. And what you contemplate doing concerning this project in the future and what the probable cost will be before its final completion. Then it will be up to Congress to make appropriations and, perhaps to a certain extent, to determine with what rapidity this shall be done and the amounts of money it will appropriate.

Mr. Sisson. This project seems to have been divided into two divisions, perhaps for engineering reasons, to reclaim that land up to this bridge. Now, is that the railroad bridge that makes that division? In other words, we are making appropriations to complete this project up to a certain point first, and there is a bridge that figures all along in these hearings. Was that the railroad bridge, or this bridge you are speaking of modifying?

Mr. HARRISON. I think what you have in mind is what was known as the river and harbor project for providing navigation to the navy yard, which was terminated at the Eleventh Street Bridge, or known as the Anacostia Bridge.

Mr. Sisson. I recall that now; that is how I got the bridge in my mind. That was the navigation project.

Mr. HARRISON. That was a navigation proposition. There was not enough material in the channel to be removed to the specific depth authorized by Congress to complete the fills in the reclamation. The last act for the District provided for dredging there deeper, so as to complete those fills and to put the reclaimed area into the Anacostia Park project. And we are undertaking to do that this season.

Mr. Sisson. That is the only portion that is completed?

Mr. HARRISON. That is not completed as to reclamation. None of the area is completed or reclaimed. As soon as any portion is completed, we will comply with the law and have the benefits assessed.

Mr. Sisson. Will this \$196,671.40 unexpended balance complete that navigation project up to the Anacostia Bridge?

Mr. HARRISON. That depends on what work we do above on the flat project. We hope to complete that work at the sacrifice of the work above.

Mr. Sisson. Why is it not better to complete your project as you go? Is there any reason for not doing it?

Mr. HARRISON. We have three dredging plants at work and we work them at the sections where they will be most efficient. We have a large dredge that will begin work soon on this navigation project. It takes \$92,000 to run her a year. She will move about a million yards or better, making a price of 9 cents or better a yard. We have a smaller dredge that is working on the flat project up near the Benning Bridge now. It takes \$33,500 to run her.

Mr. DAVIS. Annually?

Mr. HARRISON. Annually. She moves mud at the same price—9 cents or under.

Mr. Sisson. That is 9 cents a cubic yard?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir. We have a clamshell dredge that builds the banks to retain this material. Her cost is about \$15,000 a year.

Mr. DAVIS. By "annually," you mean the working season?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir; the working season of 10 months or better. Then there are a lot of other, incidental, small plants, that are accessories to these large ones to keep them supplied with coal and other things, all of which bring up the total cost of operation of the plant to about \$195,000 a year.

Mr. Sisson. The total cost of operating is how much?

Mr. HARRISON. The total cost of operating the plant for a year is \$194,659.41. That was the cost for last year.

Mr. Sisson. What other item of expenditure would there be in addition to that, in the current year?

Mr. HARRISON. We propose to spend——

Mr. Sisson. The balance of it for the bridge?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir; we propose to expend \$100,000 for the purchase of land; \$40,000 for sea-wall work; \$15,000 for maintenance and care of plant, and \$45,000 for clerical, engineering, and contingencies.

Mr. Sisson. Did you make any effort to get any of this land dedicated? For example, I have a piece of land, we will suppose, on that flat: part of it is partly covered with water and is low and a very muddy place; part of it is a good deal higher up. Have you made any effort to see if the people would dedicate any of that land?

Mr. HARRISON. We have had some land dedicated, and there is now one party who says he is going to dedicate some land.

Mr. Sisson. Has there been any effort or any campaign of any kind to ascertain whether they could be induced to dedicate the land?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir; we have to struggle with parties owning that land to sell it to us at a reasonable price.

Mr. Sisson. When you buy land, do you buy just what is actually enough to build your sea wall and a place to dump your dirt?

Mr. HARRISON. We buy up to "the taking line" authorized by the act of Congress, Public, No. 378, approved March 3, 1917.

Mr. Sisson. Does that line have any regard for the condition of the land as to its elevation, whether it is above water or not? In other words; does that line follow the general direction of the stream?

Mr. HARRISON. It follows generally the contour of 10 feet above mean low water. Here is a map of the park project.

Mr. DAVIS. You have already entered in the record all the appropriations made. These are very large appropriations, apparently, in which the public of the District of Columbia is interested. There have been considerable sums already appropriated and considerable sums already expended, and you have already stated the purposes for which that money has been used and what you contemplate doing. There was to my mind, and I think to the minds of the committee, several fundamental purposes for which this entire project was originally contemplated. One was to increase the navigation up that stream, another was to reclaim certain property there for park purposes, and another was to increase the value of the adjacent property for building and other purposes. Now, I would like to ask, if you can state, whether all that we have done so far, all the money that has been expended, all the improvements that have been made thus far, has had a tendency to increase the value, to beautify, etc., the adjacent property, that may be one of the elements that will enter into condemnation proceedings or the amount we will be reimbursed? Have you any knowledge now as to what has been accomplished along that line, which was the main purpose of this original project; and if you have any ideas along that line, I wish you would insert them in the record—what has been done along that line of accomplishing the original purpose of the institution of the improvement; that is, improving navigation, making it a park system, and improving the value of the adjacent property for building purposes or otherwise?

If you can put in a general statement, of course it will be, to a certain extent, a guess on your part, but we would like your judgment not only for the benefit of this committee but of Congress, whether you are accomplishing the fundamental idea of the project when it was begun, so that the Congress can say whether they have been foolishly expending the money that has already been expended or whether it would be futile to continue the project in the future at an expense of many, many thousands of dollars.

Mr. HARRISON. I will do that.

The fundamental purposes of the project are—

(a) The elimination of mosquito breeding marshes which are a menace to the public health throughout a large section of the district.

(b) Opening the Anacostia River to navigation.

(c) Creating a large park for the recreation of the public. For a full description of the proposed work with maps, plans, designs, etc., reference is made to House Document No. 1557, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session.

The results accomplished to date are as follows:

Between the mouth and Eleventh Street the marshes have been reclaimed with material dredged from the river for the primary purpose of improving navigation, the fill being retained behind suitable bulkhead walls. This work has been done under a river and harbor appropriation. About 600 acres of land have been filled. In order to complete the fills in this section about 1,000,000 yards of additional material must be placed.

From the Eleventh Street Bridge to Massachusetts Avenue, a distance of 1.31 miles, the marshes have been eliminated and the bulkhead walls to retain the fill have been practically completed. One hundred and eighty-six acres of land has been reclaimed, but further filling to make good subsidence and settlement remains to be done. The land has not yet been parked, but has been used for war gardens. The parking is deferred to permit the final deposit of material necessary to bring the land to its finished grade.

A channel at least 500 feet wide and 16 feet deep has been provided in this section.

The effect of the portion of the improvement from Eleventh Street to Massachusetts Avenue on the adjacent real estate is somewhat difficult to determine. The adjacent land is occupied by the lower class of residences, etc., and the benefits are not as great as would be the case were the improvement located in a better portion of the city. It is a well established fact, however, that property adjacent to the flats, formerly practically unsaleable, is now in demand.

Between Massachusetts Avenue and the Benning Road Bridge, the work is in the development state. The improvement in this section includes, in addition to the main channel of the river, a park lake similar in nature to the tidal basin in Potomac Park. The foundations for the bulkhead walls to retain the fill adjacent to the main channel are about 80 per cent completed and the dredging and reclamation are about one-third completed. It is needless to say that in the section between Massachusetts Avenue and the Benning Road Bridge, the work has not yet reached such a stage as to afford anything but prospective benefits to adjacent real estate.

When fully completed the park will contain approximately 2,000 acres of land and water and will be some $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. The mosquito nuisance will be wholly eliminated from the adjacent portion of the city and the beauty of Washington will be greatly enhanced by the park. The work is entirely similar to that which is approaching completion in Potomac Park, the benefits of which to the residents of the city need no elaboration.

PURCHASE OF LAND.

Mr. Sisson. You speak of purchasing some land. Where do you expect to immediately purchase this land—at what portion of the project?

Mr. HARRISON. We have purchased all the land or have the purchase under way for all the land that is needed for the project up to the Benning Bridge.

Mr. Sisson. How long will it take you to complete the project up to the Benning Bridge?

Mr. HARRISON. We expect to complete it as far as dredging and reclamation is concerned by the end of this season.

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir. There are several tracts on which is obligated \$65,000 for their purchase. We are held up there by the investigating of titles and condemnation proceedings.

Mr. Sisson. Is there a portion of this project here where there is an individual in the District who claims this land out here all covered with water?

Col. PILLSBURY. They claim it in several cases, but we do not admit the claim.

Mr. Sisson. I know there was some controversy about whether he had any title to it at all, or not.

Col. PILLSBURY. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Is this the piece of land here?

Col. PILLSBURY. That portion lying below high water.

Mr. Sisson. And some of it, I understand, is actually covered with water?

Mr. HARRISON. No; I do not think there is any such case as that, sir, unless it may be up in this section [indicating].

Mr. Sisson. I know I was approached by some gentleman who claimed that he owned that land and, on inquiry from him, I found some of it covered by water.

Mr. HARRISON. A great deal of it is covered by high tide that is claimed adverse to the claim of the United States.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, as soon as the Government commenced to acquire this property below and this scheme was proposed, there was at that time some little effort on the part of people either to purchase or acquire doubtful titles or to get possession of this property in some way; and what I was inquiring about, particularly, is whether you need this money at once for the purchase of this land where we are now at work?

Mr. HARRISON. We have to save out of our available balance the money to pay for all land required and located below Benning Bridge—as this is already pledged.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that absolutely necessary, to purchase that land at this time?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. This land here [indicating].

Mr. HARRISON. This land up to the Benning Bridge must be purchased or condemned.

Mr. Sisson. There is no necessity for purchasing at this time, out of this appropriation bill, land above Benning Bridge, is there?

Mr. HARRISON. In my opinion it is advisable to acquire now all the land required for the project up to the District line.

Mr. DAVIS. Is it absolutely necessary at this time to purchase it?

Mr. HARRISON. Some of it is necessary.

Mr. DAVIS. The whole \$100,000 you claim you are going to invest in land. Is it necessary to purchase that land at this time?

Mr. HARRISON. I can not say how much that land is going to cost.

Mr. DAVIS. It is not a question of cost, but is it absolutely necessary to purchase it right now?

Mr. HARRISON. I should say at least half of it right now, if we get through this provision.

Mr. Sisson. You mean the money available on the first of July?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. You said part of this appropriation, \$100,000, was for the purchase of land, and \$40,000 for the sea wall. Do you think it is necessary to spend \$100,000 out of this appropriation right within the next few months for the purchase of land and also \$40,000 for the sea wall, right now?

Mr. HARRISON. I would rather cut the sea wall item out and purchase the land.

Mr. SISSON. In other words, the condition of the Treasury is such that you should not do these things that are not pressing. That is what the chairman, I know, has in mind.

Mr. DAVIS. Would it obstruct your work if you did not purchase that land until next year?

Mr. HARRISON. We would probably be up against injunctions and damage suits.

Mr. DAVIS. Won't it be time to meet that situation when it comes? If it never comes, then you would not be up against it.

Mr. HARRISON. We hope to get Benning Bridge modified and to get through that bridge and begin operations the 1st of July with the clam shell dredge, and to fill this portion up next spring with the hydraulic dredges that will flood all the low lands.

Mr. SISSON. There is nothing on that land now, is there?

Mr. HARRISON. It is just a barren waste.

Mr. SISSON. How could there be any damages to property by virtue of the fact that you put a little water out of a dredge on it, when the tide sometimes covers it?

Mr. HARRISON. It really does not, but unfortunately we have had cases like that, where parties have served injunctions against us for doing work that was of no damage whatsoever to them.

Mr. SISSON. The courts have never entertained seriously any damages, have they?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir. The injunctions have nevertheless stopped the work, and caused great delays in the work, until the courts could act on them.

Mr. SISSON. I can see how a court might do that; but, on the final hearing, of course, it would not award any damages.

Mr. DAVIS. You have had no suits started against you, have you?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir; we have avoided that.

Mr. DAVIS. You only anticipate they may come in the future?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir. You see, a few days delay on a big dredge, where the expenditure is over \$100 a day, and the earning capacity is \$200 a day, means a big lot of money lost. And we want to get things straightened out so that we won't have that loss.

Mr. SISSON. Of course the thread of that stream does not belong to anybody? This is the channel here [indicating]?

Mr. HARRISON. That is through the marshes. The present stream is not shown on there. It winds around every which way.

Mr. SISSON. This channel has to be made entirely?

Mr. HARRISON. That is made entirely and is two-thirds completed up to Bennings Bridge now.

Col. PILLSBURY. The reclamation of this land and the forming of a park is not a process which can be promptly completed. The ground of course at present is saturated with water and must drain out before anything can be done on it. The new land that is formed

on it is also necessarily saturated with water in the process of depositing it, and that must drain out. Then the whole thing settles and the fill must be made good by a further deposit. It is a question of years to make a park out of this marsh. The United States has acquired a plant for carrying the work on methodically at a rate represented by this expenditure of about \$350,000 a year. If the work is suspended, the United States will suffer a loss in the idleness and deterioration of that plant during the period that it is not used. The project was very carefully considered by Congress before it was originally adopted. I think it is the desire of the people that it should eventually be brought to completion and I believe that a methodical conduct of the work in the manner to be secured by an expenditure of between \$200,000 and \$300,000 a year will save much more than the loss incident to prosecution at the present time. Or, putting it otherwise, it will save much more than the interest charges on the money necessary for continuing this expenditure—even the high interest charges at this time.

Mr. DAVIS. You must remember there are many, many projects in the District of Columbia that are vital right now.

Col. PILLSBURY. I understand that fully.

Mr. DAVIS. And in order to take care of the vital projects, the schools, etc., we are expending a vast amount of money. If any of those projects were to be delayed, do you not think this project here could be delayed better and more properly delayed than other projects which this committee and the Congress might consider more vital to the welfare of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia than to build more parks at this time?

Col. PILLSBURY. If it were not for the deterioration of the plant I would say so; but I think the Government will lose if they do not provide the money for carrying this on systematically.

Mr. Sisson. You see, we are in this situation: If Uncle Sam has not the money—

Col. PILLSBURY. I quite appreciate that, sir.

Mr. Sisson (continuing). And there should be a deficit in the Treasury, the calamity to the American people, and the District of Columbia as well, would be very much greater than the delay on this project. I do not mean to say the money expended in this particular would in any way affect materially the Treasury; but if we take all the thousands and hundreds of thousands demanded, you have to exercise a policy of postponing those things that can be done during your financial stress. We have outstanding bills now for which bonds will have to be issued to the amount of \$3,000,000,000. We hope to be able to get from the sale of property in the Army and Navy, in a measure, enough money perhaps, at least in a measure, to liquidate that outstanding indebtedness.

Mr. DAVIS. To illustrate the emergency and feeling of the District of Columbia, I would say, generally speaking, the District of Columbia seems to be thoroughly aroused on the subject of adding about \$1,000,000 to the salaries of the teachers alone; and, if it was left to the District of Columbia to say which project we shall push, whether to give these teachers \$1,000,000 added pay right now, to say nothing about other matters, they would vote, 85 per cent, virtually to suspend the operation on the beautification of this Anacostia project and give the teachers \$1,000,000 additional. So that this com

mittee has to determine, in view of the conditions of the Treasury, which of those matters, and matters of that kind, we consider most urgent and necessitous at this time. That is one of the things this committee has to determine. And we have to determine it on many, many projects here in the District of Columbia, to say nothing about the balance of the United States.

Mr. Sisson. There is a portion of your plant, perhaps, that would not deteriorate very much. Could you operate certain portions of your plant, to wit, your larger dredge and these other two dredges you have mentioned, and not build your sea wall, not purchase additional land, but go through the process of completing these projects where you either have the money now to buy the land or have already bought the land, and complete the project below that bridge—that is, the navigation project—complete that reclamation and then complete the reclamation above the bridge? You then would be using, I imagine, a good portion of your plant doing that, would you not?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, if we can arrive at some plan where we can keep you reasonably busy and defer for a year the beginning of some new reclamation above this Benning Bridge, we might avoid the very trouble you are speaking of and then save \$100,000 or \$200,000.

Mr. HARRISON. We could cut out the item of sea wall and possibly \$50,000 of the purchase of land.

Mr. Sisson. Then, do you think it would take the balance of that appropriation you are asking for to complete the project below the Benning Bridge, or will that do it?

Mr. HARRISON. That will more than do it.

Mr. Sisson. That will more than complete the project below the Benning Bridge?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes; excepting the sea walls, lock bridge, gatehouses, etc. The \$300,000 would more than complete the project to the Benning Bridge.

Mr. Sisson. How much do you think it would take to complete it up to that point?

Mr. HARRISON. It is pretty hard to say.

Mr. Sisson. Do you mind taking that under consideration and putting in the record the figures up to that point?

Mr. HARRISON. Up to Benning?

Mr. Sisson. Yes.

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir; I will do that.

ESTIMATE FOR COMPLETION BELOW BENNING BRIDGE.

Work proposed for the immediate future and upon which funds can now be profitably expended:

Sea-wall foundation, 2,725 feet, at \$15.....	\$40, 875. 00
Dredging:	
Navigation channel, 600,000 cubic yards, at 7 cents.....	\$42, 000. 00
Lake Kingman, 900,000 cubic yards, at 7 cents.....	63, 000. 00
	<hr/> 105, 000. 00

Alteration of Benning Bridge (one-half) not exceeding.....	\$30,000.00	
Dredging from mouth to navy yard, 1,000,000 cubic yards, at 7 cents.....	70,000.00	
	245,875.00	
Engineering, contingencies, etc., 10 per cent.....	24,587.50	
		\$270,462.50
Amount now available (from funds heretofore appropriated) Feb. 29, 1920.....		63,075.22
Net amount required to be appropriated for immediate future....		207,387.28
Proposed construction required for ultimate completion of the project but which will be deferred for several years to come when the prices of material and labor are expected to reach normal figures and, therefore, the amounts of moneys estimated for them will be materially reduced:		
River walls, 12,500 feet, at \$10.....	\$125,000.00	
Basin walls, 10,030 feet, at \$11.....	110,330.00	
Island walls, 6,070 feet, at \$11.....	66,770.00	
Lock, bridge, and effluent gatehouse, smaller structure....	150,000.00	
Conduit and cable connecting gatehouse.....	5,000.00	
Park Bridge on Benning Road.....	225,000.00	
	682,100.00	
Engineering, contingencies, etc., 10 per cent.....	63,210.00	
		750,310.00
Estimate for full completion of the project as far up as Benning Bridge		957,697.28

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1920.

WATER SERVICE.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

STATEMENTS OF COL. GEORGE B. PILLSBURY AND MR. E. D. HARDY.

Mr. DAVIS. Water service, Washington Aqueduct: You ask for an increased appropriation there of \$3,000, from \$140,000 to \$143,000.

FOR INSTALLATION OF ADDITIONAL PUMP.

(See p. 776.)

Col. PILLSBURY. May I invite your attention first to the item, Washington Aqueduct, to provide for the installation of an additional pump to supply water to the filters, \$90,000. That appropriation is most urgently necessary. With the increased consumption of water, the total present pumping capacity is used. In the case of a breakdown of a pump, we would be faced by a water shortage which would be most serious, and the increase of these pumping facilities is absolutely essential to the reasonable safety of the city.

The item as it reads provides for the installation of an additional pump. Since that recommendation was made, we find that we can more advantageously increase the size of the present pumping units. The installation of an additional pump would mean an addition to the building, at considerable expense. By replacing the present units with larger ones, we can accomplish exactly the same results in a much better way. If that item could be changed to read "For

the installation of additional pumping facilities to supply water to the filters, \$90,000," it would be most desirable.

Mr. DAVIS. So that it would read "For additional pumping facilities to supply water"?

Col. PILLSBURY. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. And strike out the words "an additional pump"?

Col. PILLSBURY. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Suppose we allowed this amount of \$90,000, from what funds is that to be paid?

Col. PILLSBURY. That is to be paid one-half from the appropriation carried in the act and one-half from the District of Columbia, I believe, is it not?

Col. KUTZ. That is a question that is submitted in that way by the commissioners, and the commissioners, in connection with the other items for the water system, will endeavor to justify that arrangement. I would like to say that the War Department aqueduct office merely submitted the estimate to the commissioners in connection with their maintenance items, and without specifying the funds from which it should be paid; but it is one of a number of items.

Mr. Sisson. That involves quite a hearing and quite a good deal of discussion?

Col. KUTZ. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. And what we can settle now is the necessity for this particular item?

Col. PILLSBURY. That is absolutely necessary, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Whether it is paid in one way or paid in another?

Col. KUTZ. The commissioners thoroughly indorse the need for these additional pumping facilities. We feel that is now the weakest link in the water supply system of the District.

Mr. Sisson. Let me find out, if I can, what this language would give you the right to do. For what do you intend to expend this? "Pumping facilities" is rather general.

Col. PILLSBURY. We expect to spend it for the purchase of two new pumps to replace two pumps in the present building. The present building has three pumps and we want to change two of them to larger units.

Mr. Sisson. What do these pumps cost apiece?

Col. PILLSBURY. They will cost about \$40,000, I think.

Mr. HARDY. Between \$35,000 and \$40,000. We do not know exactly.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Apiece?

Col. PILLSBURY. Apiece; yes.

Mr. DAVIS. That would not exhaust the whole \$90,000?

Col. PILLSBURY. No., sir. But this is for a specific purpose and in the present state of the market we can not afford to figure any closer than that.

Mr. Sisson. These pumps cost that, and then you have to install them?

Col. PILLSBURY. That estimate includes the installation.

Mr. HARDY. That is the estimate made by the Worthington Co. They made a larger one at first and then scaled it down to that. And, in addition to the pumps, certain work in the boiler room should be done, because it will be working the boilers at greater capacity. We want to put in under-feed stokers, and there should be some work on the boilers in addition to the pumps.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You mean they would put in new boilers?

Mr. HARDY. No; not new boilers but new stokers.

Mr. SISSON. What will that sort of improvement cost?

Mr. HARDY. We had an estimate a few days ago. We thought it would cost, three years ago, about \$12,000; but to make a specially good job, it will cost now about \$20,000.

Mr. SISSON. Then you won't have enough money to install the new pumps?

Mr. HARDY. If we can get the new pumps for \$70,000, there will be \$20,000 left for the two stokers.

Mr. SISSON. Do you expect to get the pumps installed for that?

Mr. HARDY. Yes. That is the estimate made by the Worthington Co., but it is more or less uncertain even with themselves.

Mr. SISSON. Have they made you a business proposition or an offer?

Mr. HARDY. No, sir.

Mr. SISSON. They just made a rough estimate?

Mr. HARDY. Simply a rough estimate. They said they thought they could get them installed for about \$35,000 apiece—\$70,000 for the two pumps.

Col. PILLSBURY. Of course no firm now would make a proposal that would hold good for any length of time, on account of the unsettled state of the market.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What capacity over the other pumps do you expect these pumps to have?

Col. PILLSBURY. The present pumps have a total capacity of about 90,000,000 gallons a day, when all three are working under the most disadvantageous circumstances, when the water in the reservoir is at the lowest point. The consumption is actually 90,000,000 gallons a day at the highest peak. With an accident, if one of the present pumps goes out, the water supply would be in a bad state. With the new pumps, one of the new pumps, with the third pump remaining of the existing pumps, will carry that peak load of 90,000,000 a day.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And the other pump—

Col. PILLSBURY. Leaving the other pump available for repairs in case of a breakdown.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You will increase the capacity a day at least a third?

Col. PILLSBURY. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. More than a third?

Col. PILLSBURY. More than a third.

Mr. DAVIS. But that will only be necessary in case, you might say, of an emergency—a breakdown of a pump?

Col. PILLSBURY. That emergency occurred this last summer and it was only by good luck we got through. One of the pumps actually did break.

Mr. DAVIS. Then you anticipate future breaks?

Col. PILLSBURY. Oh, yes; it is inevitable. It is, of course, a danger that must be faced.

Mr. SISSON. These pumps then are in such a condition that there is no probability that they would run through another year in addition to this?

Col. PILLSBURY. There is always danger of a breakdown of machinery, sir.

Mr. Sisson. That is true of the newest piece of machinery in the world. The best machinery in the world may break down. That is not what I am asking about. I am speaking about the worn condition, the deteriorated condition, of those pumps makes them more liable to a breakdown than new ones?

Col. PILLSBURY. I understand they are in good condition for old pumps.

Mr. HARDY. They are in fair condition. There are two of them now that need a good many repairs.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What would you do with those two pumps you take out?

Col. PILLSBURY. They will be used possibly to make repairs to the third pump, and possibly for spare parts; but their only value is for junk.

Mr. Sisson. Do you mean to tell me that the pumps you are using now would only have a value as junk?

Col. PILLSBURY. Yes; because they are not fitted for any other installation and are an old type now.

Mr. Sisson. They have now been in use for——

Col. PILLSBURY. Between 14 and 15 years.

Mr. Sisson. Could you install these new pumps and leave the old ones for breakdowns?

Col. PILLSBURY. That would mean an additional building.

Mr. BUCHANAN. At a cost of what? Just give a rough estimate.

Mr. HARDY. It would probably cost the same as a new pump, \$30,000. There is room for it, but it would spoil the looks of the building and would build it out in the narrow road and over a large sewer, and the suction well would have to be extended too, and it would make a very awkward construction.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And spoil the looks of it?

Mr. HARDY. And spoil the looks of it.

Mr. Sisson. Do you think it is necessary a pumping station should look well?

Col. PILLSBURY. I do not think it is necessary at all, sir. Of course, it is in a park, but aside from that I really think the most economical expenditure of the money is to put in these new pumps rather than to expend money uselessly in the extension of the building. I think the United States will get more value out of the money by the method proposed.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Even if you junk these old pumps?

Col. PILLSBURY. Even if we junk the old pumps; yes.

Mr. Sisson. May I ask, for my own information, what you would do for water during the time required for the installation of these new pumps?

Col. PILLSBURY. Of course, we can get all ready for them, and then they can be put in fairly quickly. You understand, except at the present maximum peak load, two of the pumps will carry the load.

Mr. Sisson. You will install these, then, one at a time, so as only to have one at a time not in operation?

Col. PILLSBURY. We will install them one at a time; yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. And then detach the other pump from the water system and install that?

Col. PILLSBURY. Yes, sir.

DAILY CONSUMPTION OF WATER.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is the daily average of the water consumption in the city during the summer time?

Col. PILLSBURY. I will have to call on Mr. Hardy for the details on that.

Mr. HARDY. It would be about 70,000,000 gallons. Last year the average was 65,000,000 for the whole year.

Mr. DAVIS. And the capacity of those pumps is what?

Col. PILLSBURY. Ninety million gallons.

Mr. HARDY. Thirty million gallons apiece, and three pumps.

Mr. Sisson. That would be 200,000 gallons of water for every man, woman, and child in the District for a year.

Col. PILLSBURY. I do not think quite that, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Four hundred and fifty thousand people, at 90,000,000 gallons—

Col. PILLSBURY. That 90,000,000 is the peak load on hot days.

Mr. BUCHANAN. He said the average in the summer time was about 70,000,000 gallons.

Mr. Sisson. That is the consumption.

Col. PILLSBURY. That is the average consumption.

Mr. Sisson. I am mistaken about that. It is about 200 gallons.

Mr. DAVIS. The next is for the Washington Aqueduct. You ask for an increased appropriation there of \$3,000. Why do you ask for this \$3,000 additional appropriation? It was \$140,000 last year, and you ask for \$143,000 for 1921.

Col. PILLSBURY. That \$140,000 has been barely sufficient. Possibly if you have noticed the water during the past two or three months, there have been days when it was not as clear as it should be, and the water department has been in receipt of a number of complaints. It has been caused by the reduced supply and use of the coagulant. In order to keep the water up to the standard required, we have asked for this additional amount; and also to meet the other increased prices. With this additional \$3,000, the estimate is reduced to the bare necessities.

Mr. DAVIS. For the ordinary repairs, grading and ditches, maintenance of Conduit Road, you ask for the same appropriation.

Col. PILLSBURY. The same appropriation; yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. And there is also no change in your emergency fund?

Col. PILLSBURY. No change..

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1920.

CONDEMNATION OF SMALL PARK AREAS.

STATEMENTS OF LIEUT. COL. CHARLES W. KUTZ AND MR. LOUIS P. BROWNLOW, COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. DAVIS. On page 244 you have an item for the condemnation of small park areas at the intersection of streets, avenues, or roads in the District of Columbia. That is a matter we have had before us several times before, I believe.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It was carried for several years, but it was omitted in 1919 and 1920.

Col. KUTZ. The 1918 appropriation was not expended. The commissioners ordered a number of areas condemned, but the corporation counsel, through stress of other business, failed to institute the condemnation proceedings within the year for which the appropriation had been made, and the appropriation failed and the proceedings had to be canceled. We submitted in the 1918 Book of Estimates a list of small park areas which I have outlined on the map. These areas, listed in Appendix K of the Book of Estimates of 1918, aggregate \$57,000. That is the value based on the assessment. Instead of indicating definitely the areas to be purchased we are asking for a lump-sum appropriation of \$25,000 with authority to select from among the items listed, in order that property owners may not have knowledge of areas that are to be acquired and that we may make a more advantageous purchase.

Mr. DAVIS. Would it be well for this committee to personally examine the items which you anticipate you may purchase?

Col. KUTZ. We would be very glad to point out as the committee examines the streets, a number of cases which we have in mind as being specially important. There are a few of them that we would like to acquire but that we were unable to acquire under a former appropriation owing to a limitation in the appropriation itself, the limitation being that the areas must be completely surrounded by streets. There is one small triangular area on New Jersey Avenue, at Q Street which we were unable to acquire under the former appropriation. We listed twice the number that we thought ought to be acquired at any one time with the idea that we would select those that could be bought for a reasonable price.

Mr. Sisson. That has been the policy for a number of years?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir. There are several such areas in the District that have been built upon in recent years, to the great detriment of the community; small triangular areas which should have been public parks if the outlying sections of the District are to be supplied with parks to the same extent as the interior sections, but it is now too late to acquire them. We have not included any areas that have been occupied by buildings.

Mr. Sisson. Do you find any disposition on the part of those opening up subdivisions to dedicate these little points for park purposes?

Mr. BROWNLOW. There are some in Massachusetts Avenue Heights. That is the largest subdivision that has been brought into the District in many years.

Mr. DAVIS. Are there any in Sixteenth Street Heights?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; I think not.

Mr. DAVIS. The Massachusetts Avenue subdivision was opened up after a long fight.

Mr. Sisson. You know the area that was opened up down there by the Naval Observatory?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. They opened up that and installed streets and sewers and water mains at their own expense. It amounted to somewhere between \$700,000 and \$800,000 that they expended in laying water and sewer and electric wiring conduits, sidewalks, etc. At the same time they dedicated several small park areas. But that is the only subdivision that I recall where these dedications have

been made. Of course, that is very much the largest subdivision that has been brought in by private enterprise in many years.

Mr. Sisson. That is the practice in my State, and in Mr. Davis's State, and Mr. Buchanan's State.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Of course, the promoters of a great many subdivisions build their own streets and sidewalks and sewers; but if we are going to buy these small parks and furnish the new developments of the city with the same advantages as the old sections of the city, it is necessary to go far in excess of the present needs, because the places can be all built up in a very short time. In other words, the places that we now purchase may not appear to need a park at all, because there is nothing but a wild waste, but the time to buy it is now, when we can get it at a low price.

Col. KURTZ. There is an assessment in connection with these small parks. One-half of the cost is assessed as benefits.

Mr. Sisson. What do you generally have to pay in the old part of the city, in the well-developed portion of the city, for park land?

Col. KURTZ. We have the assessed value and the true value, the assessed value being increased by 50 per cent, to get the true value.

Mr. Sisson. And you are giving the true value?

Col. KURTZ. We have them both. They appear in the Book of Estimates for 1918.

Mr. Sisson. You will not get many parks at the price of some of them.

Mr. DAVIS. You estimated \$57,000, and you are only asking for \$25,000.

Col. KURTZ. The price of the areas that we have listed range all the way from \$81 to \$8,200. There are half a dozen of them that are less than \$1,000. Four or five of them run between \$1,000 and \$2,000. One-half of the amount is assessed as benefits.

Mr. DAVIS. One-half is assessed as benefits?

Col. KURTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Have you still the money that is unexpended?

Col. KURTZ. No; it has gone back into the Treasury.

Mr. Sisson. This is, in fact, a reappropriation of money that was appropriated for in 1918 and not expended? That is, you would only have \$25,000 if this goes through?

Col. KURTZ. Yes, sir. There is no money now available.

WATER SERVICE.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

(See p. 773.)

Mr. DAVIS. We have already covered the item for the Washington Aqueduct. The next item is for the water department.

Col. KURTZ. Mr. Chairman, I suggest that we defer consideration of the three items on page 245 until after a general consideration of the water service, which is payable wholly out of water revenues. The three items on page 245 are included in the estimates, with the hope that they would be provided for on the half-and-half basis.

FOR INSTALLATION OF ADDITIONAL PUMP.

(See p. 769.)

Mr. DAVIS. Let me ask you this: The first item on that page, for the Washington Aqueduct, that we have already taken up, provides for the installation of an additional pump to supply water to the filters, \$90,000. Is it intended to be paid for half and half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia?

Col. KURTZ. Yes; because it represents additional capital expenditure. It is neither a maintenance item nor an operation cost.

WATER REVENUES.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you not think that ought to be paid for out of the receipts from water rentals?

Col. KURTZ. No, sir; I do not, because the water revenues now are derived wholly from the private consumers in the District, the United States paying no part of the cost of furnishing the Federal buildings with water. The claim is sometimes made that the water rates in the District are too low and that the way to finance additional capital expenditures is by increasing the water rates, and that has led the commissioners to a rather careful study of the water situation. We believe that it is the intent of Congress that the consumers of water in the District should pay the entire cost of supplying the water, plus a reasonable return on the investment. The United States contributed in the form of direct appropriation \$7,500,000 for the installation of the aqueduct and the filtration plant.

Mr. DAVIS. Without any aid from the District?

Col. KURTZ. At the same time the District of Columbia contributed through appropriations chargeable to District revenues \$3,600,000. The original aqueduct was built wholly out of Federal funds, while the filtration plant was on the half-and-half basis. In addition to that there is a frontage tax assessed against all private consumers at the rate of \$1.25 a front foot.

Mr. DAVIS. What is that tax assessed for?

Col. KURTZ. That is for laying service water mains in front of the property. The amount collected in that manner is approximately \$2,000,000, which, added to the \$11,000,000 appropriated, makes a direct investment of \$13,000,000 in the water system.

CONSUMPTION OF WATER BY GOVERNMENT.

The United States consumes on an average in its public buildings 15,000,000 gallons a day, or 25 per cent of the total consumption. In addition to that there is consumed in the District service, through the street flushing system, the fire department, and in municipal buildings, and a certain amount of leakage and waste which always occurs, another 15,000,000. On the assumption that the United States should pay the whole cost of the water consumed in Federal buildings and half the cost of that which is used by the District at the rate of 4 cents for 100 cubic feet, its water bill would be approximately \$438,000 a year.

Interest at 4 per cent on the United States investment of \$7,500,000 amounts to \$300,000 and at 6 per cent to \$450,000. In other words, interest at 6 per cent on the United States investment almost balances the water bill.

Mr. Sisson. The District pays for half of the 15,000,000 used by the District?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir. That is used for fire protection, for street flushing, for municipal buildings, and other purposes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. There is one thing in which your statistics are not complete. How many gallons do the citizens use?

Col. KUTZ. About 30,000,000.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Then the citizens of the District consume 50 per cent of the amount consumed and the United States Government consumes 50 per cent of the amount?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; the District and the Federal Government use 50 per cent of the total amount.

Mr. Sisson. How do you find out how much the Federal Government uses?

Col. KUTZ. By meters.

Mr. Sisson. Outside of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving and the Government Printing Office, what other departments in the District use water?

Col. KUTZ. The Government Printing Office uses 2,500,000 gallons a day and the navy yard uses 1,500,000 gallons a day. There is 4,000,000 in those two institutions.

Mr. Sisson. The Capitol has not been metered?

Col. KUTZ. It has just been metered.

Mr. Sisson. Now, what good would it do to increase the water rates? In every department of the government in the District they want the salaries increased. Every day new work is put on the street system, costing more money. Now, it is not defensible at all that the taxpayers of America outside of the District of Columbia should have to pay for this increase. I pay nearly as much in my little town in a month for water as you pay in a year here.

Mr. DAVIS. That is true. In my city it is the same.

Mr. Sisson. Now, there is no guesswork about it.

Col. KUTZ. The rate in Baltimore is 6½ cents per 100 cubic feet and our rate is 6 cents.

Mr. BROWNLOW. How many gallons in 100 cubic feet?

Mr. BUCHANAN. I want to know how much a gallon of this water costs.

Col. KUTZ. Our rate is about 8 cents per 1,000 gallons. The Baltimore rate is about 8½ cents per 1,000 gallons.

Mr. DAVIS. I would like to inject something a little new here. At the present time is not nearly all of the water extension by pipes, etc., placed or to be placed in outlying districts, strictly residential parts of the District, something that is really no benefit to the Capital?

Col. KUTZ. The proposed extensions are largely in the suburbs.

Mr. DAVIS. For instance, suppose you have all outside extensions, purely, you might say, for the benefit of the outlying districts?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir. It seems to me, irrespective of the half-and-half system that capital extensions should be financed in some way other than by taxing the present consumers of water. It ought to be an investment made by the community as a whole, whether it is paid wholly out of District revenues or wholly out of United States revenues, or half-and-half is immaterial, but it ought not to be charged against the present water users.

Mr. DAVIS. Now, right on the subject of the users of water in the District paying a fixed price, I would like to know if you could put in the record any estimate of the increased cost on account of the increased cost of material and labor in the last two or three years? Has not that increased the cost of maintaining the water system in Washington, whether you make extensions or anything else? Therefore, if that is so, and if it amounts to a considerable sum, why ought not the water users to pay an increased water rate?

Col. KURTZ. It has increased somewhat, Mr. Chairman, but even at the present rates for labor and for materials, the water revenues are adequate to maintain and operate the system and still leave a balance.

Mr. SISSON. But, Colonel, you are leaving out the business idea that there ought to be an amortization fund to amortize your original plant, because some of these days your original plant will wear out. Now, all business institutions that do not do that soon go to the wall.

Col. KURTZ. We have been doing that for years, as is evidenced by the fact that while only \$13,000,000 was invested through appropriation the actual investment is about \$18,000,000.

Mr. SISSON. I doubt whether you could rebuild it at the present time for \$18,000,000.

Col. KURTZ. I do not mean the reproduction cost, but the original cost. In other words, out of the water revenues there has been expended \$5,000,000 in addition to the \$13,000,000 directly appropriated and paid as frontage tax.

Mr. SISSON. Yes; but still you are not taking in enough to finally amortize your plant, because you are only taking in extensions, which is not equivalent to amortizing your plant.

Col. KURTZ. It is equivalent if the depreciation fund is put into the enlargement of the plant.

Mr. SISSON. The enlargement of the plant does not amortize the original plant.

Col. KURTZ. No; but if we had received a direct appropriation for the extension, the money that was actually used for that extension could have been set aside as an amortization, or depreciation fund.

Mr. SISSON. You reinvest a certain fund for the purpose of enlargement of the building. That is true if you had restricted the size of your plant to what it was originally and had taken all your income—of course, your \$1.25 assessment would not have been paid, because unless you built the main you would not have had your \$1.25 investment, but even with that assessment, whatever revenue you have received from the enlargement of the plant would not have been usable because you would not have had it.

Therefore the amount of profit over and above the cost of operation would not necessarily have been as large, but the way to determine whether you could have amortized it would have been to segregate the income from the original plant and see what profit you made on that and how long it would take to amortize the plant. Now, on a plant of this kind it ought to be amortized certainly in 20 or 25 years.

Col. KURTZ. No, sir. Structures like the Washington Aqueduct have a life of 100 years.

Mr. SISSON. But other features of the aqueduct would not have that life?

Col. KURTZ. Oh, the pumps might have 15 or 20 years of life, but the big items, as the tunnels, reservoirs, and the aqueduct, have a very long life.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, you have got to take into consideration there the amount of money spent to keep it in repair and the amortization fund would have to be over that.

Col. KUTZ. Yes; but they have been maintained in good condition for all these years, and in addition to that there has been collected from rentals about \$5,000,000.

Mr. DAVIS. You have already stated that, owing to the increase in the cost of labor and material recently, it has cost more to manipulate and manage your water system in Washington; that is true, is it not?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. And you have not increased your water rate at all?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Suppose that cost was to double and treble, owing to the cost of labor or anything of that kind, for the next two years. Would you then still say that you ought not to increase the amount that the water consumer pays for this water?

Col. KUTZ. By no means. I cited the case of the Government water bill just about balancing 6 per cent on the United States investment. If that be a fair rate and the cost of maintenance increases, the water rate ought to go up. At the present rates for labor and material we believe the water rate is fair, as the water users are returning to Uncle Sam 6 per cent on the original investment.

INCREASE IN RATES ON ACCOUNT OF ADDITIONAL EXPENSE.

Mr. Sisson. Colonel, what increase would you suggest in the water rate that would take care of this additional expense which you are now endeavoring to charge to the half-and-half system?

Col. KUTZ. The rates would have to be increased 40 per cent in order to yield in one year the additional funds called for on page 245.

Mr. DAVIS. I believe the commissioners have a right under the existing law to increase the water rate if they see fit.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. They have that legal authority now?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Now, let me take 40,000,000 as a reasonable basis for the consumption of water by the users in Washington. Now, 100 gallons would cost you how much at the present rate?

Col. KUTZ. One thousand gallons costs about 8 cents.

Mr. Sisson. This is daily consumption now. You say it would cost 8 cents per 1,000 gallons, and the daily consumption would be 40,000,000.

Col. KUTZ. It does not run over 30,000,000 gallons.

Mr. Sisson. Thirty million gallons a day, then. Now, if you get a 40 per cent increase, that would cost \$3,330 a day.

Col. KUTZ. It would be about \$320,000 in a year. The total receipts from water now are about \$800,000, and 40 per cent would be \$320,000.

Mr. DAVIS. I think perhaps we can straighten this out in a second. See if I can not simplify this matter. You estimate that the balance in your water fund at the end of this fiscal year will be in round numbers \$130,000, and you estimate that the receipts for the coming

year 1921 will be in round numbers \$808,000. Now you are asking that the Government pay \$305,000 of this \$808,000?

Col. KUTZ. That is in addition to the items listed on page 256.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes. Hence the amount would be \$1,113,000 that somebody must pay, and you want the Government here to pay \$305,000.

Col. KUTZ. We are asking that \$305,000 be appropriated.

Mr. DAVIS. On the half and half plan?

Col. KUTZ. Not necessarily on the half and half plan. We ask that it be appropriated in the same manner as other capital expenditures are provided for. In other words, it is not a maintenance or operation item of the Water Department.

Mr. DAVIS. That is half and half?

Col. KUTZ. That is half and half under the current law. I want to endeavor, if I can, to impress upon the committee our desire to be entirely fair both to the United States and to the water consumers in this matter. We have not the slightest objection to increasing the water rates if a study shows that the present rates are inadequate, but to finance large extensions such as are proposed here out of rates to be paid by the consumer next year, does not seem quite fair. Such expenditures ought to be spread over a period of time.

Mr. Sisson. The water rate is now 8 cents a thousand gallons. If you were to increase your water rate by 3 cents a thousand gallons on the 30,000,000 consumed, that is \$900 a day, and 365 times that would be \$338,500. In other words, you would only have to increase your water rates one year 3 cents per 1,000 gallons to take care of this entire amount.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; but other expenditures of a similar character will have to be made almost every year for the next five or six years.

Mr. Sisson. I think the water users ought to pay that much, especially in view of the fact that water rates are so extremely low here. Baltimore has a much larger population and I am informed that the greater number of people in a city the less ratio they pay.

Mr. DAVIS. It ought to be so, but I do not know whether it is so or not.

Col. KUTZ. Recently I addressed letters to the various cities comparable in size to Washington asking for the present water rates. I will be very glad to furnish that information as soon as it is received.

Mr. Sisson. A great many cities have a minimum water rate and as the consumption goes on up, in order to discourage the wasteful use of water, they increase the rate. That is not true with private companies selling articles in business, but in city-owned plants they have a reasonable rate for a minimum use of water.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Then, in order to discourage the extravagant and wasteful use of water, when you go above a certain amount in a family they increase the rates?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir. I think it is reduced, as a rule, on the theory that the large consumer, particularly a manufacturer, who uses large quantities is entitled to a smaller rate by reason of being a large consumer. That is the practice here. We furnish 7,500 cubic feet at the rate of 6 cents per 100 cubic feet, but over and above that amount the price is 4 cents per 100 cubic feet.

Mr. Sisson. Would a man in a private home get 7,500 cubic feet at 6 cents per 100 cubic feet?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; and he must pay 6 cents, or \$4.50 a year, whether he uses the 7,500 cubic feet or not.

Mr. DAVIS. There is another item that would enter into that question in the city of Washington. I am informed that these large apartment houses are increasing very rapidly in this city. Now, the expense to the city or the District for the laying of one water main is all that is necessary and then the apartment house takes care of it and a vast quantity of water is used in that apartment house. Those buildings are increasing very rapidly here, and at a small expense, the increased revenue to the District is very considerable. There is only the expense of laying one water main to the apartment house and you get a large revenue, and that is on the increase in this city.

Col. KUTZ. The service is paid for by the property owner in either case.

Mr. DAVIS. So that when you have a new apartment house of 400 or 500 rooms, you just read one meter, and that style of using the water is increasing very rapidly in the city of Washington, is it not?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Colonel, if I understood you correctly, your contention is, and these are the facts: That the Government, wholly out of its own revenues, invested in the water system \$7,500,000; that there was derived wholly from the District of Columbia revenues \$3,600,000 for the same purpose; that there was derived a frontage tax of \$2,000,000; that there has also been invested in profits from the waterworks \$5,000,000.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That makes about \$18,100,000, say \$18,000,000 in round numbers.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Now, there is consumed by the citizens about 30,000,000 gallons per day.

Col. KUTZ. Yes; I am taking round figures.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Yes; I said round figures. The United States Government consumes about 15,000,000 gallons a day?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And the District government consumes about 15,000,000 gallons a day?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; and that latter 15,000,000 gallons includes waste and leakage on the whole system. We know the amount of water that is turned into the system. We have a direct measure of what is used by the private consumer; by the Federal Government; by the District government in its buildings, but we have no direct measure of what is used in fighting fires or in sprinkling streets or what is constantly disappearing through leakage and waste.

Mr. DAVIS. Is any of this water furnished to charitable institutions, churches, etc., free?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; to 147 churches and charitable institutions.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Now, your charge is 8 cents per 1,000 gallons?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Then, if you charge the Government 8 cents per 1,000 gallons on 15,000,000 a day, it would be an annual rental charge of \$630,000 that the Government would be paying for its water, which it now gets without any pay. Is that correct?

Col. KUTZ. I did not use the 8-cent rate for the United States.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I say, if you did charge them 8 cents, the same as the citizen is charged.

Mr. SISSON. If the citizen uses more than the minimum rate he does not pay 8 cents.

Col. KUTZ. I assume that the United States, being a large user, would get the lower rate.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is that?

Col. KUTZ. Four cents per 100 cubic feet.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is just half?

Mr. SISSON. Four cents a hundred cubic feet.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How much per 1,000 gallons?

Col. KUTZ. That is 5.35 cents per 1,000 gallons. That is the wholesale rate.

Mr. BROWNLOW. And at that rate it would work out \$450,000 a year?

Col. KUTZ. At that rate of 5.35 cents per 1,000 gallons it would work out \$450,000 a year.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Now, you think that because we are getting that water practically free, these permanent improvements for additional pumps and for water mains should be paid by the National Government on the half-and-half plan?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, because \$450,000 represents 6 per cent on the money the United States invested in the system.

Mr. BUCHANAN. \$450,000 represents what the Government would pay in water rates if the Government paid for this water?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, but it also happens to be just 6 per cent on \$7,500,000.

Mr. BUCHANAN. But I do not see any relation between the two.

Mr. BROWNLOW. In other words, if the District paid the interest to the Government on what has been advanced to the Capital, the present amount of water that the Government is using exactly balances the interest charge, and new Capital expenditures, new additions to the plant, should be paid for from the general revenues.

Mr. SISSON. That is the plan you had for a long time, and you changed it, and now you want to go back to that system. How many years has this plan been in operation, since 1855 or 1856, has it not?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I think the aqueduct was not completed until after the Civil War.

Mr. SISSON. Cabin John Bridge was built out there and completed when Jeff Davis was Secretary of War. I happen to recollect that because Teddy Roosevelt had his name put back on the bridge and a Mississippian volunteered to go and do the work, so it must have been completed before the Civil War.

Mr. BUCHANAN. If Jeff Davis had anything to do with it, it was.

Col. KUTZ. The Washington Aqueduct was completed on September 5, 1863.

Mr. SISSON. You may have done some work on a dam up there, but I think the aqueduct was completed and from that day to this Uncle Sam has had an original investment of something like \$7,500,000.

Col. KUTZ. Oh, no.

COST OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

Mr. Sisson. How much did it cost to build the aqueduct?

Col. KUTZ. Approximately \$3,000,000.

Mr. Sisson. Are you sure that you have all the figures for the amounts that were expended for this water system by the Federal Government down to the present time?

Col. KUTZ. I have gone to the office that is charged with the operation and maintenance of the Aqueduct and Filtration Plant. In fact, I had charge of it for about eight months before I was made Engineer Commissioner, and all the facts that I have in reference to it come from Federal sources. It is not district information.

Mr. Sisson. I did not know whether you had figured up all the expenditures of Uncle Sam. I would like to know how accurate that statement is.

Col. KUTZ. We have endeavored in our analysis of past expenditures to differentiate between maintenance items and what we call capital charges.

Mr. Sisson. I understand that.

Col. KUTZ. And the \$7,500,000 represents the investment in the plant as distinguished from maintenance and operation, or upkeep.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, since the half-and-half plan has been in operation Uncle Sam has been paying half of it until a few years ago, when we changed the method of running that plant.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is, half of the expenses of the Aqueduct, but not half of the expenses of the distribution system.

Mr. Sisson. I am talking about laying water mains and the distribution system.

Col. KUTZ. No; not the distribution system.

Mr. Sisson. When was the distribution changed? When the thing first went into operation the Federal Government actually operated all of it. In other words, the Federal Government up until this half-and-half plan went into operation ran this water system by itself.

Col. KUTZ. Yes; but the people paid water rent.

Mr. Sisson. I am not talking about what the people paid. Do you know at what date the District of Columbia authorities took over the distribution system, the building of the mains, etc.?

Col. KUTZ. March 3, 1859.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, we all know that up until 1917 the District of Columbia did not pay for it; the maintenance of the Aqueduct was paid on the half and-half-plan.

Col. KUTZ. Yes; but that amounted to \$40,000 at that time, and a contribution of \$70,000 by the Federal Government.

Mr. Sisson. It was the intention of Congress and this committee at that time—Mr. Page was the chairman of the committee and Mr. Davis was also on the committee—it was the intention of the committee that in the event it could not maintain itself, the water rates might be increased to take care of whatever difference there was. Now, if we shall go right back and adopt the plan which you are now suggesting here, we will go right back to the old system.

Col. KUTZ. No, sir. I think it is very different, because the old system had no relation to the cost of rendering the service or any relation to the water rates. Now, let us take an extreme case.

In a few years it will be necessary to make an expenditure of from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 for increasing the water supply, because the capacity of the present aqueduct has been almost reached. The Secretary of War presented an estimate of \$2,500,000 this year for that purpose, which we did not include in the estimates. Now, is the \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 to be raised by a tax on the water users for the ensuing two or three years?

Mr. Sisson. Oh, no; that would be *reductio ad absurdum*. You could not make the water users pay for the building of a plant in one year.

Col. Kurtz. No, but it is a capital expenditure. This \$5,000,000 is an enlargement of the original investment, and that kind of investment ought to be financed out of the general Treasury, irrespective of the half and half or any other percentage. If the United States was contributing nothing, it ought to come out of the general Treasury and not out of the private water users.

Mr. Sisson. Here is what I would do, Colonel, if I were running this Government. You could just bury the United States Government for the time being. If I had to put in the capital expenditure here, I would fix the water rate so that in a number of years the water users would amortize their expenditure, and you would have to do it by bonds. Now, in this particular case you have the treasury of 110,000,000 people to draw from, which no other city has, neither Chicago, New York, Memphis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, nor San Francisco. Therefore, your problems are not so much problems of finance, because here you have been going to the treasury and taking out whatever money you needed and you have put up whatever capital you needed. But I think we ought to get back to some business principles.

Col. Kurtz. And that is exactly what we want.

Mr. Davis. Do you think that the increase in the consumption of water in this city is going to increase proportionately, by the use of it for capital purposes, in proportion to what the private residents are going to use five or ten years from now?

Col. Kurtz. No; I think that the private use will increase more rapidly than the Federal use, just as I think that Washington has increased more rapidly as a community than it has grown as a capital.

Mr. Davis. It seems to me that the capital use of water here is going to increase very little, if any. We have all our buildings built now, and we are not going to build many more in comparison to the increased building of apartment houses and tenement buildings.

Col. Kurtz. It depends somewhat on how rapidly the Government Printing Office and the navy yard grow, because they are the big users of the water. The consumption at the former represents a great economic waste, and it would not be permitted except that under the present policy water to them is as free as air.

Mr. Sisson. It would not make any difference whether it was paid for by the Treasury or as it is now, not one particle.

Mr. Brownlow. But if they had to come here every year defending an appropriation item under which they would have to pay for 2,500,000 gallons of water a day when they did not need a half million, they would soon reduce the consumption.

Mr. Sisson. I am not going to lend my influence to the exploitation of the Federal Treasury for a single dollar if I can help it. I want the Federal Government to do justice, but it built this system primarily

as a water system to supply these people who are here in their official capacity looking after the business of the Federal Government. I would not object now to the Federal Government just taking this entire water system and segregating it entirely and putting an engineer in charge of it and saying that no living man could use the water except the Government. It is a mere matter of convenience to the people living here that the Federal Government permitted them to use the Federal system at all. It was built for the supplying of the needs of the Federal Government at that time, when they had no filtration plant and there was a great deal of sickness. If you will read the debates and the newspapers at the time they built that system, the purification of the polluted waters was not as developed and as effective as it is now.

That was argued quite extensively in Congress, and the Secretary of War made a strong recommendation to Congress to do it as a Government aid to the health of those operating the Government. At that time there were perhaps not more than 20,000 in the District, including those attached to the Government service. Therefore, it was utterly impossible for that little population to go over this expenditure. We let these people use this property, and after they shall have paid a reasonable water rate, I have no objection to the Federal Government carrying on the Federal burden, but I think they should carry such a burden as is carried by other communities, and when they have done that I am satisfied.

Col. KUTZ. I think they are carrying that now.

Mr. Sisson. We have a very different viewpoint, because I happen to have to pay for my water at home every month.

Col. KUTZ. It is a cheap supply and the system is economically maintained and operated.

Mr. Sisson. I have no criticism of the source of supply, no criticism of the management. The only criticism I have is this, that if my information is correct, it is the cheapest water in the United States.

Col. KUTZ. The combination of Government use with private use has been to the financial advantage of the Government and the financial advantage of the people; both have profited.

Mr. Sisson. It would be financially to the advantage of the Government, but it was originally a great loss, because the consumer of water did not anything like pay either the interest on the investment or the expense of the plant. The Government carried that burden without complaint.

Mr. DAVIS. How long have the present water rates been in effect?

Col. KUTZ. Since July 1, 1912.

Mr. DAVIS. Could you put into the record the various readjustments that have been made of this water proposition since we have built the aqueduct?

Col. KUTZ. They are as follows:

FLAT RATE.

Beginning January 1, 1876, on all tenements of two stories high with front width of 16 feet or less, \$3 per annum; each additional story, \$1; and each additional front foot, 25 cents.

January 1, 1880, for domestic purposes, charge for front feet and stories as above, with additional 20 per cent.

July 1, 1891, on all tenements of two stories with front width 16 feet or less, \$3.50; for each additional front foot or fraction thereof, 25 cents; for each additional story, one-third of the charge as computed above.

July 1, 1906, on all tenements of two stories with front width of 16 feet or less, \$4.50 per annum; for each additional front foot or fraction thereof greater than one-half, 30 cents; for each additional story or part thereof, one-third of the charge as computed above.

July 1, 1912, for tenements of two stories high with front width of 16 feet or less, \$5 per annum; for each additional front foot or fraction thereof greater than one-half, 31 cents; for each additional story or part thereof, one-third of the charges as computed above, which is also the present rate.

UNDER THE METER SYSTEM.

From 1891 until June 30, 1905, the rate for metered water was 3 cents per 1,000 gallons, or \$0.0224 per 100 cubic feet.

July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1911, the rate was 3 cents per 100 cubic feet, minimum charge of \$4.50, with an allowance of 15,000 cubic feet during the year.

July 1, 1912, to the present time, 4 cents per 100 cubic feet, minimum rate of \$4.50, with an allowance of 7,500 cubic feet during the year.

Mr. DAVIS. Well, we can hardly settle this question now. You want us to skip those last three or four items on page 245?

Col. KUTZ. Now that the general statement has been made, it is immaterial whether we consider them at this time or later.

Mr. SISSON. I do not like to see Congress arbitrarily fixing the water rates by legislation, but I think the District Committee, if it was presented to them, probably of their own motion, without any suggestion from the District Commissioners, would fix this water rate by law. If it has to be done, I would like to know about it, because we might as well get through with it.

Col. KUTZ. That was the suggestion the commissioners made last year and it was written into the bill by the Senate committee, a provision under which every user of water, whether Federal, District, or private, should pay for water consumed at such rates as would maintain the plant and pay interest on the investment.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Colonel, when you get these hearings on this water proposition I wish you would figure out what the Federal Government would have to pay if it paid the regular wholesale rate for water on 15,000,000 gallons.

Col. KUTZ. I can give it to you at once. Fifteen million at 5.35 cents per 1,000 gallons amounts to \$292,000. I assumed that roughly as \$300,000 in my argument this afternoon, and to that have added half the cost of the 15,000,000 gallons which is used by the municipality or which disappears in the form of waste.

Mr. BUCHANAN. In that connection will you put in there how much it would cost if the Federal Government paid half of the 15,000,000 gallons used by the District?

Col. KUTZ. \$146,000 plus \$292,000, a total of \$438,000.

FOR WATER MAINS IN RHODE ISLAND AVENUE NE., ILLINOIS AVENUE FROM GRANT CIRCLE TO GEORGIA AVENUE AND MILITARY ROAD, AND F STREET BETWEEN SIXTH AND FOURTEENTH STREETS.

Mr. DAVIS. Now, you are asking us to pay one-half of the \$305,000 suggested on page 245?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir. We have arranged those items in the order of their importance. We regard the first three of them as essential items at this time. The last item, for water main in Rhode Island Avenue, \$125,000, I put in a slightly different class; for while the time has come when a larger main should be laid in Rhode Island Avenue,

still we feel that no serious injury would result if that expenditure was postponed for another year. The other item, for a water main in Illinois Avenue from Grant Circle to Georgia Avenue and Military Road, \$70,000, and for a water main in F Street between Sixth and Fourteenth Streets, \$20,000, we believe are of such importance that they ought to be provided for at this time.

Mr. DAVIS. No matter where the money comes from to pay for them, you think they ought to be carried out?

Col. KURTZ. Well, they ought to be carried out even if we have to increase the bonded indebtedness.

Mr. SISSON. Or if you increase the water rates?

Col. KURTZ. The work ought to be done at any rate.

Mr. SISSON. I say, irrespective of where the money comes from?

Col. KURTZ. Yes, sir. The 20-inch water main in Illinois Avenue is a complement to an item which you will find on page 256 for a 20-inch water main from Chevy Chase Circle to Georgia Avenue and Elder Street, \$140,000. Those two items, totaling \$210,000, are very badly needed at this time. There has been a large building development in that neighborhood, and the consumption of water at Walter Reed Hospital has increased enormously since the war. The fire protection in that part of the District is inadequate and the District stands to suffer very serious loss unless increased main capacity is supplied.

Mr. SISSON. This 20-inch main on page 245 between Illinois Avenue and Grant Circle will be built to Georgia Avenue, so that you can lay this main on Georgia Avenue in connection with the other main?

Col. KURTZ. We merely divided the item into two parts.

Mr. SISSON. That is not what I asked. In other words, you propose to connect this main on page 256 with the main on page 245?

Col. KURTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. That is, the main on page 256 would be supplied with water by this main on page 245?

Col. KURTZ. They are really parts of the same project. The larger item on page 256 is slightly more important than the other, and we place it first.

Mr. SISSON. Now, could you use this main on page 256 without building this main on page 245?

Col. KURTZ. Yes, sir. It will afford a measure of relief. It will afford additional supply between the pumping station and the point of distribution, but it will afford no relief from the reservoir to the point of distribution. The third high reservoir is the Reno Reservoir, and when we shut down the pumps we must rely on the Reno Reservoir.

Mr. SISSON. This main on page 245 would supply other mains, other than the 20-inch main on Georgia Avenue?

Col. KURTZ. Oh, yes. It is part of the 20-inch loop that will run from the pumping station on Bryant Street through Grant Circle, Georgia Avenue, and Military Road to Reno Reservoir.

Mr. SISSON. And it will tap all those mains?

Col. KURTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. That was the purpose of my question at first, that the building of this main on page 245 is not solely for the purpose of connecting with the main on page 256?

Col. KUTZ. Oh, no. It would be an enlargement of an existing loop that is totally inadequate to meet the needs, and the need in this case is Federal as well as private.

Mr. DAVIS. How Federal?

Col. KUTZ. Walter Reed Hospital is directly dependent on it, and it has a large consumption of water.

Mr. DAVIS. What proportion of the cost would the water users pay?

Col. KUTZ. They pay no part of the trunk-main cost. They pay the frontage tax for the service main, \$1.25 a foot.

MAIN ON F STREET BETWEEN SIXTH AND FOURTEENTH.

Mr. Sisson (interposing). Did you ask about the 12-inch main on F Street?

Mr. DAVIS. We went over it generally and he said it was all needed.

Col. KUTZ. That is not for consumers but for fire protection. It is the result of study made by the Fire Underwriters Association in which they criticized that portion of the District as being deficient in water supply.

Mr. Sisson. Down F Street from Fourteenth to Sixth is the congested business area of that street?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. What do they say the trouble is now?

Col. KUTZ. There is an inadequate supply of water for fire protection.

Mr. Sisson. How big is the main there now on F Street?

Col. KUTZ. There are two 6-inch mains at the present time, one on each side of the car tracks.

Mr. Sisson. Are they in good condition?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir. It is not a question of defective mains, but it is a question of insufficient water supply.

Mr. DAVIS. Has it been demonstrated on any occasion that the mains are too small?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; we demonstrated that on a number of occasions by taking the pressure during a fire or when a number of plugs were in use.

Mr. DAVIS. Now, proceed, Mr. Commissioner, on those radical changes you said you were going to suggest.

Col. KUTZ. I was describing the manner in which appropriations have been made for a number of years, first, for the employees in the revenue and inspection branch, then in the distribution branch, then contingent expenses, then fuel and repairs to boilers, etc., and then a very large item on page 255 for continuing the extension of and maintaining the high-service system of water distribution. Now, that method of making appropriations has been in vogue for many years, but it is misleading. In suggesting a modification we are not seeking greater liberties, but rather we are curtailing the powers of the commissioners.

Under the high-service appropriation, which was the name commonly applied to the large item, we were able to lay mains, to buy fuel, install pumps, and do a great many things. For instance, we had a specific item for fuel and repair to boilers, but in my analysis

of the expenditures for several years I found that more fuel was purchased out of the high-service appropriation than was purchased out of the fuel appropriation, and in order that Congress might be advised as to just what was intended, the commissioners have suggested a rearrangement of the items. After providing for the employees in the two main branches, we provided one fund for the maintenance of the distribution system, including the pumping stations and machinery. This is a large item, comparable in size with the appropriation heretofore made for the high service. Then we have suggested an item for the extension of the water department distribution system, the laying of such service mains as may be necessary. That is an item that is comparable to an item bearing a similar heading under the sewer appropriation and ought to be carried separately. We propose a separate item for installing water meters, which heretofore was paid for out of high service. Then there is a separate item for installing fire and public hydrants, machinery, and appurtenances required for necessary extensions. Finally, there is an item for laying 16,000 feet of 20-inch water main from Chevy Chase Circle to Georgia Avenue and Elder Street.

REVENUE AND INSPECTION BRANCH.

TRANSFER OF EMPLOYEES FROM PER DIEM TO STATUTORY ROLL.

In connection with the water department appropriation we have suggested this year a number of changes which may appear quite radical in character. Now, in making these changes we have also suggested a transfer from the per diem roll to the annual roll of a number of employees. In the revenue and inspection branch the number of employees to be so transferred are one stenographer and typist at \$1,080, and six computers at \$1,080. These employees are now paid on the per diem roll, but they are permanent employees and are not comparable to the employees in the construction branches of the engineering department, because the latter fluctuate in number, depending upon the amount appropriated for construction. In the revenue and inspection branch the employees are permanent.

Mr. DAVIS. It is not an increase in the number of employees. You are simply transferring them from the per diem roll to the permanent roll?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir. There is a slight increase in their rates of pay. They are now getting \$3.28 a day, which aggregates \$1,026 a year. There is a slight increase from \$1,026 to \$1,080.

DISTRIBUTION BRANCH—SALARY INCREASES.

In the distribution branch the first change is the insertion of an item for the engineer who has charge of the water survey.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that a new place?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir. He has been employed heretofore under the general authority granted in section 4 of the bill, under the authority to employ mechanics, but he is more than a mechanic. He is getting \$6.16 a day, or a total compensation of \$1,928 a year. This leak detection and waste prevention work is a very important part of our system and results in a large annual saving to the Government.

It is a permanent position and we think the man ought to be on the annual roll.

Mr. Sisson. What became of your tap clerk?

Col. Kurtz. The tap clerk is changed to inspector in the next line. It is a change in designation.

Mr. Davis. You increase the master mechanic from \$2,000 to \$2,500.

Col. Kurtz. Yes, sir. The master mechanic position and a number of other positions on the same page constitute the operating personnel in the water department pumping station. Additional compensation was provided for these employees in the sundry civil bill last year. I gave you the details of the transaction in connection with the sewage pumping item.

Mr. Sisson. What is that man getting now?

Col. Kurtz. \$2,500 per annum.

Mr. Sisson. How did this matter get into the sundry civil bill?

Col. Kurtz. The Commissioners made representations to the committee having in charge the District appropriation bill and urged an increase in salary for the operating personnel for these two stations to make their compensation equal to that which they had received during the war from a special war emergency appropriation. Their salaries were not increased by reason of the additional appropriation made in the sundry civil bill.

Mr. Sisson. Was that a circumvention of the subcommittee on the District of Columbia?

Col. Kurtz. No, sir. It was done at the request of the chairman of the subcommittee of the Senate having charge of the District bill. The matter had been presented to him, and it met with his approval, but through some inadvertence it was not included in the District bill, and when his attention was called to it, he suggested that we present it to the Appropriations Committee of the Senate for inclusion in the sundry civil bill, and the case was so presented.

The master mechanic item is one of those items a few lines below. Two engineers at \$1,760 instead of \$1,200, three assistants at \$1,460 instead of \$1,000, and near the bottom of the page, four oilers at \$960 instead of \$720, three firemen at \$1,160 instead of \$900. They are all in the same class.

Mr. Davis. Are they all on the per diem roll?

Col. Kurtz. No, sir; they are all on the regular roll.

Mr. Davis. It is an increase of salary?

Col. Kurtz. Yes; it is an increase of salary over that paid them prior to the war.

Mr. Sisson. Were they transferred from the per diem roll in the sundry civil bill?

Col. Kurtz. No, sir; the sundry civil bill appropriated \$12,000 for paying additional compensation to the engine-room personnel of the sewage and water department pumping stations.

Mr. Sisson. It fixes no amount that might be paid out?

Col. Kurtz. No, sir.

Mr. Sisson. You could increase the salaries to any amount you pleased within the limit of the amount?

Col. Kurtz. It enabled the commissioners to increase their compensation, but the amounts now being paid are less than those paid prior to July 1, 1919.

Mr. Sisson. That was paid during the war?

Col. KUTZ. Their salaries were very largely increased during the war, by reason of inability to hold them without an increase.

Mr. Sisson. Was that increase by this subcommittee?

Col. KUTZ. It was through a special appropriation made by this subcommittee.

Mr. Sisson. It must have been by the deficiency subcommittee.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; this committee granted a special fund out of which we could pay certain emergency services, and increased compensation.

Mr. Sisson. To take care of the war emergency?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. And now it ceases to be a war emergency and becomes permanent?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; these men now are being paid less than the men in large plants in private industry here in Washington are being paid.

Col. KUTZ. Their salaries are somewhat less than those being paid at the Capitol power plant.

Mr. Sisson. Down here?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir. Now, we have computers, one at \$1,600 and one at \$1,450. They are proposed to be transferred from the per diem roll to the annual roll. There is not an increase of a single employee.

Mr. Sisson. Tell me what a computer does?

Col. KUTZ. We have two classes of computers.

Mr. Sisson. What do they compute?

Col. KUTZ. Well, it is largely cost computation. They are cost clerks, and storehouse clerks.

Mr. Sisson. The cost of what?

Col. KUTZ. The cost of doing work. Then we have meter computers, who are computers of bills, based on meter readings.

Mr. Sisson. These computers do not read meters, do they?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir. The computers in the revenue and inspection branch are the men who handle the bills.

Mr. Sisson. What do these two computers do, one at \$1,600 and one at \$1,450?

Col. KUTZ. They are cost clerks and pay-roll clerks. We use the term computer because that was used in section 2 and section 4 of the bill in which general authority was given to employ draftsmen, assistant engineers, levelers, rodmen, etc. When these men were employed under the general limitation we selected the term computer as being the specified designation that most clearly defined the duties they were called upon to perform.

Mr. Sisson. Did you say what these men are getting now? They were transferred from the other roll?

Col. KUTZ. The stenographer and typist is now getting \$3.28 a day. The six computers are now getting the same salary, \$3.28 per day. The assistant engineer is now getting \$6.16 per day, carried on the rolls as a pitometer operator. The computers are getting \$5 and \$4.50 a day. The leveler is getting \$5 a day. The proposed copyist at \$1,300, is now getting \$4 a day. The inspector, at \$1,300, is now

getting \$4.64 a day, and is being carried as a pitometer operator. The three inspectors, at \$1,200 per annum each, are carried on the roll as pitometer operators, one at \$4.48 per diem and two at \$4.32 per diem.

Mr. DAVIS. What is that word?

Col. KUTZ. Pitometer. It is a device for measuring the flow of water.

Mr. Sisson. You ask for two levelers, one at \$1,600 and one at \$1,200. One is a transfer. Is that a new place?

Col. KUTZ. That is a transfer from the per diem roll at \$5 a day.

Mr. Sisson. That is the \$1,600 man?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir. Now, some of these employees, the assistant engineer and the four pitometer operators, have been carried under the general authorization contained in the last paragraph of section 4 of the bill which authorized the commissioners to employ temporarily such skilled laborers and mechanics as may be required in water department work. It seemed to me that a group of that kind should be specifically provided for, and not employed under a general designation which I think was intended to cover the temporary employment of mechanics, not men who would be employed 365 days in the year, year after year.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Now, all these employess you think are essential all the time?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; I do. We are not proposing to increase the force by a single individual. It is simply making the matter specific, and in asking that it be made specific we are really taking away from the commissioners certain discretionary powers that have been heretofore exercised. I think that in their present form the estimates will present very much more clearly a picture of what we propose to do and what we are doing, than the preceding estimates did.

Mr. Sisson. Could these places be filled out of that general language and paid out of the lump sum?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, they could, if the same liberty is taken with it in the future as in the past. In the first paragraph of section 4, which now carries a limitation of \$15,000, we are proposing a limitation of \$5,000. That is lopping off \$10,000 from that item.

Mr. Sisson. In the transfer of these men from the per diem roll to the permanent roll, would they be paid out of the same fund?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; they would be paid out of the same fund.

Mr. Sisson. It does not change the method of payment?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; not at all. It simply makes the employment specific instead of general.

Mr. Sisson. Would there be any change in their status in reference to the bonus?

Col. KUTZ. No difference. The bonus applies to all District employees.

Mr. Sisson. Is there any difference as to sick leave, 30 days leave?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; it provides for leave. To that extent it benefits the employees.

Mr. DAVIS. Did you not increase these salaries? You had four oilers at \$720 and you changed it to \$960.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, but these oilers are now receiving \$960, \$720 in the current appropriation and the balance out of the \$12,000 appropriation in the sundry civil bill.

Mr. DAVIS. You had three firemen at \$900 and you want three at \$1,160?

Col. KUTZ. That is the same salary that they have been receiving since the first of last July.

Mr. DAVIS. They received that under the sundry civil bill?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Your total estimate is \$116,710, for which you had last year \$91,610?

Col. KUTZ. We had \$91,610, plus the \$4,740 in the sundry civil act. The total increase proposed is \$20,360. Of the \$20,000 increase on page 251, we offset \$10,000, under the first paragraph of section 4.

Mr. Sisson. There is no saving there. It just changes the limitation.

Col. KUTZ. It changes the limitation from \$15,000 to \$5,000, but it reduces by \$10,000 the amount that can be spent for those services.

Mr. Sisson. But it effects no saving of money. It simply shows that you have reduced the authority to expend money under that section.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. All these sums of money are to be paid out of the water fund exclusively?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. All of this reorganization appears to me to be more systematic but the whole thing would be subject to a point of order.

Col. KUTZ. The present form is not covered by any organic law. It is simply a composite that has grown up from year to year in the appropriation bills. There is no fundamental law that creates these positions.

Mr. Sisson. Is the copyist also transferred?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. You still have that copyist?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. How many of these are new places, Colonel, on page 251?

Col. KUTZ. Not one.

Mr. Sisson. Not a single new place there?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir. We did not contemplate employing a single additional individual.

Mr. Sisson. Every employee that appears to be new under this language is a transfer?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, a transfer from a position paid for out of the general authority given to the commissioners and is now proposed to be specific because the employment is continuous from year to year.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Mr. Sisson. For contingent expenses, you are continuing that item on another page?

Col. KUTZ. We are including that same item as part of the item on page 253 in the identical language and with the identical limitations.

Mr. DAVIS. And the identical appropriation?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, \$5,000.

Mr. DAVIS. We will strike out everything on page 252 then?

Col. KUTZ. That is our desire.

FOR MAINTENANCE OF WATER DEPARTMENT DISTRIBUTING SYSTEM, ETC.

Mr. Sisson. What is the real reason for that?

Col. KUTZ. The reason was the fact that for a number of years past we have had, as outlined on page 255, an appropriation "for continuing the extension of and maintaining high service system of water distribution, laying necessary service and trunk mains for low service, and purchasing, installing and maintaining water meters on services, etc., to include all necessary land, etc."

Mr. Sisson. Why do you carry that appropriation on page 255 in brackets?

Col. KUTZ. We split it up into more specific items.

Mr. Sisson. Let me see the splits on the bill.

Col. KUTZ. Let me outline how the present practice grew up. The practice was to make a specific appropriation for the clerical and engineering forces of the two main divisions, then to make an appropriation for contingent expenses and for fuel, and finally to appropriate the balance of the water fund for the extension of the high service, and the language of the general appropriation for the extension of high service was so broad as to cover not only maintenance items but extensions, installation of meters, purchase of fuel, and the doing of almost any conceivable thing. There are a series of decisions by the auditor supported by the comptroller justifying all the varied expenditures that have been made out of that appropriation in the past. But it seemed to me that it must be very unsatisfactory to this committee; in fact, it was so confusing that I myself had to analyze it to understand what was going on in the water department. I have intended for a number of years to suggest changes, but I did not take it up in earnest until the preparation of the estimates for this bill. I have tried to follow the practice that has been followed in the sewer department in which provision is made for the various services, starting with the maintenance of the pumping station, and then the maintenance of the sewers and receiving basins, then for various extensions in this system.

Mr. Sisson. Where do you carry this item on page 255?

Col. KUTZ. Page 253.

Mr. DAVIS. What allotment are you going to make out of this item on page 253?

(The following table itemizes the proposed expenditures:)

Detailed estimate of item of \$370,000 on page 253, District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Heads of expenditures.	Expended, 1919.	Estimated, 1921.
Water surveys (detection of leaks).....	\$33,591.29	\$24,000.00
Maintenance of meters.....	22,229.08	25,000.00
Office of water registrar.....	31,329.43	30,000.00
Inspection and repair of services.....	34,548.34	35,000.00
Field surveys.....	1,963.98	2,000.00
Repairs to valves, fire hydrants, etc.....	24,230.22	25,000.00
Repairs to leaks.....	25,670.14	25,000.00
Maintenance of reservoirs, lodges, and towers.....	2,517.02	2,500.00
Care of grounds.....	6,440.38	6,000.00
Replacement work, lowering mains, etc.....	17,373.63	18,000.00
Plans, estimates, and tests.....	8,134.24	8,000.00
Care of Bryant Street Station.....	16,888.44	17,000.00
Operation and repair, pumps:		
Bryant Street Station.....	106,201.26	109,000.00
Reno Station.....	4,884.62	5,000.00
Anacostia Station.....	8,579.95	9,000.00
Shopwork (miscellaneous repair, etc.).....	14,863.96	15,000.00
Furnished other District of Columbia offices.....	7,101.76	
Contingent expenses.....		5,000.00
	366,517.73	370,000.00

¹ If the new statutory positions in the revenue and inspection branch of 1 stenographer and typist at \$1,080 per annum, and 6 computers at \$1,080 per annum each, and the new statutory positions in the distribution branch of 1 assistant engineer at \$1,950 per annum and 4 inspectors at \$1,200 per annum each are allowed, the estimate of \$370,000 may be reduced by \$15,000.

Mr. Sisson. Where is the next item?

FOR EXTENSION OF DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

(See p. 796.)

Col. KUTZ. The next item is on page 255, for the extension of the distribution system.

Mr. Sisson. For which you are asking \$80,000.

Col. KUTZ. Yes; and for the installation of water meters, \$30,000.

Mr. Sisson. And where is the next item?

Col. KUTZ. On page 256, for installing fire and public hydrants, etc., \$48,000.

Mr. Sisson. And where is the next one?

Col. KUTZ. That is all.

Mr. DAVIS. You suggest that we make five items where we formerly had three items?

Mr. Sisson. That makes a total of \$528,000 instead of \$450,000.

Col. KUTZ. There are two items on page 252, \$5,000 and \$45,000.

Mr. Sisson. So this is an increase of \$28,000?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; \$528,000 as against \$500,000.

Mr. Sisson. On page 256 is the item for the 20-inch water main from Chevy Chase Circle to Georgia Avenue and Elder Street, \$140,000. Ought not that to be added to the \$528,000?

Col. KUTZ. Well, in a way it might be added.

Mr. Sisson. Ordinarily it would have been included in that other item?

Col. KUTZ. It could have been paid out of high-service funds.

Mr. Sisson. Well, ordinarily it could be paid in that way?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. So that we can add that item to the total? That makes to total \$668,000.

Mr. DAVIS. Then the total increase is \$168,000?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. That does not have anything to do with the increase in salaries.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That increase includes the extension of water mains?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; and very large extensions.

Mr. BUCHANAN. About which you have already testified?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, and no work comparable to it has been done during the current year.

Mr. Sisson. But you did the same character of work?

Col. KUTZ. We have done it heretofore, but out of the appropriation for the current year we have had no money available for work of that character.

FOR EXTENSION OF DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

(See p. 795.)

Mr. DAVIS. For extension of the water-distribution system you ask \$80,000. How is that done, under what system, and who pays for it?

Col. KUTZ. That is done to supply the needs of new buildings as they are erected. An assessment is levied, a frontage tax of \$1.25 per linear foot. Prior to the war under the prewar prices the frontage tax, considering both sides of the street, was in excess of the cost of an ordinary service main, but at the present time it is less than the cost; that is, the cost has increased, both the cost of the pipe and the cost of labor.

Mr. Sisson. Who fixes that cost?

Col. KUTZ. That is fixed by law. I do not know what the underlying theory was. If the underlying theory was that the tax should equal the cost of laying the service main, then it ought to be increased.

Mr. BUCHANAN. To how much?

Col. KUTZ. I will insert it in the record.

Mr. DAVIS. Ought it to be actual cost? Could you suggest legislation that would accomplish it?

Col. KUTZ. It ought not to be at actual cost for the reason that sometimes we will lay a 12-inch main and use it both as a trunk main and as a service main. It ought to be based upon the cost of laying an 8-inch main, as for the convenience of the District we may lay a 12-inch main in order to reach the people beyond.

Col. KUTZ. Lots have different depths. For instance, the tax only applies to 100 feet depth.

Mr. DAVIS. Can you suggest any way to equalize those conditions?

Col. KUTZ. The prewar cost of laying an 8-inch main was \$1.35 a linear foot. The present cost is \$2.70, an increase of 100 per cent. A corresponding increase in the frontage tax would make it \$2.50.

NOTE.—The present cost of laying service sewers is \$3.60 per linear foot, and the prewar cost of laying service sewers was \$1.90 per linear foot.

Mr. DAVIS. Practically all this \$80,000 will come back?

Col. KUTZ. Seventy-five or 80 per cent of it will come back at the present price of pipe and labor, but under prewar prices it would all come back.

Mr. Sisson. If we increase the front-foot price we would get it all back?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you not think it should be increased to such a sum as will bring it all back?

Col. KUTZ. On the assumption that the original tax was designed to cover the cost——

Mr. DAVIS (interposing). If you can suggest something we will cover the cost.

INSTALLATION OF METERS.

Mr. Sisson. Now, you charge the residents nothing for installing the water meters?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; the present cost is between \$18 and \$19 a meter.

Mr. DAVIS. The user pays nothing?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; he pays nothing for the installation.

Mr. Sisson. It would take several years to pay for the meter on that basis.

Mr. DAVIS. Do the proprietors have to install any meters at all? This language would so indicate, because it says, "and to such business places as may not be required to install meters under existing regulations." Now, it seems that they are not all required to install meters.

Col. KUTZ. There are certain large consumers that pay for the meters. This was a special appropriation for handling the private residences and small business houses.

Mr. DAVIS. If I place a meter in my residence, I own the meter, do I not?

Col. KUTZ. These meters are not in the houses. They are in the sidewalk space, some just back of the curb, and some in the parking.

Mr. DAVIS. The estimate says that the meters at all times shall remain the property of the District of Columbia. Does that mean all meters?

Col. KUTZ. Except those that are installed by individuals.

Mr. DAVIS. That is what I say. If I install one myself, I own it?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Now, taking the price of water for private residences at \$5, \$6, or \$7 a year, and the cost of installation of these meters being about \$20, it would take about three years to pay for the installation.

Col. KUTZ. It has resulted in a great saving of water.

Mr. DAVIS. Let me ask a question for my own information, and possibly for the information of some other Members of Congress who are not familiar with the situation. Take the Rochambeau, or some other similar apartment house. Where is the meter installed in that apartment house? In what part of the building?

Col. KUTZ. When the meters are paid for by the owner they are generally installed on the owner's property. When they are paid for by the public they are installed on public space.

Mr. DAVIS. How often are those meters read?

Col. KUTZ. We try to read them every quarter, but we only send out the bills annually. However, where we can we read them quarterly to see whether there is any unusual consumption due to a leak or waste, and so give the property owner notice of the unusual consumption.

Mr. DAVIS. That usually appears on the bill, does it not?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, water rent is paid in advance, and at the same time charge is made for any excess water that they have used in the preceding 12 months. A few years ago all the water bills were sent out at one time, but in order to distribute the labor we divided the users into four groups and sent bills to one group each quarter. That is the practice now.

Mr. DAVIS. Suppose I pay for water in advance and the building burns down in two or three months. What happens then to the consumer?

Col. KUTZ. I think there has been no provision for a rebate.

Mr. DAVIS. There is no refund or rebate at all?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir.

Mr. SISSON. Does that system seem to work very well, to collect it in advance and then present an additional bill at the end of the year?

Col. KUTZ. We bill them at the beginning of the year \$4.50, and we add to that bill any excess consumption for the preceding year.

Mr. SISSON. Do you usually have to add anything?

Col. KUTZ. I think my bill has ranged from \$6 to \$7 a year.

Mr. DAVIS. When do they generally send out these bills?

Col. KUTZ. They are in four groups now. They go out at four different times. That is to equalize the work of the clerks. When you attempt to send them all out at one time, there is a rush period and a slack period, and we met a demand for increased clerks some time ago by spreading the work over the year.

Mr. SISSON. Is there any accurate reading of the meter after the fellow pays \$4.50? He is perfectly satisfied except to see that you are not charging him too much? Is there any zeal or activity on the part of the officials of the District government to see that he must pay more money?

Col. KUTZ. We read the meters.

Mr. SISSON. I know you read the meters, but is there any way that you have of knowing whether or not these people read the meters correctly? In other words, after the man pays \$4.50 you read the meter and you have got to keep the record for the whole year of each individual water user, and then you make a calculation as to the amount of water he is using and credit that amount with the \$4.50 he has paid, and if it is less than that you do not say anything about it, but if it is more than that you go to him for the 5 cents or 10 cents or \$2 or \$3, or whatever it is?

Col. KUTZ. We read the meter and record the reading at the beginning of the year and again at the end of the year.

Mr. DAVIS. If he uses less he gets no credit for it?

Col. KUTZ. No.

Mr. DAVIS. And if he uses more he pays more?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. That is the usual rule. I do not object to that.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No other possible way can be devised, so far as the reading of the meter is concerned.

Col. KUTZ. The gas company and the electric light company do the same thing.

Mr. SISSON. The private companies here?

Col. KUTZ. Yes. Our practice in the water department is entirely similar to the electric light and gas companies.

Mr. Sisson. The difference is this, that those companies have men who are out looking for money. There is a great deal of difference between the incentive when you have a profit behind it and when you do not have it.

Col. KUTZ. Yes; but the employees of the power and gas companies do not get any profit from it.

Mr. Sisson. Yes; but if the men who employ them see the meters falling off they would take an interest in it. Now, what I am getting at is this: Do you think the same amount of care is exercised by a public company as by a private company?

Col. KUTZ. I think so. We get complaints from citizens.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, you get no complaints if the reading is too little?

Col. KUTZ. No; but I mean to say that we have reason to make checks on our readers because of complaints. I think the employees engaged in that work are not only competent, but their integrity is—

Mr. Sisson (interposing). Oh, I do not think it is a question of dishonesty, but it is a question of carelessness.

Mr. DAVIS. Is there any incentive for them to be dishonest?

Col. KUTZ. I have never heard of anybody trying to bribe a meter reader.

Mr. DAVIS. Water is very cheap here?

Col. KUTZ. It is cheap in a way, but it costs as much as it costs Uncle Sam to deliver it to them.

Mr. Sisson. Is there any way by which we can ascertain the approximate number of people in the District who only pay the minimum rate and what proportion pay more than the minimum rate?

Col. KUTZ. Forty per cent pay the minimum rate, while 60 per cent pay more than the minimum rate.

Average amount of water used in premises which use in excess of the 7,500 cubic feet allowed under the payment of the annual minimum rate of \$4.50, being 60 per cent of the residential and 100 per cent of the large consumers.

Kind of consumer.	Number of premises.	Average payment.	Average excess.	Average consumption.	Average excess.	Meters owned and installed by—
Residential.....	34,821	\$8.03	\$3.53	<i>Cu. ft.</i> 16,325	<i>Cu. ft.</i> 8,825	Water department, District of Columbia.
Large consumers, business houses	2,815	112.08	108.58	279,613	272,113	Owners of property.
Averages of above.....	37,636	15.89	11.39	36,015	28,515	Water department, District of Columbia, and owners of property.

We have about 81,000 services, and 86 per cent of them are metered, so that in a very few years the work of the metering will be completed.

Mr. Sisson. Can you furnish the number of people in the District who do not pay more than the minimum water rate and the number that pay more than the minimum water rate, and then make a statement as to the average amount that is used by people who pay more than the minimum rate?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

FOR INSTALLING FIRE AND PUMPING HYDRANTS, ETC.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is on page 256, for installing fire and public hydrants, machinery, and appurtenances required for necessary extensions, \$48,000. Did you have such a fund as that last year?

Col. KURTZ. That was paid out of the general high service fund last year, and under it we are just installing a new pump in the Bryant Street pumping station. I invite your attention to the following statement, showing in greater detail the proposed expenditure under the \$48,000 item, together with the necessity therefor:

	Number installed, 1919.	Expended, 1919.	Estimated, 1921.
Installing fire hydrants.....	112	\$11,200	\$12,000
Installing public hydrants.....	12	600	800
Pumping unit, 6,000,000 centrifugal.....			30,000
Miscellaneous new machinery.....			5,200
Total.....			48,000

Installing fire hydrants..... \$12,000

The department is governed for the coming year by what was done in the past year. We might expend a sum that is over or under the estimated cost for installation of fire hydrants for the year 1920.

Installing public hydrants..... \$800

Same remarks as given above under fire hydrants apply.

Pumping unit, 6,000,000 gallons, centrifugal..... \$30,000

For the third high or Reno service we now have two pumping units; 1 five to six million gallon centrifugal pump, and 1 triple expansion pump with a capacity of two and one-half million gallons per 24 hours. The consumption on the third high service now is just about equal the capacity of the two and one-half million gallon pump, and as the number of buildings in the area covered by the third high service is being greatly increased it will be necessary within the next 12 months to enter into a contract for the larger pump; consequently, as this new pump should be equal in capacity to the five to six million centrifugal pump above mentioned the estimate of \$30,000 is considered necessary for the replacement of the two and one-half million gallon pump.

Mr. DAVIS. That will be sufficient.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1920.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

STATEMENT OF HON. SYDNEY E. MUDD, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Mr. DAVIS. We have a supplemental estimate here for improving the Bladensburg Road and Pennsylvania Avenue and Alabama Avenue, and our colleagues, Mr. Sydney Mudd and Mr. Zihlman, desire to be heard from on this proposition.

BLADENSBURG ROAD.

We will take up the improvement of the Bladensburg Road from Fifteenth and H Streets to the District line. Will you tell us, Mr. Mudd, about the Bladensburg Road from Fifteenth and H to the District line?

Mr. MUDD. The length of the road is shown on the statement you have.

Mr. DAVIS. It is 12,200 linear feet single roadway and 24,400 linear feet double roadway.

Mr. MUDD. That road has a railroad track in the middle of it where the electric line runs through, and there is a road on either side of the track, to the district line.

Mr. ZIEHLMAN. Part of the way.

Mr. MUDD. Yes, to the District line. I think it is 15 feet on each side of the electric line. That is the road you take to Baltimore.

Mr. DAVIS. The electric line?

Mr. MUDD. That is the highway to Baltimore. This is the beginning of what we call the Lincoln Highway. It is the highway that was supposed to stretch across this country. When you go from here to Bladensburg you leave the Capitol and go up Maryland Avenue to Fifteenth and H Streets NE., and then you start from there and go on out to the District line.

Mr. DAVIS. It is 12,200 linear feet single roadway and 24,400 feet double roadway?

Mr. MUDD. That leaves you approximately 4 miles to Bladensburg. At Bladensburg the Maryland Pike to Baltimore begins. From Bladensburg the National Defense Highway to Annapolis, now under construction, also begins. It will soon be completed. The approach from the District to the Maryland roads should certainly be repaired. Since the war the State has spent about \$80,000 making repairs and putting a fine cement shoulder on the Baltimore Road, because of the damage done by Army trucks. Now, the District end of the road is a miserable piece of road, very rough and full of holes. I do not believe it has been resurfaced for years.

This estimate provides that the amount shall be \$51,000 to resurface the road. I may make this contention about this road and the other roads that Maryland has spent over \$30,000,000 building roads that you know of as being the best in the country, second to none. Our District roads leading into those Maryland roads, particularly in my section, are nothing but gravel roads. They have not been graded or resurfaced. They are not macadam roads, such as our Maryland roads, which are used daily by thousands of motorists.

Mr. Sisson. You have an estimate here for sheet asphalt on a concrete base, \$250,000, and for a cement roadway 6 inches thick, \$222,000; but you are only asking for \$51,000 for a bituminous macadam wearing surface 3 inches thick on the existing base?

Mr. MUDD. Yes; Col. Kutz made this estimate, at my request. I am not asking for the first two estimates. I simply want you to resurface the road with bituminous macadam. Now, I would like for you gentlemen to take a trip over that road. There is no question about the fact that the District roads leading into our splendid Maryland roads are very inferior. Mr. Brownlow, have you ever noticed the roads leading down to my section? Are there any mac-

adam roads at all across this river [indicating], the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, with the exception of one?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Only one, the Bowen Road.

Mr. MUDD. You mean the Naylor Road?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. MUDD. That is the road that leads down to La Plata, Leonardtown, and Rock Point.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have macadamized that to the District line, but all the other District roads which connect east of Anacostia with the Maryland roads have not been improved to the Maryland line. Now, as to the rest of your district, in the fifth district, we have Rhode Island Avenue open to the District line. Then in the sixth district, into Montgomery County, we have one or two roads that are macadamized, but of course on one of them, Connecticut Avenue, which is macadamized, the traffic is so tremendously heavy that the cost of repair on that road is greater than on any other road in the District.

Mr. MUDD. In the summer time the fifth district is the resort for motorists, coming down into my section of the district, to the Wicomico River, the Patuxent, the Potomac, and the Chesapeake. Every day thousands of machines travel over these roads.

Mr. BROWNLOW. There is a great deal of traffic in the direction of Frederick.

Mr. MUDD. There is a great deal of marketing done in my section of the District and the farmers transport their products into the District over these roads daily.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND ALABAMA AVENUE.

Now, the next project, Mr. Chairman, is similar to the one Mr. Brownlow spoke of, the Naylor Road, which is the only one that has been improved. That is the road that leads across Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge up to Alabama Avenue, in a straight course, and then from Alabama Avenue to the left to the District line, connecting with the Bowen Road. That leads to Marlboro and from Marlboro to Annapolis. That project would cost, I think, \$21,000.

Mr. DAVIS. The estimate is for 6,200 linear feet of single roadway. That is all you want, is it?

Mr. MUDD. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. They estimate for asphalt on a concrete base, \$87,000, and for a cement roadway, \$78,000, and macadam roadway, \$21,000.

Mr. MUDD. Yes, sir. We estimate \$21,000 for a bituminous macadam surface 4 inches thick on the existing line and grade, 18 feet wide, with 4-foot gravel shoulders. The road runs to the top of the hill, to Alabama Avenue, then from Alabama Avenue to the District line. That would be \$21,500.

Mr. DAVIS. \$21,000 you have here.

Mr. MUDD. Yes, sir.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That will give a direct macadamized roadway to connect with the concrete and macadamized road from the District line to Upper Marlboro and thence to Annapolis. That is the Marlboro route to Annapolis.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Have we any macadamized road to the Annapolis Road now?

Mr. MUDD. No, sir. It is all gravel, Mr. Buchanan. It is in very poor condition. From the District line to Marlboro the road is all macadam. From Marlboro to Annapolis it is gravel, but an excellent road.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Now, the other road you spoke of, going to Baltimore, is there any macadamized road leading to that Maryland Road?

Mr. MUDD. There was one, but it has not been repaired.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. That road simply needs repairs?

Mr. BROWNLOW. To Bladensburg?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Yes.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; the Bladensburg Road will have to be resurfaced. We have already spent a tremendous amount of money for repairs on that road, but it is of very little value. It will have to be resurfaced.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Mudd, I think we had better insert these estimates in the hearing. I think it would be proper.

Mr. MUDD. Yes, sir.

(The estimates referred to are as follows:)

ENGINEER COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

Washington, March 8, 1920.

HON. SYDNEY E. MUDD,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MUDD: In compliance with your recent request, I have had the following estimates prepared of improving Bladensburg Road, Pennsylvania Avenue, and Alabama Avenue:

BLADENSBURG ROAD, FROM FIFTEENTH AND H STREETS TO DISTRICT LINE.

Twelve thousand two hundred linear feet double roadway. (24,400 linear feet single roadway).

For permanent pavement: Two roadways 17 feet wide and 3-foot granite-block gutters, no curb. Track space 20 feet wide in center not estimated for.

Estimates.

For sheet asphalt on concrete base.....	\$250,000
For cement roadway 6 inches thick.....	222,000

For temporary pavement: Two roadways 15 feet wide, as at present; no gutters. .

Estimate.

Bituminous macadam wearing surface 3 inches thick on existing base.....	\$51,000
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PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, FROM PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE BRIDGE TO ALABAMA AVENUE, INCLUDING EAST APPROACH TO BRIDGE.

One thousand eight hundred linear feet double roadway and 6,200 linear feet single roadway (9,800 linear feet single roadway).

For permanent pavement: From bridge to east side of Minnesota Avenue, 20 feet of pavement on each side of car track space, with cement curb; from east side of Minnesota Avenue to Thirtieth Street 20 feet of pavement in center of roadway with gravel shoulders and block or cobble gutters; and from Thirtieth Street to Alabama Avenue 20 feet of pavement in center of roadway, gutters as at present only, no shoulders.

Estimates.

For sheet asphalt on concrete base.....	\$118,000
For cement roadway 6 inches thick.....	103,000
For temporary pavement: Bituminous macadam wearing surface 3 inches thick on existing roadway, 18 feet wide, with 4-foot gravel shoulders....	21,500

ALABAMA AVENUE FROM PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE TO RIDGE ROAD, AND BOWEN ROAD
BETWEEN RIDGE ROAD AND DISTRICT LINE.

Six thousand two hundred linear feet single roadway.

For permanent pavement: Roadway 20 feet wide on center of new line, as condemned, including grading to 70 feet wide; gutters on steep grades only.

Estimates.

For sheet asphalt on concrete base	\$87,000
For cement roadway 6 inches thick	78,000
For temporary pavement: Bituminous macadam wearing surface 4 inches thick on existing line and grade, 18 feet wide, with 4-foot gravel shoulders..	21,000

Yours, very truly,

C. W. KUTZ,

*Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers, United States Army,
Engineer Commissioner District of Columbia.*

Mr. MUDD. Now, Mr. Chairman, there are three little matters that I would like to put in the record, if you will consider them. I can get the estimates from Col. Kutz in an afternoon.

At the top of Pennsylvania Avenue, at the beginning of Alabama Avenue, which we have referred to here; I want to call your attention to the condition there. I have a petition from the residents of Suitland, Md.

Mr. Sisson. Is that away out here across the bridge, at the top of the hill, out by where Col. Randle has put in those houses?

Mr. MUDD. Yes. You go straight up that hill and when you get to the top of the hill, you turn to the left sharply and go to Marlboro.

Mr. Sisson. That is the road that goes at right angles across Pennsylvania Avenue?

OPENING OF THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET SE.

Mr. MUDD. Yes, sir. Now near this point the citizens down below, in Suitland, have asked me if I would request the commissioners to open up Thirty-eighth Street about 200 yards. That would be 200 yards of mere gravel, if you prefer not to furnish macadam, that would open up the lower section of Prince Georges County and save about half the distance that our truck gardeners have to make when they come around to the Anacostia Road and through Branch Avenue, coming into Washington across the Pennsylvania Avenue bridge, the present route.

Mr. BUCHANAN. About how much distance would you save?

Mr. MUDD. We would save 20 per cent of the distance. At the present time they come across Branch Avenue, which is rather precipitous as a thoroughfare in wet weather on account of the clay. It is very slippery and there is a dangerous ravine on either side of the road. It would not cost much to open up Thirty-eighth Street, and it would give the farmers an opportunity to come into Washington by a most convenient route. Negotiations are now under way before the Maryland Road Commission to extend the Suitland road from Thirty-eighth Street into the county.

Mr. DAVIS. Could you give us a guess as to how much it would cost?

Mr. MUDD. How much does it cost, Mr. Brownlow, to build 200 yards of gravel road practically without any grading whatever?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It would not cost a great deal.

Mr. DAVIS. You will get an estimate of it?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We will insert an estimate in the record.

Mr. MUDD. Here is a list of persons residing in Spauldings District, in Prince Georges County, owning and operating motor vehicles, who use the Suitland road as the main thoroughfare to and from Washington City. Many of these people are engaged in business that depends on Washington as a market for their products, and they are compelled to use the Suitland road as the road to this market, in many cases making several trips daily. This petition is signed by 61 automobile owners.

BRANCH AVENUE.

Now, Branch Avenue is a very dangerous thoroughfare.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Branch Avenue is very steep.

Mr. MUDD. Yes, it is a very steep grade. It is not a very large item, and it would be well for the commissioners to recommend it.

Mr. DAVIS. It would cost how much?

Mr. MUDD. Only \$2,000 or \$3,000. It is about 200 yards, if I am not mistaken.

Mr. SISSON. Could this work be assessed against the abutting property owners?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Oh, yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It is not a street?

Mr. BROWNLOW. In all these cases we assess it against the abutting property owners. It may be possible that Thirty-eighth Street has been accepted; we may have taken title since that map was printed.

Mr. BUCHANAN. If you made no assessment of benefits, could you not get it dedicated?

Mr. BROWNLOW. For the road limit? Yes, in a minute.

Mr. SISSON. Yes; in half a minute.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It is only 200 yards. We do not own it now. It might be dedicated if you would not assess benefits against the abutting property owners in the outlying districts.

Mr. BROWNLOW. If the land is all in one ownership on one side, there would be no trouble in getting a dedication, because the whole cost of acquiring the property would be assessed against that man. If it was in single ownership there would be no difficulty in arranging a dedication. But if it is in diverse ownership it would take practically all of somebody's lot, and he could not afford it.

Mr. MUDD. The road is all in one ownership. It is not an existing road, but must be made across an open field.

CENTRAL AVENUE FROM BENNING ROAD TO CAPITAL HEIGHTS.

Mr. MUDD. Now, Mr. Chairman, this is another item I have. It is very similar to the other one. It is one mile of road leading from Fifteenth and H Street on the Benning Road, that is to say, a section of Central Avenue from the Benning Road to Capital Heights. Capital Heights is one of the suburbs just on the District line in my district, quite a large settlement.

Mr. SISSON. Tell me where that is located.

Mr. MUDD. You know where Fifteenth and H Street is?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Mr. Sisson, we took you out there to show you this Central Avenue and East Capital Street, and we got an appropriation for grading Sixty-first Street. You and Mr. Davis were with us when we got that appropriation. It is quite a populous little village right across the line in Maryland. Capital Heights is just over the line. There is a concrete roadway leading through that section.

Mr. Sisson. Yes; I remember.

Mr. BROWNLOW. You gave us an appropriation for grading Sixty-first Street.

Mr. Sisson. That is where that good road comes up to the District line?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. Mr. Mudd is now asking for a connecting road.

Mr. MUDD. There is one section of that road, about one mile, that is very bad. That is the road from Bennings Road up to Capital Heights. It is a section of road leading from the intersection point of the Bennings Road and Central Avenue, on Central Avenue to Capital Heights. This section badly needs improvement. The District has built a splendid road out that way, but it has left out this portion which can be made without great expense.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The commissioners are not in entire accord with Mr. Mudd as to the particular way in which this connection should be made, but we are very heartily in favor of making this connection between the present good road and the other one.

Mr. Sisson. What is the difference?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The difference is that we are inclined to believe that East Capital Street is the one that should be opened and improved rather than Central Avenue.

Mr. MUDD. But that will cost a good deal of money.

Mr. BROWNLOW. However, Mr. Mudd's proposition is much more economical, and in view of present conditions, it may be that it is wiser. East Capitol Street is a straight line and Central Avenue follows an old country road, but it would be much more expensive to do the work on the line that the commissioners really prefer. I think Mr. Mudd's plan is wiser at the present time.

Mr. MUDD. I suppose ultimately the plan of the commissioners will be worked out, and of course I favor it.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I think Mr. Mudd would prefer the commissioners' plan, but this will cost less money.

Mr. Sisson. Now, if the work was eventually carried out on the East Capitol Street road, would that necessarily throw away the improvement that you are now asking?

Mr. MUDD. No; not at all. Mr. Brownlow proposes to make a direct road, and this road, the Central Avenue Road, winds in and out and forms a little street near by.

Mr. DAVIS. Both of them could be used then?

Mr. MUDD. Oh, yes; both of them are very necessary and would be used separately.

Mr. DAVIS. But the route you propose is not very expensive?

Mr. MUDD. Not very expensive; no, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. You could get an estimate of it and put it in the record?

Mr. MUDD. Yes, sir; those are matters that I would like to get an estimate on. I think Col. Kutz could give the estimate to us in a day

or two. It will cost the Government a trifling sum to make these improvements, a few thousand dollars, and at the same time it will beautify the suburbs of Washington City, which are a disgrace to the District and Nation.

I shall also ask for an estimate for resurfacing and improving Eastern Avenue NE. in Capitol Heights from Fifty-eighth Street to Sixty-first Street. If the committee will authorize these several matters our suburbs will have been greatly improved at small cost.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1920.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS—CONNECTICUT AVENUE AND CALVERT STREET.

STATEMENT OF HON. FREDERICK N. ZIHLMAN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to say a word first on behalf of the appropriation that has been recommended in the Book of Estimates for the paving of Connecticut Avenue, leading into Chevy Chase, Md., which is probably one of the heaviest traveled streets leading into the District.

Mr. DAVIS. The item is on page 46, for paving Connecticut Avenue, Chapel Road to Chevy Chase Circle, 60 feet wide, \$136,000. That is the estimate before us.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. That is probably the most heavily traveled road leading into the District. Thousands of Government employees and Government officials live in Chevy Chase, D. C., and Chevy Chase, Md., and on account of the heavy traffic it is almost impossible to keep the macadam road in repair.

Mr. DAVIS. Was this request or estimate before us last year?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. Can you tell us about what length is proposed to be repaired?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. I should say it is about 3 miles from Connecticut Avenue Bridge to Chevy Chase Circle. It leads into the Maryland road system at Chevy Chase. It connects up with Rockville the same as the other road connects up with the Baltimore pike.

Mr. SISSON. I think we looked at it last year. That would be about \$45,000 a mile.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Last year we showed you these two improvement items, one on Georgia Avenue and one on Connecticut Avenue. You granted us the Georgia Avenue improvement on account of Walter Reed Hospital, but this, however, is the most expensive maintenance charge that we have. We could write off the cost of these repairs in 25 years, considering the life of an asphalt pavement. In other words, the paving of this road would cost much less than repairs to the macadam. We have received more complaints from that street than any other street in Washington, because of the traffic which is so heavy.

We have asked for two items, one for paving Connecticut Avenue from Chapel Road to Chevy Chase Circle, \$136,000, and an item for

grading Connecticut Avenue from Pierce Mill Road to Chapel Road, \$39,000. We are asking for a graded road from Pierce Mill Road to Chapel Road because that particular part of Connecticut Avenue is not graded properly and the grading ought to be done and allowed to remain for at least a year before the paving is done. We have submitted these two items at the top of the list of all the street improvements because in the judgment of the commissioners they are the most important street improvement items that we have estimated for in the entire bill, both from a traffic standpoint and from the standpoint of the excessive cost of maintenance at the present time.

Mr. Sisson. We have granted the school teachers what they have asked for, we have granted the firemen what they have asked for, and now will some gentleman suggest where we are going to get the money for this proposition?

Mr. Davis. By a special levy upon Maryland or some of these adjoining States?

Mr. Sisson. Well, they are doing that now. We are paying our share of it. The people of the United States are paying their share already.

Mr. Zihlman. I think that is a very necessary improvement. I think the Capital needs it.

Mr. Sisson. Suppose the committee unanimously says it should be done and suppose the estimates go away above the amount of money that we have to appropriate for this purpose? What are we going to do about it?

Mr. Zihlman. We will have to raise the tax rate in the District.

Mr. Sisson. That is right. That is exactly what has to be done.

Mr. Zihlman. I will say, Mr. Sisson, that I see no reason why the tax rate in Washington should remain stationery from 1903.

Mr. Brownlow. No, from 1878.

Mr. Zihlman. You fixed the tax rate at \$1.50 by law in 1903, did you not?

Mr. Brownlow. That was a reiteration of the former act.

Mr. Sisson. That did not change the legislative assessment of the enabling act of 1878. Now, there have been two changes in reference to the personal property tax. In 1902 they removed the tax from all choses in action and intangible property, and the only personal tax was a tax upon visible personal property, tangible property, like stocks of goods, and that remained until in the last three years, three years ago, 1917, this committee sought to put the intangible tax on, but in the Senate, after a long controversy, we finally had to compromise on 3-10 of 1 per cent tax.

Now, your statement is exactly the remedy and is the only remedy, because every other constituency has had to increase the taxation in order to get improvements in school facilities and everything they needed.

Mr. Buchanan. And roads too?

Mr. Sisson. You have a special tax in Maryland for roads?

Mr. Mudd. And a very heavy one.

Mr. Davis. Do you know what that road tax is?

Mr. Mudd. No, sir; I do not.

Mr. Davis. Do you know what the school tax is?

Mr. Zihlman. Our State tax rate is 32 cents on a \$100 valuation. It is apportioned for school and expenses of the government.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You have no school tax?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. That is a part of the 36-cent tax. It is a State tax. The tax rate in Baltimore is \$2.97. They have no county rate, because Baltimore city is a government of itself. The county rate runs about \$1 in most of the counties, with an additional municipal tax ranging from 50 cents on a \$100 valuation to \$1 or \$1.10, which, I think, is the highest municipal rate of any municipality in Maryland. That is my home town. The total tax in Baltimore, including county tax—that is, they have no county tax, but it is all lumped together—is \$2.97. That is for the city of Baltimore. The State tax is 36 and 32 $\frac{2}{100}$ cents on a \$100 valuation. It is almost 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Now, you and I, Mr. Sisson, differ of course as to the fiscal arrangements of the District government, but I thoroughly agree with you that there is no reason why Washington in this day of mounting costs, when every other community has increased its tax rate, should not also increase its tax rate.

Mr. Sisson. Not only that, but you must remember that everything in the District—every brick, every square yard of sand, every pound of cement—is worth 100 per cent more than it was three years ago.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Now, you are for the half-and-half plan, and he is for abolishing it. What are you going to do when the tax receipts from the District government do not come up to one-half of the estimated needs of the District?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Increase the tax rate.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Then you ought to follow that up and introduce a bill to increase the tax rate. We have to cut off millions of dollars from this bill because of the needs of the District exceeding double the amount of the District revenues. The commissioners have to cut off millions of their estimates for the same reason, because the law prohibits them from making estimates for more than the revenues of the District.

Mr. Sisson. Before these hearings are finally concluded we are going to have the commissioners here, and I think we are going to make them admit that they have violated the law in the estimates they have submitted.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. I think the remedy is to raise the tax rate. I am perfectly willing to go along on a plan to increase the taxes of the District by raising the rate.

Mr. DAVIS. On intangibles as well as tangibles?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. I have never made a study of the intangible tax, but I know it is low.

Mr. Sisson. You know what the intangible tax is doing? You know this city has been called the haven of tax dodgers?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Your tax value is 100 per cent higher here than it is in Maryland. If that is true, you would simply drive them over into Maryland, because our rate is lower and your rate is higher. How much is the rate here?

Mr. Sisson. Three-tenths of 1 per cent on \$100 valuation, or \$3 per \$1,000, and in Maryland it is \$1.50 per \$1,000 on foreign stocks and bonds.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Now, you have a tax on bank deposits. We have no tax on bank deposits in Maryland. So that if that is true, Mr. Sisson, you would simply drive them from the District over into the suburbs of the District in Maryland, if this is the haven of tax dodgers.

Mr. DAVIS. Well, we can not settle the half-and-half proposition now.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. No; but these items are in the estimates, and Mr. Brownlow asked me to call your attention to the enormous traffic on this road. Anyone who has been out there in the morning and seen the thousands of machines coming along that road knows the situation of the traffic on that road.

Mr. DAVIS. We have seen it once or twice, but we will look it over again, including the other suburban roads.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Now, Mr. Britten and I were interested in the improvement of Calvert Street for a very short distance; I do not know the number of linear feet; but I have an estimate here from Col. Kutz for \$24,000. It is not in the estimates. This is a supplemental estimate made by Col. Kutz. Calvert Street is a new street, which begins just west of both the Connecticut Avenue Bridge and the present wooden structure used by the street car company and vehicles and pedestrians. It is in a very bad condition. It was surfaced, I think——

Mr. BROWNLOW (interposing). It was not done by the District.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. No; by the people who owned the property. It leads down to the garage of the Wardman Park Hotel, which represents an investment of probably \$3,000,000. It is assessed on the books of the District at \$1,903,530, and it is taxed at 40 cents per square foot for 607,000 square feet. It takes up one side of the street, and that is the distance for which we have asked that it be paved.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you any supplemental estimate now?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. I do not know whether you would call it a supplemental estimate. It is an estimate of cost.

Mr. DAVIS. We will put it in the record at this point.

(The estimate referred to follows:)

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1920.

HON. FREDERICK N. ZIHLMAN,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. ZIHLMAN: In compliance with your request of February 21, 1920, for an estimate of the cost of paving Calvert Street west of Connecticut Avenue, I beg to advise you that the estimated cost for paving this street with asphalt from Connecticut Avenue to Twenty-eighth Street is \$24,000.

Yours, very truly,

C. W. KUTZ.

*Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers, United States Army,
Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia.*

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Many of us who have machines in this garage have a great deal of difficulty in getting up the road in wintertime, up to Connecticut Avenue, and at our request the commissioners put some ashes on it, but the traffic was so heavy that it did not last very long.

Mr. Sisson. Is there any way to get to this garage except through that one street?

Mr. ZIHLMAN. There is a way where you can go up to the front of the hotel, by going down a steep hill. It is just opposite the home of Senator Smoot. You could come down the street by way of Woodley Road, but that is dangerous and impracticable, I think. Calvert Street is a low grade down to the garage. This hotel is an enormous affair. The District Commissioners have tried to keep this street in repair by putting ashes on it, but the only thing which

will keep it up under that terrific amount of traffic is paving. Something ought to be done, at least an asphalt pavement ought to be put there.

ELEVENTH STREET SE.

Mr. MUDD. Mr. Chairman, I was a little disappointed not to find in the estimates an item for Eleventh Street SE. I think it was in the estimates last year. That street leads across the Anacostia Bridge. It has a car track on it and it leads from Pennsylvania Avenue to the Anacostia Bridge and carries all that heavy traffic into southern Maryland.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is on page 47 of the estimates, from Potomac Avenue to Anacostia Bridge.

Mr. MUDD. It is a very necessary improvement, to my mind. I saw an accident on that street the other day. All the automobiles run on the tracks on the car line. I saw a street car approach from the rear and completely wreck an automobile on the track.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The commissioners have asked for this improvement for several years. We have in here, however, another item, which is in your bailiwick, Mr. Mudd, and that is the paving of Nichols Avenue from Sheridan Road to the entrance of St. Elizabeths Hospital, \$43,000. That is a very important maintenance item.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1920.

RELIEF OF THOMAS W. AND ALICE N. KELLER.

STATEMENT OF MR. THOMAS W. KELLER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Keller, you may proceed and state your side of your case.

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Chairman, on June 13, 1910, by order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia a petition was filed in the Supreme Court to establish a building line on the west side of Thirteenth Street between Park Road and Monroe Street, under the authority of an act of Congress entitled "An act to establish uniform building lines on streets in the District of Columbia less than 90 feet wide." They established that building line. The building line has been established from that lot—

Mr. DAVIS (interposing). Previously established?

Mr. KELLER. Previously established in part of the square from lot 18 on Monroe Street to lot 31, inclusive, on Thirteenth Street.

Mr. DAVIS. That is only part of the block?

Mr. KELLER. That is part of the block on Thirteenth Street also on Monroe Street. That is the John Sherman subdivision, not his entire subdivision, but there was another subdivision on the west side of Thirteenth Street, between Monroe Street and Park Road. Lots 11 and 12 and originally lot 35 were the subdivision known as the Ann Powers subdivision. Those three lots made up the Ann Powers subdivision. There was no parking and the owners of these lots 11, 12, and 35, could build to the pavement and the land belonged to the one owning those lots to the pavement. Lot 35 had been built

on. But in the John Sherman subdivision, on west side of Thirteenth Street running from lot 22 to lot 31, inclusive, the building restriction line had already been established by Mr. Sherman when he built these houses and he gave a covenant running with the land taking in the 25 feet, which cost them nothing. I paid for my two lots, 11 and 12, to the pavement. I bought lot 11 in 1902 and I bought lot 12 in 1909.

Mr. Sisson. Is that 25-foot Sherman subdivision line now the building line?

Mr. KELLER. Yes, sir; it is the building line.

Mr. Sisson. They did not change the subdivision?

Mr. KELLER. No, sir; only those three lots, lots 11 and 12 and originally 35—making the restriction of 25-foot parking.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the area or the size of your frontage?

Mr. KELLER. Sixty feet.

Mr. DAVIS. The two lots, 60 feet each?

Mr. KELLER. No; 30 feet for each lot.

Mr. DAVIS. What was the size of the lots when you bought them?

Mr. KELLER. They were the same size when I bought them.

Mr. DAVIS. The frontage and the depth?

Mr. KELLER. No; not the depth. The depth now is 25 feet less.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What was the depth when you bought?

Mr. KELLER. Lot 12 was 89.26 feet.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What was the square foot area?

Mr. KELLER. I do not know exactly the square feet in each lot.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is the depth of the other one?

Mr. KELLER. Lot 11 is 135.24 feet. Deducting the 25 feet from lot 12 would leave 64.26 feet, and deducting that on lot 11 would leave 110.24 feet. It would be a reduction of the 25 feet from each lot or 1,500 square feet on both lots.

Mr. BUCHANAN. On the front of the lot?

Mr. KELLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. There is nothing on that now?

Mr. KELLER. No, sir.

Mr. Sisson. No building?

Mr. KELLER. Yes; there is a building on lot No. 11, my home.

Mr. Sisson. I mean on the 25 feet.

Mr. KELLER. No, sir.

Mr. Sisson. That is just a building line?

Mr. KELLER. That is just the parking.

Mr. Sisson. That is just an inhibition?

Mr. KELLER. If it had not all been taken away from me I could have sold it for any purpose I saw fit or used it.

Mr. Sisson. As a matter of fact, the 25-foot building line is just a little parking they have in front of all the houses?

Mr. KELLER. All the houses facing on Thirteenth Street.

Mr. Sisson. I mean wherever they have these little parks. For instance, on Sixteenth Street.

Mr. KELLER. That is precisely what I am figuring on. That is what they have on Sixteenth or any other street, if they take the parking they pay for it, as they have done on other streets.

Mr. Sisson. On Sixteenth Street in order to reduce the paving the property owner is really using a part of the city's property or is using a part of the Government property on Sixteenth Street because

Sixteenth Street is very much wider than the paved sidewalk area, but in order to reduce the paving those little parks are in front of the houses, and the greater portion of those parks belong absolutely to the Government.

Mr. KELLER. Yes, but then, of course you understand, Mr. Sisson, the city controls the pavement; they can widen it or narrow it as they see fit.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I understand you to say the property owners on Sixteenth Street put half of the parking in front of the houses, but the title actually belongs to the District.

Mr. Sisson. Yes; in other words, the street is so wide that the paving would be very expensive, that is, it would be expensive to pave all the space belonging to the street proper.

Mr. DAVIS. For instance, a street is laid out on the plat of the District of Columbia 100 feet wide. The paving may be either 60 or 80 feet, and then the property on either side is used as a general rule by the residents as a park.

Mr. KELLER. That is right.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Down South we call it a front yard.

Mr. KELLER. That is right.

Mr. Sisson. That is for the purpose of having the building line uniform on the streets, so that you would not have a saw-tooth street, one fellow building his residence out close to the sidewalk and the other fellow building his farther back; so the building line does not deprive a man of the use of his front property as a front yard, but it only deprives him of the right to build on it.

Mr. KELLER. It deprives him of the right of selling it. They took this by condemnation, and there is no justice in taking my land without compensation which I bought and paid for, although used for park purposes.

Mr. Sisson. For example, would you sell your lot?

Mr. KELLER. No, I will not.

Mr. Sisson. If you sold your lot——

Mr. KELLER (interposing). I would not sell my lot.

Mr. Sisson. But if you sold it you would have——

Mr. KELLER (interposing). Less 750 feet of what I bought on each lot if I sold it by the foot. I would have to make a different deed, cutting out the privilege of building to pavement.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Less 25 feet on the front of your lot?

Mr. KELLER. That would be less 750 feet on each lot.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You bought these two lots, each of them 30 feet wide, and one of them 89 feet in depth, and the other 135 feet in depth?

Mr. KELLER. That is right.

Mr. BUCHANAN. At the time you bought these lots there was no building line established?

Mr. KELLER. That is right.

Mr. Sisson. There was on either side of that.

Mr. KELLER. No; only on one side; on the north.

Mr. BUCHANAN. There was no building line established and therefore you paid for one lot with the dimensions of 30 by 89 feet, and the other lot with the dimensions of 30 by 135²⁴/₁₀₀.

Mr. KELLER. That is right.

Mr. BUCHANAN. At the time you bought these lots, then, you had the privilege of constructing a building there if you wanted to, or selling, no building line having been established?

Mr. KELLER. Without any restriction.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How long was it before they established a building line?

Mr. KELLER. I bought lot 11 in 1902 and lot 12 in 1909, and this building line was established in 1910. There were two juries on it.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Let us go on with this. You had owned it for 8 or 10 years. Then, after you had owned it for that length of time, 8 or 10 years after you bought it, they established a building line, which provided that you could not build closer than 25 feet to the sidewalk?

Mr. KELLER. That is right.

Mr. BUCHANAN. So that all they did was to deprive you of the right to build within 25 feet of the sidewalk, or deprive you of whatever enhanced value the establishment of that line, or whatever effect the establishment of that line would have on the value of the property for purposes of sale.

Mr. KELLER. The effect was to destroy lot 12 as a building lot, in reducing its depth 25 feet.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Lot 12 is 30 by 89 feet.

Mr. KELLER. Take off 25 feet from that and it leaves 64.26 feet.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That would reduce that lot to 30 by 64 feet.

Mr. KELLER. Yes; in depth.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Your contention is they did not leave a big enough lot to constitute a building lot?

Mr. KELLER. That is right.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is it square?

Mr. KELLER. No, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What is the shape of it?

Mr. KELLER. There it is [indicating on plat].

Mr. BUCHANAN. The building line was established only on one side?

Mr. Sisson. There was a brick house on this lot 35, was there not?

Mr. KELLER. A 1-story brick store, built out to the pavement, running 1 foot back of this 25 feet, running diagonally to this corner. It cost \$1,000, and it was built by Mr. Riley Deeble, of red brick, and assessed at \$600. That left the back end of the lot with nothing on it.

Mr. Sisson. This building you speak of had to be torn down when they established the building line?

Mr. KELLER. It was torn down.

Mr. Sisson. Then, this lot was in this peculiar shape, lot 35; was in this triangular shape?

Mr. KELLER. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. In assessing the benefits, they assessed you about \$300 a lot?

Mr. KELLER. No, sir. They assessed me \$480 on the two lots—\$292.50 on lot 12 and \$187.50 on lot 11. They said you are benefited \$855 on lot 12 and you are benefited \$750 on lot 11, and you are damaged \$562.50 on each lot, which leaves \$292.50 on lot 12 and \$187.50 on lot 11. You take the next 60 feet, lots 31, 30, and 29, and 10 feet off of lot 28. They did not take any land from the owners of these lots, and they were assessed \$413.38 for benefits.

I paid \$480, and they took 1,500 feet of ground from me in addition to assessing me \$480, of which assessment I don't complain, but taking from me 1,500 feet of land without any consideration, I do complain of and contend I should be paid for it, as was owner of lot No. 35, which joins my lots on the south. The owner of this lot received \$6,000 damages for 1,344 square feet and building, and I lost 1,500 square feet and \$480 besides.

Mr. Sisson. That is closer to the old building you speak of?

Mr. KELLER. No.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You say they assessed \$400 benefit against this lot? That is the same length as yours?

Mr. KELLER. Yes, sir; the next 60 feet to the north, \$413.88.

Mr. BUCHANAN. They assessed how much benefits against it?

Mr. KELLER. They assessed \$413.88 on the next 60 feet north of my lots.

Mr. BUCHANAN. They assessed against that 60 feet how much less than against you?

Mr. KELLER. As to the 60 feet, \$67.12 less.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I am talking about the 60 feet.

Mr. KELLER. They assessed me \$480 and the other was \$413.88.

Mr. BUCHANAN. They took land in your instance but not in the other instance?

Mr. KELLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. This property, Mr. Keller, is located on Thirteenth Street?

Mr. KELLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the full width of that street?

Mr. KELLER. Forty feet.

Mr. DAVIS. The full width was 40 feet originally?

Mr. KELLER. Originally, 40 feet; they reduced it to 30 feet, taking 10 feet all off of one side, off of the east side of Thirteenth Street. They opened it up afterwards by an act of Congress and made it 40 feet.

Mr. DAVIS. Forty feet between the curb lines of the street?

Mr. KELLER. Yes, sir; from curb to curb.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that the width of the street?

Mr. Sisson. That was before you bought it?

Mr. KELLER. When I bought it the street was said to be 40 feet.

Mr. DAVIS. What did the plat show the width of the street inside the curb line?

Mr. KELLER. Forty feet.

Mr. DAVIS. Was there any portion of the street outside of the curb line? I want to find out what the plat of the city shows as to the width of the street, not what it was when it was actually opened, but the original plat of the street, before it was improved.

Mr. KELLER. It is 40 feet from curb to curb and a 10-foot pavement on each side.

Mr. DAVIS. Can you not find out the width of the street when it was originally platted?

Mr. KELLER. I never saw the plat, but when I bought in 1902 the street was said to be 40 feet, but it was not curbed on the east side.

Mr. DAVIS. Leaving out the curb, I would like to know the width of Thirteenth Street as originally laid out, before there was any improvement at all.

Mr. KELLER. I have not got that.

Mr. DAVIS. Can you get it?

Mr. KELLER. I think not.

Mr. DAVIS. Will you get that for the record?

Mr. KELLER. I will try.

Mr. DAVIS. After that the building line was designated and created along a portion of that block.

Mr. KELLER. That is right.

Mr. DAVIS. But not clear through?

Mr. KELLER. No, sir; only the John Sherman subdivision.

Mr. DAVIS. They only established a building line along a portion of that street and they left that in front of your property?

Mr. KELLER. The Ann Powers subdivision, Lots 11-12 and 35.

Mr. DAVIS. In front of your property they did not establish the same building line as for the balance of the block?

Mr. KELLER. That is right.

Mr. DAVIS. So it left your property out farther in the street?

Mr. KELLER. Yes, sir; leaving my property out farther in the street by 25 feet.

Mr. DAVIS. I have drawn a line here; the upper and the lower line represents Thirteenth Street, and the committee does not know what the original plat shows that the width of that street was. But when the building line was established that line was only established along a portion of that block, leaving this property in front of which where there was no building line established?

Mr. KELLER. That is right.

Mr. DAVIS. So that if the thing was to remain without any change, under condemnation proceedings or otherwise, the building line of a portion of this lot would be farther inside than your property?

Mr. KELLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. It would leave a jog there?

Mr. KELLER. It would give me this privilege.

Mr. DAVIS. Of building out?

Mr. KELLER. Building out to the pavement or selling to the pavement.

Mr. DAVIS. Different from the balance of the block?

Mr. KELLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. In other words, there would be a jog out into the street different from the building line of the balance of the block?

Mr. KELLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. What did you pay for this property when you originally bought it?

Mr. KELLER. That property?

Mr. DAVIS. Did you buy it by the square foot?

Mr. KELLER. No; I did not.

Mr. DAVIS. You simply bought it per front foot?

Mr. KELLER. It cost me about \$1.25 per square foot when I bought it. Lot 11 I bought in 1902; lot 12 I bought in 1909.

Mr. DAVIS. Did you buy them both at the same time?

Mr. KELLER. I did not.

Mr. DAVIS. Which one did you buy first?

Mr. KELLER. I bought lot 11 first.

Mr. DAVIS. You bought lot 12 afterwards?

Mr. KELLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Was there any difference in the description of that property in the deed as to whether the total number of feet was front feet or square feet?

Mr. KELLER. In the deed I do not think it gave the number of feet in the deeds, except it gave the line fronting 30 feet and running back so many feet.

Mr. DAVIS. It did not give the building line, did it?

Mr. KELLER. No; it did not refer to the building line, because there was no building line on it. It only gave me—the deed showed 89.26 feet.

Mr. DAVIS. It gave you simply the description, fronting on Thirteenth Street?

Mr. KELLER. Fronting 30 feet; take lot 12, 30 feet on Thirteenth Street, running back 89.26 feet.

Mr. DAVIS. I would like to know where the line of Thirteenth Street was on the original plat.

Mr. KELLER. The deed would not show that.

Mr. DAVIS. Simply saying it fronted on Thirteenth Street does not enable us to ascertain where the line of Thirteenth Street was, and we would like to ascertain where it was, whether it was along a line here that has been established for that line on the balance of the block, or whether it was out 20 or 25 feet farther.

Mr. KELLER. You are speaking of the building line?

Mr. DAVIS. I would like to know where the line of the street was; that is, the line of Thirteenth Street when you bought the property.

Mr. KELLER. The line of Thirteenth Street must have been at the pavement.

Mr. DAVIS. You think it must have been at the pavement?

Mr. KELLER. It must have been at the pavement showing my property.

Mr. DAVIS. Sometimes they put a pavement 15 or 20 feet out into the street.

Mr. KELLER. That is left entirely to the District Commissioners.

Mr. DAVIS. Does not the plat of the city show the line of every street?

Mr. KELLER. I do not know; I have not examined it to see.

Mr. DAVIS. Is there any way of ascertaining that?

Mr. KELLER. I think so.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the information I would like to get.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You say this property cost you about a dollar and a quarter a square foot. Do you not know what it cost you?

Mr. KELLER. Not exactly, by the foot.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What did the lots cost you?

Mr. KELLER. The lots cost me over \$10,000, together.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How much over?

Mr. KELLER. I do not know about that. I have been paying taxes on both of them; on one of them since 1909, and on the other since 1902.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You know what you paid for those lots?

Mr. KELLER. Yes; I do.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What did you pay for them?

Mr. KELLER. A little over \$10,000.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The original purchase price?

Mr. KELLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Was there anything on the lots when you bought them?

Mr. KELLER. Yes; the house I live in was on the lot No. 11.

Mr. SISSON. They had a condemnation proceeding to establish the building line, and you went before the jury?

Mr. KELLER. I did.

Mr. SISSON. And testified?

Mr. KELLER. No; I did not testify. I went before them, but I did not testify.

Mr. SISSON. You had the right to testify.

Mr. KELLER. I had the right to testify if I had been called, but I was not called.

Mr. SISSON. Then at the time this award was made you did not appeal?

Mr. KELLER. I did not.

Mr. SISSON. These other people who had been assessed benefits paid theirs?

Mr. KELLER. I think all of them have paid. There has been a great deal of controversy over this point. You have heard a good deal and you have talked a good deal about the appeal that was taken by Mr. Newman. That was on lot 16, which belonged to Mr. Ed. Newman. He was assessed benefits. He took an appeal. He lost his appeal. That was for benefits. There was no appeal taken for land. There was only the land of two parties taken, lot 35 and lots 11 and 12.

Mr. SISSON. As a matter of fact, those people that were assessed benefits have either paid the benefits or they owe it?

Mr. KELLER. Yes; they have paid.

Mr. SISSON. If they owe it I suppose they will proceed to condemn the property to pay for it. You paid yours?

Mr. KELLER. I did. I have the receipts for it.

Mr. SISSON. You did not appeal from the decision of that court?

Mr. KELLER. No; I did not. Mr. Syme is here and he can tell you about it.

Mr. SISSON. I understand, but you did not appeal?

Mr. KELLER. I did not.

Mr. SISSON. Now you are making your appeal to Congress?

Mr. KELLER. I have done it for 10 years.

Mr. SISSON. You are appealing to Congress from the judgment of that court.

Mr. DAVIS. Does that deed you refer to describe the area of your land by feet?

Mr. KELLER. I could not say.

Mr. SISSON. According to the dimensions you purchased 6,710 feet, and the area 25 by 60 feet makes 1,500 square feet upon which you are not permitted to build.

Mr. KELLER. That is right; or to dispose of, although I bought and paid for it.

Mr. SISSON. By establishing a building line, and it leaves you available for building purposes 5,227 square feet?

Mr. KELLER. Oh, no.

Mr. SISSON. Well, one of your lots was 30 by 89 feet.

Mr. KELLER. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. And the other lot was 30 feet by 135.24 feet?

Mr. KELLER. But it is 110 feet; it is not 135 feet.

Mr. SISSON. I was talking about what you originally bought. You originally purchased the lot which was 135.24 feet deep?

Mr. KELLER. I originally purchased about 7,000 square feet.

Mr. Sisson. You actually purchased 6,727 square feet?

Mr. KELLER. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. Then the building line took away from you for building purposes 1,500 square feet, leaving you 5,227 square feet available for building purposes, and you paid originally for that lot something over \$10,000, with the house on it?

Mr. KELLER. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. And for the 1,500 square feet you are asking Congress to pay about \$3,800?

Mr. KELLER. That is right.

Mr. Sisson. If we allow you, foot by foot what you paid for it, including you house, we would only allow you \$1,875 for that land.

Mr. KELLER. What right has the committee to fix a price on this property when the price has been fixed by a court, a judge and a jury, when they say it is worth so much, what right have I got to say it is worth more or less?

Mr. Sisson. My contention is that we have nothing to do with this case at all.

Mr. KELLER. I beg to differ with you on that.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Syme is here. I understand Mr. Syme was Mr. Keller's attorney in the case, and we would like to hear him as the representative of Mr. Keller.

STATEMENT OF MR. CONRAD SYME, ESQ., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. SYME. Mr. Chairman, I will only speak for Mr. Keller. Some years ago Mr. Robert Page, at that time chairman of this subcommittee, met me one day and asked me to write him a personal letter with reference to what I knew about this matter, and I did so. Mr. Keller called my attention to a copy of that letter this morning, and that stated what I knew about the matter at the time and what I thought about it. I stated in that letter that it was not intended to be a personal letter and that he could use it in any way he pleased.

The situation that presented itself when we tried the case was one in which it seemed to me Mr. Keller was in a rather anomalous situation and one that entitled him to considerably more consideration on the part of the condemnation jury than the other property owners and perhaps some to the west of him, and that was as to the condition of his title. The property to the north had run with the land.

Mr. Sisson. What property is that to the north? Is that where the building line had been established?

Mr. SYME. Yes. My recollection is that there had been a row of houses built there. Perhaps they may have run to the corner. Everything to the north was on a uniform building line. That left about 25 feet of parking. They could not build closer to the pavement than that without violation of the covenant in the deed.

Mr. Keller had these two lots, adjoining this corner lot, and his lots ran without any restriction whatsoever to the edge of the pavement. According to my recollection, according to a survey made at the time, they adjoined this corner lot and they were lots that could have been used very advantageously for apartment houses or business purposes.

On the other hand, Mr. Sisson, I thought it was of the utmost importance that the building line should be established. As Mr. Davis says, Mr. Keller's situation made a kind of a nubbin whereby that fellow could have built his apartment house 25 feet beyond the line of the other houses.

Mr. Sisson. How long had that situation existed there?

Mr. BUCHANAN. That would be off of a line with the other buildings?

Mr. SYME. Yes, sir. It was not in the street, but it was beyond the sidewalk.

Mr. Sisson. The building line is simply for the purpose of making the buildings in the city harmonious?

Mr. SYME. Unquestionably.

Mr. Sisson. And the front yard is not available for city purposes or for anybody's use except the man who actually owns the lot on which the building line has been established?

Mr. SYME. Surely.

Mr. Sisson. Therefore the use to which the city puts it is nothing to the city, because they would build the street and extend the sidewalk to the building line whether the building was there or not. It is for the purposes of the people using the street, and it is the penalty a man pays for living in a community.

How long has the store been there?

Mr. SYME. I do not recall now how long it has been there.

Mr. Sisson. I did know at one time all the facts about the case. The store, I think, was built before Mr. Keller bought his property.

Mr. KELLER. That is right.

Mr. Sisson. The store on that corner was on that peculiarly shaped lot, and you see there the man not only lost his house but his place of business.

Mr. KELLER. No; I beg your pardon.

Mr. Sisson. He was paid for it?

Mr. KELLER. He has a larger storehouse there now than he had before.

Mr. Sisson. That is true, but it had to be moved back. He had to move his entire store. I am not trying to be technical about it, nor am I trying to be antagonistic to anybody's interest except that I want the facts.

Mr. SYME. Now, taking up the Keller case again, I thought that Mr. Keller's position there was unique, and I tried to impress upon the jury that he had a business situation that nobody else had, that he had a legal right to build out to the pavement, that he could use it for business purposes, and I thought he should not be put in the same category, particularly with regard to benefits, as the others. His lot was practically a part of the corner lot. It made a very fine business property. The matter was submitted to the jury, and the jury brought in its verdict, which you all have here, and the result of which you have seen. Of course, when they went to assess the benefits they assessed them against people up and down the square, and the damage also where they took the property, but most all of it was benefits, because the only property that I know of that was taken was Keller's.

Mr. DAVIS. What did he do?

Mr. SYME. Davis was assessed no benefits at all. He lost his building. He was given \$6,000 damages for the entire property. They

assessed benefits down the street. The jury came in with their verdict. I thought it was very inequitable so far as Mr. Keller was concerned. I thought his property was entirely different from the other property, and I thought he should have been treated differently. Newman was assessed pretty savagely for benefits on Park Road, and I do not think he sustained the benefits assessed against him at all. He appealed to the court of appeals. Mr. Keller wanted my judgment about going to the court of appeals. I thought he had lost an awful lot of money; I thought he had lost sufficiently, and accordingly I advised him against going to the court of appeals, not on the ground that he should not have more, because I thought it was very unjust; that he was very unjustly treated, but my experience with the court of appeals has been that where benefits have been assessed against two sides of a square, where a great many people are involved, they would not, except under the most extraordinary circumstances, upset a single assessment, because it would open up the whole matter and disturb the proceedings. When there are so many people involved it is almost impossible to get them to do it. I thought Newman had a mighty good individual case, but when he went to the court of appeals they turned him down.

Mr. DAVIS. You advised against taking an appeal?

Mr. SYME. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. You were the attorney for Mr. Keller?

Mr. SYME. Yes, sir. If there is any way in the world by which in these condemnation cases an appeal could be taken up and segregated without affecting the total work of the jury it ought to be done, but it can not be done.

Mr. DAVIS. In one of the conferences we had I think I suggested a compromise in this matter by cutting it in two, and at first it was thought that they would accept that, but the Senate conferees would not accept it.

Mr. BUCHANAN. What amount was paid in benefits?

Mr. SYME. \$480.

Mr. Sisson. Now, Mr. Syme, suppose we do what the courts in this District will not do. Suppose we shall begin to hear equitable cases in all these matters. Every man in the District of Columbia would have the same right to appeal to Congress from an inequitable decision, would he not? Newman would certainly have a right to come in. I would like to know where it would end. My judgment has been since I have been in Congress that this is only one of these cases that you have had, and the House has not in any instance allowed it. I was on the conference once and in order to get rid of the thing, not because I thought Mr. Keller was entitled to it under the law, because you must have stare decisis somewhere—it may not be exact justice but it is the best that we poor human mortal men can do—and rather than have the thing drag along all the time, I made a proposition to the Senate to give him just exactly the amount of money that he had paid out and let his benefits be the land taken; not that I thought he was entitled to it, but the Senate was not inclined to take it, and from that day until this I have not been in favor of opening up the matter, not that I have any feeling in the matter, but if I knew that Mr. Keller had any money coming to him I would be glad to give it to him.

Mr. SYME. Mr. Page once asked me if I thought this would establish a precedent in the matter, and my recollection is that I told him

it would not, because of the rather peculiar situation of the case, the peculiar circumstances.

Mr. Sisson. But that does not answer the question that it would not prevent a man from coming before the committee and making the argument, "Why, you ought to decide my case just like Mr. Keller's case." Now, I can not control it, you can not control it; the man himself comes and propounds the question. This case is not propounded or estimated for by any District official. It is a claim propounded by the injured party himself to the Senate committee. Now, whether we ever allow him any more or not, these people would have a right to come before this committee and the floodgates would be opened. In view of the fact that the case had been ended, the record closed, and the judgment found, we can not be in the attitude of hearing all cases where the Government is involved on one side of a lawsuit and a citizen on the other. If we did, there would never be any end to the work of Congress. Of course, they might correct a very glaring injustice without setting a precedent. Of course, there is a peculiar fact about this case that an ordinary case would not have. Mr. Keller enjoys the confidence of the Senators, he is an employee of the Senate, and he is able to get a hearing in the Senate, which no other citizen would get, so that there is that peculiarity.

Mr. SYME. Well that may be true, but those are matters that I have nothing to do with. The only duty that I have with respect to Mr. Keller is performed when I tell you what the condition was as I found it.

Mr. Sisson. I recollect your statement in the letter which you wrote to Mr. Page as chairman of this subcommittee, and, by the way, I recollect talking with you privately about it.

Mr. SYME. I think you met me in the Press Club and I think I told you all I knew about the case.

Mr. Sisson. I was really interested in the matter for the purpose of giving Mr. Keller whatever relief he was entitled to.

Mr. SYME. I am interested in Mr. Keller getting justice because I am of the opinion that that jury did him dirt. I am not representing him as a lawyer with any fee at all. I think Jim Smith felt the same way.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Who is Jim Smith?

Mr. SYME. That is James Francis Smith. He had charge of all the condemnation cases in the District for many years, and he died recently.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Taking into consideration the \$480 that Mr. Keller paid in benefits, what do you think was the actual damage? What amount should he have?

Mr. SYME. I tried to figure that in my own mind. It seems to me that they had taken away from Mr. Keller, considering the price that was given to his property and his proximity to the corner property, about 1,500 feet of land, that was worth about \$2 a foot, considering all the circumstances. That is the way it looked to me at the time. I thought he should have had that, and I thought that he did have the opportunity to build an apartment house there, which would be a pretty valuable investment.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How many feet did they take off the corner lot?

Mr. SYME. I do not know. I could not answer. They took about the same as they took from Keller.

Mr. BUCHANAN. They took 44 feet from the corner lot?

Mr. SYME. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. The building that they destroyed cost about \$1,000?

Mr. SYME. \$1,000 or \$1,200. About \$1,000, say.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Then, on your basis, that would be \$2,700 for the corner lot. Then in addition to that, they reduced the corner lot to a triangle, which was probably more damage accruing to Mr. Keller, and they allowed him \$1,000. I am just trying to form a comparison between the corner lot and Mr. Keller's lot.

Mr. SYME. Yes; it is a very logical comparison. I think the jury assessed the corner lot at \$3 a square foot.

Mr. Sisson. They took from the other man the same square footage as they did from Mr. Keller?

Mr. SYME. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. About 1,500 feet, then?

Mr. SYME. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Keller, do you mind leaving this map with the committee?

Mr. KELLER. Yes; I will leave this with you. I will also leave this other, which shows the assessment on each lot, and everything, and any information that you want that I can give you, I will be glad to furnish.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1920.

STATEMENTS OF HON. LOUIS BROWNLOW AND LIEUT. COL. CHARLES W. KUTZ, COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Resumed.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Commissioner, are there any items that you have omitted?

DRAFTSMEN, ETC.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The legislation at the end of the bill. We have gone through everything now except beginning with section 2 on page 258.

Mr. DAVIS. Well, that language in the bill is the same as it was last year, is it not?

Col. KUTZ. Exactly.

Mr. DAVIS. Are there any changes to be suggested in it this year?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir. This limitation which last year was \$100,000 has been gradually growing year by year, as the amount of work appropriated for has increased, but we ask for no increase this year, as we are asking for the transfer to the statutory roll of some \$5,000 worth of positions.

Mr. DAVIS. To the statutory roll?

Col. KUTZ. To the statutory roll; and those transfers will about offset the increase in the requirements under this section.

We are having very great difficulty this year in keeping within the limit of \$100,000, and within the last few weeks the needs of the sewer department were seen to be in excess of the amount that had been allotted to them. We scrutinized very carefully the projects for the other departments, and transferred from the electrical department

and from the street department small balances in order to make up as far as possible the deficit in the sewer department, but even with the utmost care there will be a deficiency from \$2,500 to \$3,000 before the end of the year.

Mr. DAVIS. In this item here?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; so that we do not feel justified in suggesting that that amount be reduced.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item on page 259 is as follows: "The Commissioners are further authorized to employ temporarily such laborers," etc. Do you want that language to remain?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; that is essential authority in connection with construction work.

Mr. DAVIS. The same as last year?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

HIRE OF HORSES, MOTOR TRUCKS, ETC.

Mr. DAVIS. There is no change, I see, in section 3.

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; that remains unchanged.

SERVICES OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, ETC.

Mr. DAVIS. In section 4, on page 261, there is apparently some change.

Col. KUTZ. In section 4 we are asking that the amount be reduced from \$15,000 to \$5,000. You will remember, in connection with the water department, that we asked for the transfer to the statutory roll of quite a number of employees, and we reduced the limitation from \$15,000 to \$5,000.

Mr. BROWNLOW. If those statutory positions are not granted, it will be necessary to increase this, would it, Col. Kutz, back to—

Col. KUTZ. It ought to be increased to \$20,000.

PER DIEM EMPLOYEES.

Mr. DAVIS. The balance of section 4, apparently, you want to remain the same in language. Is there any change in section 5?

Col. KUTZ. In submitting the estimates we did not suggest any change in section 5, but we have been importuned by our employees ever since to present to this committee the suggestion that leave of absence be authorized for per diem employees of the District of Columbia to the same extent that leave is authorized for Federal per diem employees in the city of Washington.

At the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Government Printing Office, and the Navy Yard (the largest employers of per diem labor in the District), by special acts of Congress, 30 days' leave with pay is granted to each employee, no matter whether they be on the statutory roll, on the per diem roll, or whether they are doing piecework. A number of years ago the commissioners presented to this committee a similar suggestion that some leave with pay be granted to District per diem employees.

Mr. DAVIS. Is it not pretty hard to extend that to piecework employees?

Col. KUTZ. It is done in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Mr. BROWNLOW. And we have not any piecework.

Col. KUTZ. Our suggestion is not to go as far as they go in the navy yard, but to grant leave with pay to the extent of 15 days. The municipal employees may be said to be in a slightly different class from the Federal employees, but in fixing their rates of pay we try to follow those paid in the navy yard, and in doing that do not take into consideration the leave privilege which the navy-yard employees enjoy.

Mr. BROWNLOW. None of these per diem employees get sick leave, you understand.

Col. KUTZ. None of them get sick leave, and none of the per diem employees in the Federal departments get sick leave. It is simply a question of annual leave, with pay. Many of our District per diem employees are organized into a city employees' union. It has no affiliation, direct or indirect, with the American Federation of Labor. It is allied with other municipal employees' organizations in other cities, the parent organization being in Boston, but neither the parent organization nor the local organization is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and it distinctly disavows the strike as a means of enforcing its demands.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do you know of any other city that gives per diem employees leave of absence with pay?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; I do not.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Do you know of any other business enterprise that gives its per diem employees leave with pay?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; I do not.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I mean with the exception of the Printing Office or the Navy Department?

Col. KUTZ. My knowledge is limited to the three Federal departments here in Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the Bureau of Engraving and Printing?

Col. KUTZ. And the Government Printing Office and the navy yard.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I can not see what the theory with pay for per diem employees is based upon.

Col. KUTZ. Until a few years ago they were not even paid for Christmas, Thanksgiving, the Fourth of July, and two other holidays. That is now provided for in section 5, and is granted on the condition that they be employed for 15 working days next preceding such holidays.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I just read that, but I do not see what the principle of leave with pay granted to per diem employees is based upon.

Col. KUTZ. The only justification that I know is the fact that Congress has provided such leave for I suppose 10,000 Federal employees in the District of Columbia.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is a precedent; that is not a reason.

Col. KUTZ. No, it is not a reason, but there is a feeling of inequality and injustice that we would like to remedy.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That always comes, I know.

Mr. SISSON. I always feel like telling the story of the master who paid those who came to toil under the heat of the day for the talent, and those that got in at the eleventh hour, whom he paid a talent, but, of course, those old doctors—

The CHAIRMAN. Are you quoting from Scripture?

Mr. BUCHANAN. No, he did not quote from Scripture, but referred to Scripture.

Mr. Sisson. Yes, it is a great long parable.

Col. KUTZ. The auditor calls my attention to a fact that I overlooked momentarily. In the act of 1899, Congress did grant 30 days' leave with pay to 30 per diem employees of the District of Columbia, continuously employed.

Mr. DAVIS. Why did it not grant it to all of them? Why limit it to 30?

Col. KUTZ. I think that was probably all the per diem employees that were at that time continuously employed. If you used the words "continuously employed," of course, it would limit the leave privilege to a few hundred rather than a few thousand employees.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And be beneficial to the District, because some of them would desire to remain continuous employees in order to get that leave with pay.

Col. KUTZ. The street cleaning employees and certain other per diem employees are laid off when the weather is inclement?

Mr. BUCHANAN. They would be continuous employees where the conditions were such that they could now work.

Col. KUTZ. In the summer season we employ on the schools, a good many carpenters, painters, plasterers, and tinsmiths, and when the schools open we materially reduce the force.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It certainly would not be right to employ mechanics for a month or two and then give them 30 days' leave with pay.

Col. KUTZ. No.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Nothing of that sort would be right?

Col. KUTZ. No, indeed.

Mr. DAVIS. The suggestion was made to me that in the beginning of section 5 the word "hereafter" be placed herein instead of reenacting this every year, making the language read, "hereafter all per diem employees," etc., and I was favorably inclined to that, but if we are going to put in here language granting leave of absence to per diem employees, I think it would be dangerous right now to put the word "hereafter" in there. What suggestion have you to make on that Mr. Commissioner?

Col. KUTZ. If it is to be modified I think we ought not to write in the word "hereafter."

Mr. DAVIS. And if not modified?

Col. KUTZ. I think it might be well written in.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is not that whole section subject to a point of order anyway?

Col. KUTZ. It is all subject to a point of order.

Mr. BUCHANAN. So what is the difference?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It has been the custom of the commissioners in estimating for such matters of legislation as this that go on the District bill to continue them for one or two years annually, and after the commissioners and the committee and the Congress is satisfied with their working, to suggest the word "hereafter," but if a modification is made I think it is very well to let it come up at least one additional year in the annual bill.

Mr. BUCHANAN. How many men under this section would get those holidays with pay? In other words, can you estimate about what that will cost additional, section 5?

Col. KUTZ. Two thousand five hundred employees.

Mr. DAVIS. That is quite an item.

Col. KUTZ. It would cost about \$150,000.

Mr. Sisson. About half a million dollars in effect, not in the beginning, but these things grow like little grains of sand.

Mr. BROWNLOW. In fixing the wages for per diem employees, mechanics, laborers, etc., we have for a number of years followed the navy yard scale. The navy yard employees do get twice as much leave as we have asked, but we have never taken that into consideration.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you think that is a fair way to estimate a matter of that kind, simply because it is the city of Washington and near by the navy yard, when other cities of similar size, in fact, all over the United States, do not do the same thing?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Other cities, in employing laborers and mechanics, must take into consideration the market wage that is paid by the large industries in those cities, or they can not get the people. Now, it just happens that in this city the largest employer of that variety of labor is the Government.

Mr. DAVIS. Does the Government employment regulate the compensation to laborers throughout the whole United States?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; but we have got the same people to draw from. The market is established by large industries in every other city.

Mr. DAVIS. As I understand, there is not any other city in the United States that pays its per diem laborers and then grants them leave of absence of 15 days with pay, or anything of the kind. There is nothing of that kind in any State of the Union.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I doubt that very much.

Mr. DAVIS. Well, do you know of any?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; I do not, but—

Mr. DAVIS. You never heard of it before?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I have never made the inquiry.

Mr. DAVIS. I do not see why, because the navy yard is situated here, that that should make any more difference than it does with the employees down at Atlanta or St. Louis or any other place. I do not know why that should be so, while all the employees of Washington should have that privilege over other employees, where the money to pay for it comes from a department on the outside. Why should they be given a preference?

Col. KUTZ. The commissioners, I suppose, could fix a money value to this leave privilege, say at \$60 a year (15 days, at \$4 a day), and then increase the monthly pay by \$5 a month so as to give them the financial equivalent of leave, but we have not done that because we felt it would be more or less of a subterfuge.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you not been increasing the wages of these per diem laborers, etc.?

Col. KUTZ. They were increased very much during the war, but they were increased just as the navy yard increased its scale.

Mr. DAVIS. You followed that scale?

Col. KUTZ. We follow the navy yard scale very religiously, and we do not make any change unless the navy yard makes a change, and then we are more or less forced to follow suit. It has been a very satisfactory method, so far as we were concerned, because our few thousand employees went up or down as the navy yard went up or down.

Mr. DAVIS. You do not pretend to say that the thermometer or barometer, or whatever you call it, that fixes the wage of all these employees throughout the United States would be the navy yard?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; but it affects them throughout the District of Columbia, though.

Mr. DAVIS. Who does that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is done by a wage board.

Mr. DAVIS. It is not done by the commissioners, is it?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. It is not done by law?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is done under a provision of law, but it fixes the wages—

Mr. BUCHANAN. The Navy is required by law, through a wage board, to fix wages, but is there any law making that the standard for these per diem employees?

Mr. BROWNLOW. But that is the standard affecting not only District employees but private employees in the District also.

Mr. BUCHANAN. It is not the standard for private employees in any other place?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; but in other cities the largest employers become the standard makers.

Mr. DAVIS. Well, I question that somewhat. It is not so to my knowledge up around where I live. In St. Paul or Minneapolis, two large cities up there, I do not know anything of that kind. Jim Hall pays different wages up there without regard to what other large employers do.

Mr. BROWNLOW. For mechanics and laborers?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir; everybody, and gets them as he can.

Mr. SISSON. In Detroit, the largest employer of mechanics and laborers, the Ford Motor Co., pays a minimum of \$4 or \$5 a day, but of course the city of Detroit does not take that as a standard, but of course it must be taken into consideration. Everybody trying to employ the same class of mechanics, if there is a scarcity of mechanics, has got to offer either the Ford wage or Ford will get them all.

Mr. DAVIS. Maybe he does not want them all.

Mr. SISSON. I said if there is a scarcity of them. If there is a plentitude of mechanics at the time, they can get the best ones, and those not taken by Ford the others would pick up on the outside, and they might get them for less. I do not know what the demand by the navy yard is in proportion to the number of available machinists.

Mr. DAVIS. Is there a scarcity here now of per diem employees?

Col. KUTZ. Conditions have improved materially in the last three or four months, not only with the District, but also with the street car companies which employ a good many men as motor men and conductors, without special skill and training. Last year the Washington Railway & Electric system's turnover was 127 per cent. With an average force throughout the year of about 1,000, they employed through the year over 1,200. Since the first of the year conditions have improved; they are no longer advertising for employees.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Well, if private employers in the District of Columbia are guided in their wage scale by the navy yard, it would necessarily force the District to comply with the same thing. If the navy yard is the largest employer of mechanics and laborers, and if the street railway companies and other private employers are guided

in their wage scale by that, the District has got to meet it, that is all, or not get them, because that constitutes the market.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That makes the market?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Regardless of what it is in Boston or any other city?

Col. KUTZ. I think an allowance of 15 days leave for per diem employees would result in this, that they would occasionally take a day or two off when they were sick, but not so sick that they could not work. As it is, they come to work every day in order not to lose their pay. When a man is half sick we do not get much good out of him, so that while it might cost \$150,000 to grant the 15-day leave privilege to the per diem employees, I feel it would be money well expended, and I do not believe there would be any net loss to the District or to the United States.

It might be worded so as to grant leave not in excess of two days per month, or not exceeding 15 days per year, so that there would not be any abuse on the part of employees who might be employed for a few months only.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUND DEPOSIT.

Mr. DAVIS. The next item is section 6, "That the commissioners are authorized to employ in the execution of work the cost of which is payable from the appropriation account created in the District of Columbia appropriation act approved April 27, 1904, and known as the 'Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia,'" etc. What change do you desire in that language or wording?

BOOKKEEPER—CLERK.

Col. KUTZ. On top of page 263 we are asking authority to employ out of that fund a bookkeeper in the auditor's office and a clerk in the office of the collector of taxes. These two employees are now on the rolls, but under the—

Mr. DAVIS. At what salary?

Col. KUTZ. At the salary of \$1,400 in the one case and \$1,800 in the other case.

Mr. DAVIS. Which one is \$1,800, the bookkeeper in the auditor's office?

Mr. DONOVAN. The bookkeeper in the auditor's office; yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. And the other one gets \$1,400?

Mr. DONOVAN. The clerk in the collector's office gets \$1,400.

Mr. DAVIS. They are already employed now?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DONOVAN. In the auditor's office from 1913; in the collector's office from 1916.

Col. KUTZ. We are authorized, under existing phraseology, to employ inspectors, overseers, foremen, sewer tappers, skilled laborers, mechanics, laborers, etc. We have been employing those two men as skilled laborers, and they have been so employed for many years, but they are not skilled laborers, and it is an abuse of that designation to call them such. The matter was brought to the attention of the commissioners last summer, and we decided to ask for specific authority to employ a bookkeeper at \$1,800 and a clerk at \$1,400.

Mr. DAVIS. As such, and under that name and title?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. It is not an increase in salary?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir. It is very proper that a part of the expense of the auditor's office and a part of the expense of the collector's office should be charged to this miscellaneous trust fund and not to the District or Federal revenues. This miscellaneous trust fund consists of small sums that are deposited to cover the cost of repairing cuts in sidewalks and streets, and there is a good deal of work that devolves on both the auditor's office and the collector of taxes, as these accounts are some 40,000 in number.

Mr. DAVIS. There is no question as to the amount of work done. You already have these same people employed now?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. You only want to change their title?

Col. KUTZ. From skilled laborers to titles which will properly designate them.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you increase their salaries?

Col. KUTZ. Not at all.

Mr. DAVIS. There is no objection to that, as far as I am concerned.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Of course, this involves no charge whatever on the revenues.

Mr. DAVIS. But in the wording of the statute now you have no right to employ them under that title?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Last year we collected into that account, from all the various deposits, \$750,000, and expended from them \$642,000. In some years it has been much greater than that, and in some years considerable less; but it is self-sustaining.

HIRE OF MOTOR TRUCKS.

Col. KUTZ. We also suggest that the authority to hire transportation be broadened so as to include the hire of motor trucks. We now have authority to hire horses, carts, and wagons.

Mr. DAVIS. You do hire these motor trucks, do you not?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; we have not been hiring them; we have been doing the work with horses and wagons, but it is no longer economical to do the work with horses and wagons where the haul is considerable.

Mr. DAVIS. You simply want authority to do it?

PURCHASE OF AUTOMOBILE.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; to hire the most economical form of transportation. In the final lines of the section we are asking for authority to purchase an automobile for inspection purposes, the cost not to exceed \$600. The inspector in charge of the work of that department is now using a horse and wagon, but as he has to cover the district and travel many miles a day, it is not economical to restrict him to a horse and wagon.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the standard cost of maintaining an automobile of this kind? Have you any fixed system?

Col. KUTZ. Well, it varies with the age of the car and with the use to which the car is subjected. Some cars have a very much greater

mileage than others in the course of a year, but the price runs between \$400 and \$500 a year.

Mr. DAVIS. For maintenance of a \$600 car?

Col. KUTZ. The maintenance of an automobile, including tires, gasoline, etc. That is the average. When we make an allowance for a car, we make it \$30 a month, that is, \$360 a year. Our employees who are enjoying such allowances agree in saying they can not pay all the expense out of that sum, but we intentionally made the allowance less than the actual cost, because we do not want the privilege abused.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Of course, what I said about no charge on the revenues includes this automobile and allowances as well as the other items. All are charged to this self sustaining account.

FOR PURCHASES FROM GOVERNMENT.

Mr. DAVIS. You suggest that section 7 be made permanent law now?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have suggested the omission of the last paragraph of that section, reading:

In every case where any material, supplies, including food supplies, and equipment coming under the provisions of this section shall have been purchased from any other source than the various services of the Government, it shall be affirmatively shown that the provisions of this section have, as far as possible, been complied with.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Is that permanent law?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I am just going to take a concrete case to show you one of the many things that causes a great deal of administrative difficulty, delay, and expense. It was desired to purchase for the use of the Tuberculosis Hospital two garden rakes, and requisition was made on the purchasing officer. The purchasing officer made requisition on the Army, and the Army, after some delay, advised him that they had garden rakes at Fort Sam Houston, and at Seattle, Wash. It did not seem to us that it would be desirable to pay the freight or wait for the two garden rakes to come either from Texas or Washington, but we had to make the statement, though, that it was impracticable for the Government to supply them.

Now, in the case of very large supplies, that makes no difference, but where every day we are purchasing great quantities of small items, it does.

Take another concrete case, and that is the case of gasoline, which we have to purchase from time to time. Not having been able under this provision, etc., or the market conditions, to make the annual contract which we formerly made, we apply to the Army, and we discover that they have surplus gasoline somewhere in the United States, but not here.

In some cases we could wait, but in the case of the fire department, while we were waiting for the War Department to tell us they had gasoline, perhaps, in some place thousands of miles away, or hundreds of miles away, the fire engines ran out, and we had to absolutely violate this law to get gasoline to keep the fire engines going, because we could not at that time afford to wait. Ex post facto, we did make the affirmative statement required, but that requires so much book work and entails such an enormous amount of clerical work.

Mr. DAVIS. You would not call it red tape, would you?

Col. KUTZ. Well, it is red tape tied in double knots.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Double bowknots, and of a hard variety. It does not do any good, it does not save money, and it has been a great expense to the District and to the Federal Government in clerical work.

Mr. DAVIS. Was this language put on at your suggestion originally, or did it go on in the House, aside from that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; it was not put on at our suggestion, but on the floor of the House, I think.

Col. KUTZ. The first part of the section, it seems to me, covers the case sufficiently:

That the commissioners and other responsible officials * * * so far as possible shall purchase material, supplies, etc., from the various services of the Government.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is what we want to do, to save our appropriation.

Col. KUTZ. We want to do it, and will do it wherever it is possible, but it is a very great burden to have to make an affirmative statement in connection with every purchase made elsewhere.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; we have this difficulty, that we make an inquiry, and they say they have got the material. Then we make the requisition, and before our requisition gets to the depot where the stuff is stored it has been disposed of in some other way, and a month later our requisition comes back dishonored, and at the close of the last fiscal year that happened in a great many cases of when the appropriation had lapsed. The original application was good only for purchase from that source, and we could not buy the supplies at all. I think every economy that is possible, that can be effected, is controlled by the first paragraph of the section, and the last paragraph just makes trouble and expense, and causes unnecessary delays, and serves no useful purpose. For that reason we have suggested that it be omitted.

Mr. DAVIS. Section 8 you ask to have stricken out?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is effected, and the same thing is true of section 9 and of section 10.

Mr. DAVIS. And section 11?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Section 11 is now permanent law, section 12 is law, and section 13 is law.

SUBMISSION OF ESTIMATES.

(See page 841.)

Mr. DAVIS. Now take the new sections. The first is section 8:

That the provision in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1910, approved March 3, 1909, reading as follows, etc.

Mr. BUCHANAN. We do not want to violate the law, but they say they want to repeal that.

Col. KUTZ. Mr. Chairman, we feel this committee is entitled to full information as to the needs of the District, and is entitled to the views of the Commissioners as to what those needs are. Whether the needs be granted in whole or in part is a question for the committee or Congress to determine.

Mr. DAVIS. We are indirectly repealing that in the half-and-half law, are we not?

Col. KUTZ. The half-and-half is a academic question.

Mr. DAVIS. You are indirectly repealing that provision, are you not?

Mr. BUCHANAN. Repealing the estimates on the basis of half and half.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the part of it. Have you got any special argument that you think would be informing to the committee or the House on that particular subject? We may or may not want to use that in one way or another. I want all the information on the question we can get.

Col. KUTZ. I can only repeat what I have just said, that this committee and the Congress is entitled to full information from the Commissioners as to the needs of the District for each ensuing year.

Mr. DAVIS. Regardless of the law?

Col. KUTZ. Regardless of the amount.

Mr. DAVIS. I will state that that is the case in all of the cities outside of Washington that I know anything about. They make their estimates of appropriations every year for the emergencies, and contingencies that arise in that particular year, regardless, and then they adjust their taxation to fit that. There is no fixed standard of taxation in any city, but they change it perhaps every year to raise the necessary sums of money to meet the emergencies as they arise. I can not see why this city has been bound down to that for the last 20, 30, or 40 years. It seems to me that it would be foolish.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The tax rate has been fixed for 40 years, but this limitation on the amount to be estimated has been made only since 1909.

Mr. DAVIS. How did that happen to get on there? Who put it on there?

Mr. BROWNLOW. This committee, I think.

Mr. DAVIS. That was before I was on this subcommittee.

Mr. SISSON. After a very wise and full contemplation of the whole situation.

Mr. DAVIS. Were you a member of this subcommittee then, Mr. Sisson? I was not.

Mr. SISSON. I do not think so.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Washington Gardiner, of Michigan, was chairman then. It was in the last Republican Congress.

Mr. SISSON. I remember some discussion about it at the time, but do you not believe that when you come in here recommending that this be repealed, that you ought also to accompany that with a suggestion as to about how the District is to get the money other than under the half and half plan? As a matter of fact, this clause simply enforces to the letter the half and half plan, that is all, so that they can not slip a cog on us and get out of the Treasury more money than they can even under this sacred half and half plan. In other words, if you maintain that Congress should go along constantly appropriating money for whatever you need, and then fix the rate of taxation in the District of Columbia from which, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, there can be no appeal, no change, you simply vitiate everything.

Col. KUTZ. But, Mr. Sisson, even if the half-and-half plan is sacred, as you assume, it seems to me that this committee is entitled to the views of the commissioners as to the needs of the District; then they can exercise their discretion.

Mr. Sisson. This committee should not do more than appropriate twice the revenues of the District of Columbia.

Col. KUTZ. Even if you do not appropriate more than twice the revenues of the District, you ought to have room for the exercise of discretion as to the relative importance of items. If you had a full expression of opinion from the commissioners, and then pruned the estimates to keep within the half-and-half, or any other rates——

Mr. Sisson. That is a good brake on you, a splendid brake on the committee, and a splendid brake on the whole Congress.

Mr. DAVIS. As the suggestion has come from the commissioners to change this part of the law in order that they may recommend the actual needs of the District of Columbia, do you not think, Mr. Commissioner, that the same men, the commissioners, ought to recommend to this committee the method of raising the funds wherewith to meet those needs?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; I do.

Mr. DAVIS. At the same time?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; I do.

Mr. DAVIS. Because, in connection with that, the idea of a budget system is being extensively advertised all over the Nation, and everybody seems to agree with it. Well, the object of a budget system is to make an arrangement whereby the needs of the Government can be met by the necessary revenues, etc. Now, we are leaving this, as you have suggested it here, so that the needs of the District can be complied with, regardless of where the money comes from, and I think the two recommendations ought to come from the same body.

Col. KUTZ. I agree with you absolutely, Mr. Chairman; but my idea of the way this should be accomplished, if you will permit the expression of an individual opinion, is this, that Congress ought to determine what proportion of the expense of maintaining the District of Columbia is properly chargeable to the District revenues.

Mr. DAVIS. You think it ought to be a fixed ratio?

Col. KUTZ. I think it ought to be a fixed proportion, whether 25 per cent, 35 per cent, or 50 per cent, and then the commissioners each year will recommend to the Congress estimates to cover the needs of the District, and with it they will recommend a tax rate which will yield that amount of money on the assumption that Congress is going to pay a fixed proportion. Then you will have an exact budget each year, and you can make that budget on a 50-50 basis, a 60-40 basis, 65-35, or 75-25, and then the people will pay in the form of taxes their proportion.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Would it not be better to fix the taxes of the District of Columbia just about on a par with the taxes of other cities of the same size and in the same circumstances, and let the Government pay the balance, whatever it might be?

Mr. DAVIS. You might state what your objection would be to that suggestion of Mr. Buchanan.

Col. KUTZ. The chief objection is that when the United States is hard up for money the District will suffer through small appropriations. The local needs ought not to be dependant on the state of

the Federal Treasury. It would seem to be simpler to have Congress determine what proportion the United States ought to pay.

Mr. DAVIS. If you sent in your estimates and your recommendations, when they passed one they would pass the other right at the same time, would they not? They would have to do it; in order to meet your estimates, they would have to raise the taxes?

Col. KURTZ. I am the owner of a small piece of real estate in Seattle, and my taxes were increased 33½ per cent between 1918 and 1919, and I think that corresponding increases in taxes in all large cities were made during the war. I think taxes in the city of Washington ought to be increased on account of the very much greater expense of making every public improvement. I believe there is a great deal of merit in the fixed proportion, and that the commissioners should recommend each year to Congress, a tax rate that would yield sufficient money to pay the District proportion of the improvements that they think are necessary.

Mr. Sisson. Of course if you are going to give the commissioners the right, as the city commissioners are usually given the right in all cities, to raise or lower the rate, you would necessarily have to have a fixed proportion that the Federal Government would have to pay, else there would be a tendency to reduce your assessments and reduce your rate of taxation, so that if the plan we have been suggesting all the while should be in vogue, the disposition on the part of the local taxpayer to reduce assessments and reduce the rate of taxation would be so great that there would be a continual row all the time. But if you fixed a reasonable rate of taxation which, in my judgment, should be a fixed rate about as other cities pay taxes, that would be as fixed and as permanent, I imagine, as the rate fixed in 1878. Then, as Mr. Buchanan suggested, we would just pay as much money as we pleased out of the Treasury, but only as the city did. But understand that while none of us have been very peculiarly wedded to that as being ideal, it is the only thing we could do as an appropriating committee that would not be subject to a point of order.

Therefore it is the best we could get out of the rules situation. What the people of the District of Columbia know is this, that if that ever becomes the law we are going to be compelled in the future to change the existing rule of taxation. That is what they are afraid of, but that breaks down. That is the first hole and knock in this impenetrable wall. Even on account of the fact that there are certain Members of Congress who are interested in real estate or property in the District of Columbia, or because they do not understand it, or because they do not care, or because they do not study it, I do not know which, that thing has been almost impossible to change. Now we are met with a condition where half of the revenues of the District of Columbia lack about \$2,000,000 of furnishing enough money for the entire needs of the District, or \$4,000,000 of the entire needs.

ESTIMATED COST OF INCREASING WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. DAVIS. Can you state, Mr. Commissioner, what you estimate the cost of increasing the water supply of the District is going to be?

Col. KURTZ. The project recommended by the Chief of Engineers in his annual report for last year was about \$12,000,000, for practically doubling the water supply of the District.

Mr. DAVIS. Assume, just for the sake of argument, that this little surplus that you have got in there—you call it a surplus of \$4,000,000—is not going to be enough to meet the expense of making that one improvement alone, but it is going to be necessary to levy additional taxes?

Col. KUTZ. I think a big project like that ought to be financed through a bond issue.

Mr. DAVIS. Who would pay those bonds ultimately?

Col. KUTZ. The water users. The people who used the water.

Mr. DAVIS. Then it comes back to the question of raising the price to the water consumers?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; but I would include the United States and the District of Columbia among the water users. I would have the water department self-sustaining, I would charge every user of water, and I would finance the whole project out of water department funds.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I do not believe a capital expenditure of \$12,-000,000 for an increased water supply ought to be met entirely out of current taxes in either two or three years.

FIXING WAGES OF PER DIEM EMPLOYEE.

Mr. Sisson. There are a few questions that I want to ask about the navy yard scale of wages. How many employees do you have that do work practically identical with the labor done in the navy yard?

Col. KUTZ. I can not answer that question offhand.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, if you make that the standard for fixing wages, you have got to take into consideration not only the hours of work but the importance of the work, the skill necessary employed in a given service. Now, some of the navy yard employees, in fact most of them, aside from the ordinary type of labor where no skill is required, are perhaps more highly skilled than any in the country in mechanical lines. Those that are called upon to put the bore in a gun, those that are called upon to fix the breach of the cannon, those who are called upon to execute the orders in reference to tests of all kinds where a thousandth part of an inch is an enormous difference, and those who are employed in other classes of mechanical employment would be justified in receiving higher wages than the ordinary mechanic in the water department or in any other department of the civil government.

Mr. DAVIS. Or in the street-cleaning department.

Col. KUTZ. The Navy Department has many employees whose duties are not comparable to the duties imposed on the District employees. At the same time, we have a great many employees in our ash and trash collection service and street sweeping service that are not comparable in the duties they perform to employees in the navy yard. It is only with respect to employees whose duties are comparable and whose responsibility—

Mr. Sisson. I have been out to the navy yard frequently and gone through it frequently, and I know that the amount of ordinary labor there is negligible as compared to the vast number of people that work in the yard, and therefore I was curious to know how you arrived at the character of work done there so as to determine the scale for these per diem employees here.

Col. KUTZ. We had a board composed of the heads of departments that by actual visits to the navy yard, and being acquainted with the duties and responsibilities of District employees, made the comparison and established a wage scale. The navy yard has for each designation a minimum rate, an intermediate rate, and a maximum rate, and there is quite a range between them.

We adopted in our scale only a minimum and a maximum, but our average between the minimum and the maximum is about the same as their average. That applies only to employees doing like work or similar work. The number of our machinists is very small, while a very large number of the navy-yard employees are machinists.

Mr. Sisson. That is exactly what I had in mind. Some of those machinists out there get as high wages as machinists perhaps in anywhere in the world.

Col. KUTZ. Yes. We do not pay any such rate as that.

Mr. Sisson. I am at a loss to know how that becomes the reasonably fair standard for you, in view of the fact that the difference in the character of the work and the difference in the character of employment is so great from that which is performed necessarily by the employees that you have in the street and other improvements. It seems to me that that scale would be practically as uncertain as to accuracy in determining the character of work they do there and the character of the work done by our employees in the District that it would be a very poor measure.

Col. KUTZ. As a matter of fact, the navy yard scale is lower than the scale of wages that prevails among private employers in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sisson. I have my grave doubts about that, Colonel, unless you are talking absolutely by the clock.

Col. KUTZ. I think I am correct in that statement. It may not apply to the highly skilled machinists who are making measurements of a thousandths of an inch, but it does to carpenters, bricklayers, tinsmiths, and men of that class. We have been appealed to a number of times within the last year to increase the wages of our city employees in mechanical trades because private individuals pay more, but we resisted all those appeals because we were keeping pace with the navy yard scale. We said we would ignore the wages paid to private individuals throughout the District.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, you might have an individual plant where they have some pretty highly paid employees who would be attracted to that plant and not to a cheaper plant.

Col. KUTZ. No; they are offering the scale of wages fixed by the unions.

Mr. Sisson. I say there may be some of those private employees who have a higher grade of skill in Washington.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Take the agreement between the builders' exchange and the carpenter's union, for instance. There is an agreement which was presented to us two or three weeks ago. That is an agreement made between the carpenter's union and the builders' exchange, which is an organization of the employers, and they established in that agreement rates of wages.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you have unions of your employees in the District of Columbia?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, that is the carpenters' union.

Mr. Sisson. I would like for you to answer Mr. Davis's question also.

Col. Kutz. I think most of our mechanics do belong to the local unions, and they furnish us from time to time with the union scale and give us a list of the builders who have accepted the union scale. We have paid no attention to the union scale, but have adhered to the navy yard scale, which is lower than the union scale in this vicinity.

Mr. DAVIS. Just one question here, which is immaterial, I presume. You have your street sweeping and cleaning force here?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Ordinary employees?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Do they have anything of that kind in the Navy Department?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; they have no labor that is analogous to it.

Mr. DAVIS. Very few in number, compared to the number you have.

Col. KUTZ. They have some laborers at the navy yard.

Mr. DAVIS. Cleaning the streets? Their streets are not very extensive.

Col. KUTZ. They do not have street cleaners, but they have a class of common laborers.

Mr. DAVIS. I refer particularly to the street-cleaning force. Do you fix the wages according to what they pay for similar service?

Col. KUTZ. No, they do not have that class of employees at the navy yard.

Mr. Sisson. What do you pay your street cleaners?

Col. KUTZ. I think they are paid \$3.50 at the present time.

Mr. Sisson. Was it not \$3.57½ when they had that strike, and you finally adjusted it, for eight hours?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is \$3.50.

Mr. Sisson. I think \$3.57½ was what the record shows.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is in that table.

Col. KUTZ. In our collection service—trash and garbage collection—for administrative or disciplinary purposes, I established two rates of pay differing from each other by 50 cents. The employees who do their work day after day, or week after week, without complaint, receive the higher rate, and the others receive the lower rate. We have learned that that is a very effective means of controlling a relatively irresponsible class of employees, who operate independently. We have inspectors, but the inspectors supervise the work of many small gangs.

Mr. Sisson. Are your inspectors also members of that union?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Of course, you understand that with respect to carpenters, bricklayers, and people of that class—

Mr. Sisson. There is a similarity of work, I can see that.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We employ them from time to time, and they are not continuously employed. They belong to the union of their trade. If we need some carpenters or some brickmasons for any particular work, we just go out and hire them.

Mr. DAVIS. Do they employ similar labor to that at the navy yard?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Col. KUTZ. The union rules of the carpenters' council, for instance, call for a closed shop and that the foremen be members of the union. The foremen are forbidden to employ any carpenters unless they are members of the union. Of course, we absolutely ignore that provision. We maintain an open shop and make no distinction between union and nonunion men.

Mr. BROWNLOW. And the union carpenters will make no question of it, because they consider this is a Government institution, and they themselves say their rules do not apply. We do not have any difficulty over that.

Mr. DAVIS. Are there any other items in this bill that you would like to be heard upon?

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

PURCHASE OF LAND.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; unless you desire me now to submit the legislation with respect to the purchase of land for the industrial home school. I have prepared that legislation.

Mr. DAVIS. Perhaps you had better submit it, because we have the time right now.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The appropriation for a site in the bill is \$50,000, and in order to fit that I suggest this language.

Mr. DAVIS. What page of the bill is that on?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The item begins on page 219. The item for the purchase of the site is found next to the top item on page 221, and reads simply, "For purchase of new site, \$50,000."

The language which I wish to suggest is as follows:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and directed to purchase as a site for a new industrial home school a tract of land containing not less than 50 acres in the District of Columbia, or in the State of Maryland, or in the State of Virginia, and for that purpose there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$50,000.

In the event that such land can not be purchased within the District of Columbia at a price satisfactory to said commissioners, they are authorized to acquire same by condemnation under the provisions of Chapter XV of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia.

In the event that such land can not be acquired within the District of Columbia, in the judgment of said commissioners, at a price satisfactory to said commissioners either by purchase or condemnation, the Attorney General of the United States at the request of said commissioners shall institute condemnation proceedings to acquire such land as may be selected for said site either in the State of Maryland or in the State of Virginia—

Mr. DAVIS. The commissioners could not do that? It has got to be through the Attorney General, if it is outside of the District of Columbia?

Mr. BROWNLOW. If it is outside of the District of Columbia, yes. [Reading:]

in accordance with the laws of said States, the title of said land to be taken directly to and in the name of the United States, but the land so acquired shall be under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as agents of the United States, for the purpose of erecting thereon a building or buildings and appurtenances for said industrial home school, and the expenses of procuring evidences of title or of condemnation, or both, shall be paid out of the appropriation herein made for the purchase of said site.

That language follows precisely the language that was used in the negotiations for the purchase of the site at Occoquan, and for the adjoining tract of land for the reformatory.

Mr. DAVIS. Was your authority under that statute ever challenged?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I understand the proceedings were appealed to the Federal court at Richmond, to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and the authority was sustained. The land was acquired, title passed, and the language met the test of the courts. To continue—

That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to transfer and convey to the United States, for the use of the Naval Observatory, title to so much of that certain plot of ground known as the Industrial Home School property as is situated within the Naval Observatory Circle in the District of Columbia, together with all buildings thereon, for a sum to be agreed upon between the said commissioners and the Secretary of the Navy subject to an appropriation to be made by Congress for the purpose, which said sum shall be transferred from such appropriation so made to the credit of a permanent, indefinite appropriation entitled, "Site and buildings, Industrial Home School, District of Columbia," upon a certificate of the Secretary of the Navy that the necessary transfer of title has been effected; and the said commissioners are further authorized to sell the remaining portion of said Industrial Home School property in the District of Columbia either by public or private sale upon such terms as may be most advantageous to the District of Columbia, and to pay the proceeds of such sale to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia for deposit in the Treasury to the credit of such indefinite appropriation for "Site and buildings, Industrial Home School, District of Columbia"; and the amount derived from the sale of said property together with the appropriation herein made is hereby appropriated and made available, without reference to fiscal year, for the purpose of acquiring a site for and the erection thereon of suitable buildings for the use of said Industrial Home School: *And provided further*, That said commissioners are authorized to use the buildings now occupied by the Industrial Home School until such time as a new site has been acquired and the necessary buildings herein authorized on the new site are ready for occupancy.

That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall make a full report to Congress in respect of the acquisition, transfer, and sale of land as herein authorized.

That would leave the question of the determination of the price to be paid by the Navy for that part of the land which they desire to be agreed upon between the Secretary of the Navy and the commissioners, and then it would have to come to Congress for approval and an appropriation to be made.

Mr. Sisson. Without the sale of other property?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Without the sale of other property. That allows the commissioners to proceed—

Mr. Sisson. To sell it without reporting to Congress?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; there is no report to Congress. There would be no objection to requiring a report to Congress, but you will have to make the commissioners the agents to sell the property.

Mr. Sisson. I do not object to that.

Mr. BROWNLOW. All the money, of course, would go into the appropriation, as suggested, to improve the new site and build the buildings.

Mr. DAVIS. It is all within your discretion?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Without report to Congress?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Without report to Congress. There is no objection to reporting to Congress.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, after you report it, I imagine the Senate and House would agree to it. You would have to put a provision there authorizing the sale of this piece of property, giving the name of the purchaser and the price paid, in the report to Congress.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Before passing title?

Mr. Sisson. No; I did not say that.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I was asking.

Mr. Sisson. If not, there would not be any report to Congress as to the amount of money this institution would cost, unless we made the request.

Mr. BROWNLOW. There is no objection whatever to having a provision requiring a report of such sum, the name of the purchaser and the amount of the purchase money paid.

Mr. DAVIS. I believe you had better change the wording of that to include that.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I will do that at the time it is put in the record.

Mr. DAVIS. In the hearing heretofore had upon this Industrial Home School, I think the question was asked by one of the members of the committee—I have not ascertained the place in the record—as to how you obtained this property originally, this Industrial Home School property now being used; from whom it was purchased, the purchase price, etc., and whether that property was originally donated to Georgetown, or given to Georgetown by the Government of the United States.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Has that been put in yet?

Mr. DONOVAN. I have the whole history in the office, but I do not know whether it has ever been put in the record.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It will be inserted, but it has required some time to look that matter up.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL, WHITE.

Briefly stated, the history of the premises now occupied by the Industrial Home School, white, is as follows: In 1826 John Farnes, a citizen of Georgetown, who for 20 years had been collector of the port, by his will bequeathed the sum of \$1,000 to be paid by his executors to the corporation of Georgetown. "Whenever any progressive proceedings toward such an end (the establishment of a poorhouse or bettering house for Georgetown) becomes certain and conclusive." In 1830 the corporation of Georgetown appropriated the sum of \$1,700 to be paid to the order of "The trustees of the poor," and in July, 1830, one Flisha W. Williams, in consideration of \$1,700 conveyed in fee to the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common council of Georgetown, and their successors, lots 259 and 260 in Beatty & Hawkins addition to Georgetown, and part of Pretty Prospect, containing in all about 14 acres. In the same year the city of Georgetown appropriated the sum of \$5,000 for the erection of a suitable building for the poorhouse on said land, and the erection of the building was begun the next year. The Georgetown poorhouse was continued on the land purchased by the city of Georgetown until 1875, when on the request of the trustees of the Industrial Home School, a body corporate for charitable purposes (organized under our general incorporation law in 1872), the proper local authorities authorized the managers of the school to occupy the premises for the purposes of its organization, such occupancy "to be terminable immediately upon notice given by said commissioners or their successors in office."

The District of Columbia, as the successor of the corporation of Georgetown, became vested with title to all property belonging to that city in 1871, at the time the change in the form of local government took effect under the act of Congress approved February 21, 1871.

Under a provision contained in the District of Columbia appropriation act approved, June 11, 1896, the board of managers of the Industrial Home School were required to transfer said school to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SUBMISSION OF ESTIMATES.

(See p. 832.)

Mr. Sisson. No, gentlemen, there is a matter that ought to be settled. In the appropriation bill of 1917-18, section 6, occurs this language: "That hereafter copies of all estimates of all appropriations in any way affecting the revenues of the District of Columbia shall

be furnished to the Commissioners of said District on or before October 1 of each year." Is that done?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Well, it is done—

Mr. Sisson. In other words, is that law complied with?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; and I was just about to tell you in what manner. It is complied with by the commissioners getting on the telephone and earnestly requesting it, and making repeated request after request, and then about the 2d or 3d of October we finally get all of it. I do not mean it is neglect on the part of these estimating officers, but those who make the estimates that go into the other bills are not familiar with the District bill, and after it is called to their attention we have to follow it up.

Mr. Sisson. Some of those estimates are not expended directly under the District Commissioners?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; and are not estimated for in the District bill.

Mr. Sisson. And are not estimated for in the District bill?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. I understand.

Now, this other act provides:

Hereafter the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall not submit, nor shall the Secretary of the Treasury transmit, to Congress regular annual estimates for expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia for any fiscal year that shall exceed in the aggregate a sum equal to twice the amount of the total estimated revenues of the District of Columbia for such fiscal year. Said estimates shall take into consideration and embrace all charges against the said revenues arising under appropriations other than the regular District of Columbia bill. Such annual estimates shall not be published in advance of their submission of Congress at the beginning of each regular session thereof.

Now, you have the sheet there before you, I think.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir, I have the sheet, and also on page 273 of the bill—

ESTIMATES FOR 1921.

Mr. Sisson. We will get to that in a minute. Now, the amount of money that you gentlemen can estimate for under that law is \$19,179,716.03, plus a little difference of \$79, I believe, is it, that you lack, about?

Col. KUTZ. \$73.97.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, less \$73.97, \$19,179,716.03 is twice the revenues of the District of Columbia, is that correct?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Now, did you take into consideration, in making these estimates, the income from the water? Do you consider that as a part of the revenue of the District?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Should it be?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir, because we consider that as against the expenditures made from the water revenues.

Mr. Sisson. But we appropriate the money.

Mr. BROWNLOW. But out of the water revenues.

Mr. Sisson. But is not that a part of the revenue of the District of Columbia?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is, but if we considered that as revenue, then, instead of estimating for the just amount of the estimated water revenues, we could estimate, under this law, for twice that amount?

Mr. SISSON. I know, but I am endeavoring now to ascertain what you gentlemen actually did estimate for. That is, did you not take into consideration the revenues from the water department, and do not believe that this language is intended to cover the returns from the water department?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir. That question was taken up and considered this year in the preparation of the estimates, because if we were authorized to consider the water revenues as the revenues of the District of Columbia, it would have permitted us to estimate for a greater sum than we would otherwise be permitted to estimate for.

Mr. SISSON. I am not quarreling about it. I am trying to get at what you did actually.

Mr. BROWNLOW. If you will turn to page 273 of the bill——

Mr. SISSON. I have looked that over.

Mr. BROWNLOW. But you are proceeding there from the first figure you stated, which included the water service, and then the deduction was made for matters not payable half and half.

Mr. SISSON. Well, now, you had better make an explanation right there of that figure.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. Because \$19,179,706.03 does contain the water.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. Then, following that, out of the amount you are permitted to estimate for you must deduct from the \$19,179,706.03 the water service payable from the water revenues, \$937,710; is that right?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. And also you must deduct from that sum the amount for the minimum wage board, to be paid wholly from the District revenues, \$7,475?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. Why should that be deducted; it does not affect the half-and-half?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Oh, yes.

Mr. SISSON. I am just trying to get that right. Then there is the amount for the playgrounds, to be paid wholly from the District revenues, \$160,980?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. That is also deducted because it is paid wholly from the revenues of the District?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. Making a total of \$1,106,165?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; but there are several others.

Mr. SISSON. I have here a sheet prepared——

Mr. BROWNLOW (interposing). But it is not the sheet prepared that we considered in our estimates; and it is not the basis upon which we made our estimates.

Mr. SISSON. We will confine ourselves to the sheet for the present and then you can make any comment you may like about that. If these figures are correct up to date, then we deduct from the \$19,179,706.03 the sum of \$1,106,165, leaving the amount in the District bill, payable half-and-half, \$18,073,551.03?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. Is that figure correct; if not, why not?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It does not agree with the estimates, because we are proceeding on a different basis. If you will turn to page 273 of the bill and follow me there I will show you how that is. The estimated revenues for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, were \$9,934,450. To determine the amount available for half-and-half appropriations we deduct from that these items: street extensions; that is, for the extension of streets and avenues. \$50,000.

Mr. SISSON. Why?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Because that is payable wholly from District revenues.

Col. KUTZ. It is specifically provided for by law.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Then we also deduct an item for refunding taxes, etc., \$40,000.

Mr. SISSON. Of course, that ought not to figure because the District does not get it.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. Then there is also to be deducted the item for salaries of employees, public buildings and grounds, \$40,000.

Col. KUTZ. That includes the Tidal Basin, the bathing beach, and the park policemen.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Paid wholly from District revenues. Then there is also the item for salaries for playgrounds, \$61,120.

Mr. SISSON. We give you credit for that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No. There is also to be included the item for maintenance of playgrounds, amounting to \$99,860, and an item of \$7,475 for the Minimum Wage Board, making a total of \$298,455, paid wholly from District revenues. You see we do not consider in these estimates the water revenues whatsoever.

Mr. SISSON. Is that whole amount, \$1,106,165, sufficient to cover all these items? According to your contention that we ought to put in addition to the \$1,106,165, \$40,000 for the salaries of employees of public buildings and grounds, \$40,000 for refunding taxes, etc., and \$50,000 for the extension of streets, making \$130,000?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir. The commissioners endeavored to comply with this law. You can not do that, because we had not reached the water revenues. It is impossible for us to explain what we did from this sheet.

Mr. SISSON. That is what I want to know. I do not believe you gentlemen have estimated the matter correctly.

Mr. BROWNLOW. If you will permit me to continue the explanation on page 273, after completing that explanation, then I will adjust that to this sheet, but it is impossible to do it without proceeding through the calculations that we made.

Mr. SISSON. I had certain figures in my mind and we will have to go back to that.

Mr. BROWNLOW. When I have completed this we can show why it was done. The total appropriations payable wholly from District revenues amounted to \$298,455, and we deduct that from the—

Mr. SISSON (interposing). \$9,934,450.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Leaving \$9,635,995, to which add an equal amount to be paid by the United States as its half, making a total amount available for appropriations on the half-and-half basis of \$2,271,990.

Now, we proceed to take into consideration charges in other bills than the regular District of Columbia appropriation bill.

The first item is for a bridge across the Potomac River at Georgetown. The estimate for that was \$500,000, and the commissioners took into consideration only \$250,000.

Mr. Sisson. Why?

Mr. BROWNLOW. For the reason that if we were to admit the principle that these estimating officers who make estimates that go into other bills are not to have their estimates cut down, that the commissioners are to have no opportunity to review them, it will be very simple for these other estimating officers to estimate the entire \$19,000,000 in these other bills, and the commissioners would have no opportunity to see them or review them. All we would know would be that they were in and we would not have a cent left to estimate for.

Mr. Sisson. I am not talking about the wisdom of what you have done.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I am telling you why we did it.

Mr. Sisson. I want to know what authority you have to do that.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have the authority.

Mr. Sisson. This statute is specific, "That hereafter, copies of all estimates of appropriations in any way affecting the revenues of the District of Columbia shall be furnished to the commissioners." You have no authority for that there.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Read the rest of the language.

Mr. Sisson. "Of said District, on or before October 1 of each year."

Mr. BROWNLOW. Read the next sentence in there.

Mr. Sisson. There is nothing else there.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, there is.

Mr. Sisson. That is all that section.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Then it precedes that. The act of 1909 says, "Hereafter the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall not submit, nor shall the Secretary of the Treasury transmit, to Congress regular annual estimates for expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for any fiscal year that shall exceed in the aggregate a sum equal to twice the amount of the total estimated revenues of the District of Columbia for such fiscal year. Said estimates shall take into consideration"——

Mr. Sisson (interposing). Then you must do that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; "shall take into consideration and embrace all charges against the said revenues arising under appropriations other than the regular District of Columbia bill." But it does not say we shall take into consideration at their full face value any estimates that the Secretary of War or other appropriating officials may deem fit to submit.

Mr. Sisson. It certainly does not give you any authority to cut them down.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It only requires us to consider them.

Mr. Sisson. Not only that; you must take them into consideration under the language which follows this, and that was the purpose of this language.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You contend he must put them down at their face value, and he says you must take them into consideration in connection with the other needs of the District government.

Col. KUTZ. The Secretary of War submitted to the commissioners as a part of the estimate an item of \$2,270,000 for beginning work on the increasing of the water supply, and we omitted it entirely.

Mr. Sisson. I understand. I am not endeavoring to criticize you gentlemen, but I am endeavoring to find out whether or not you have complied with the statute.

Mr. BROWNLOW. In our judgment we have.

Mr. Sisson. Here is the act of March 3, 1919, which inhibits you from making estimates of more than double the revenues of the District of Columbia. In order that all of the estimates made by all of the people who have the authority to make estimates may be seen by you, here in section 6 is a specific law which requires "That hereafter copies of all estimates of appropriations in any way affecting the revenues of the District of Columbia shall be furnished to the commissioners of said District on or before October 1 of each year."

Now, they furnish you the estimates, but this gives you no authority to cut those down. I am trying to find out what the law is now.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The commissioners believe they have the right to take into consideration those estimates.

Mr. Sisson. Where is your authority?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is our interpretation of the law. If you go to the substantive law I can explain what is our interpretation. Our interpretation of the act, not only in this bill, but in last year's bill, was that we could——

Mr. Sisson (interposing). What is the old statute?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The act of 1878, which says:

The said commissioners shall submit to the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and annually thereafter, for his examination and approval, a statement showing in detail the work proposed to be undertaken by them during the fiscal year next ensuing, and the estimated cost thereof; also the cost of constructing, repairing, and maintaining all bridges authorized by law across the Potomac River within the District of Columbia and also all other streams in said District; the cost of maintaining all public institutions of charity, reformatories, and prisons belonging to or controlled wholly or in part by the District of Columbia, and which are now by law supported wholly or in part by the United States or the District of Columbia; and also the expenses of Washington Aqueduct and its appurtenances; and also an itemized statement and estimate of the amount necessary to defray the expenses of the District of Columbia for the next fiscal year: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as transferring from the United States authorities any of the public works within the District of Columbia now in control or supervision of said authorities.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall carefully consider all estimates submitted to him as above provided, and shall approve or disapprove or suggest such changes in the same or any items thereof as he may think the public interest demands; and after he shall have considered and passed upon such estimates submitted he shall cause to be made a statement of the amount approved by him and the fund or purpose to which each item belongs, which statement shall be certified by him and delivered, together with the estimates as originally submitted, to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or shall transmit the same to Congress. To the extent to which Congress shall approve of said estimates Congress shall appropriate the amount of 50 per cent thereof and the remaining 50 per cent of such approved estimates shall be levied and assessed upon the taxable property and privileges in said District, other than the property of the United States and of the District of Columbia.

There is no authority in the statute for the other officers to submit estimates.

Mr. DAVIS. The only disagreement between your contention and ours is in the construction of the words "receive and consider;" does the word "consider" mean you have got to accept it as it is or consider it? The meaning of the word "consider" seems to be the

question in dispute which applies in all these statutes. I do not know whether the commissioners are right or whether we are right, but it all turns upon the meaning of the word "consider."

Mr. BUCHANAN. I think it means that the word "consider" shall be taken in connection with all the public functions of the District. I believe they would have a right to chop them.

Mr. DAVIS. That is the way it looks to me.

Mr. Sisson. They should not get themselves in the position where the estimates are not worth the paper they are written on. If they can by circumlocution put these other estimates in then it does not amount to anything, because we are putting ourselves in the attitude of actually considering estimates far beyond the amount which these gentlemen have estimated.

Mr. DAVIS. We have the right to chop them down.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Then, on the other hand, if they can not chop the other estimates down, these other estimates may include all the revenues of the District, and the District will not have anything; but if they can not chop them down, then it is absolutely senseless to be required to submit them to the District Commissioners. You have to take the whole District government together and consider it as a whole.

Mr. DAVIS. I do not think the commissioners are right in the way they consider them, but they have a right to consider them. The law says that the Secretary of the Treasury shall receive the estimates and consider the same. It is the same language. It seems to me it all turns on the meaning of the word "consider."

Mr. Sisson. Let me show you what I think is the reasonable construction of that language, that they shall "consider"; that is that they shall take the estimates and put them in the bill and shall consider them; that does not mean in my judgment that they can take the estimates from these various people who have the authority to make the estimates and cut them down.

Over and above what is authorized in the organic act, combined with the act of March 3, 1919, and section 6 of the appropriation acts of 1917 and 1918, we now find ourselves considering items over and above the amount that we would be authorized to consider in the sundry civil bill, for the Aqueduct Bridge, \$500,000; for a connecting parkway between Rock Creek and Potomac Parks, \$400,000; for improvement and care of public grounds, \$1,018,550; burial of indigent soldiers at Arlington, \$2,000; for the Zoological Park, \$130,000; and for the Columbia Hospital, \$23,000; making a total of \$2,137,050. Is that approximately correct?

Col. KUTZ. There are two items in the legislative bill, salaries and expenses of the Court of Appeals, \$30,910 and salaries and expenses of the Supreme Court of the District, \$51,600.

Mr. BROWNLOW. They are not included in the total of \$2,137,050.

Mr. Sisson. I also should have included in my enumeration \$98,088 for public buildings and grounds, \$40,910 for the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and \$51,600 for the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which makes a total of \$2,327,648.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. That will make the total estimates in the Book of Estimates, not in this bill, but in the Book of Estimates, so as not to get into confusion, of \$20,401,499.03, if that calculation is a correct one?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Now, then, we have supplemental estimates for 1921 and other charges against the District of Columbia revenues for the fiscal year 1921, increased compensation, the \$240 bonus. You gentlemen have not estimated for that and it has never been estimated by any of the departments, but it has been a bonus granted by the Congress, with which none of the departments has anything to do.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It has never been estimated for by any estimating officer.

Mr. Sisson. It has never been estimated for by any estimating officer, but when we take that into consideration as to the amount of money to be levied against the taxpayers of the District you must take that into consideration in making the tax rolls so that you will get enough from the taxpayers of the District to pay their half of the \$240 bonus; is that correct?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is correct.

Mr. Sisson. That estimated increase is \$1,600,000 for all employees of the District of Columbia; is that about correct?

Mr. DONOVAN. Yes.

Mr. Sisson. Then there is the increase in the pay of the fire department, \$321,300; the increase in the pay of the police department, \$358,892.84; for additional school-teachers—that is, new places at the present salary basis—\$53,520; and for school-teachers, increase in pay, \$1,198,440, making a total of those items of \$3,532,152.84, including the \$240 bonus, making a total charge payable on the half-and-half basis, if considered and allowed by this committee, of \$23,933,351.87; that is, one-half of the foregoing would be \$11,966,675.93, and the total estimated available revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1921 are only \$9,934,450. Then you deduct from that the items wholly payable from the revenues of the District, with the exception of the extension of streets, \$50,000; refunding taxes, \$40,000; for the playgrounds, \$160,980; and for the minimum wage board, \$7,475, making a total of \$258,455 to be deducted from the \$9,934,450, leaving available for half-and-half purposes \$9,675,995. There is a deficit, therefore, in the revenue for 1921, on the basis of the estimates for the fiscal year 1921, of \$2,290,680.93. Is that approximately the correct figure?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is approximately correct.

Mr. Sisson. The District commissioners, however, did not submit estimates in excess of the half and half reason of the fact that you cut out some of these estimates entirely and others you reduced very materially in order to bring your submitted estimates contained in the bill within the amount of \$9,675,995. Is that true?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We did not omit any of them entirely. We reduced them. I had started to read into the record the amounts submitted. For a bridge across the Potomac River at Georgetown the estimate was \$500,000, and we considered \$250,000 as an equitable amount, proportionate to the other estimates of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sisson. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars would not build the bridge?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Neither will \$500,000.

Mr. Sisson. But they want \$500,000 of the amount available before they begin operations.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is the Key Bridge, for additional work on that bridge.

Mr. Sisson. How much have they had appropriated?

Mr. BROWNLOW. One million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Sisson. They simply wanted \$500,000 to continue the work.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes. The next item is for a connecting parkway between Rock Creek and Potomac Parks. The copy of the estimate which the commissioners received showed that they had estimated \$400,000. We believed a proportionate and equitable amount for this year would be \$200,000, and so we have included that in our statement.

The next item is for improvement and care of public grounds, \$1,018,550, as the amount appeared in the copy that was given to us. In the Book of Estimates that amount was \$1,082,050, slightly different from the amount shown in the copy submitted to us, and we believed that \$325,000, or approximately the amount carried in the current bill for 1920, was sufficient.

Mr. DAVIS. You believed you had a right to cut that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. The next item is an estimate of \$42,500 for lighting public grounds, and we reduced that amount to \$30,000. For the National Zoological Park the estimate was \$130,000, and we reduced that to \$120,000.

Mr. DAVIS. The disagreement between you and Mr. Sisson is as to your authority.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Col. KUTZ. We felt that this committee wanted the judgment of the commissioners as to the relative importance of these items.

Mr. DAVIS. He is criticizing your authority to reduce the estimates.

Mr. BROWNLOW. There are only three more. The amount for Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum was \$15,000. No estimate has been submitted, as I understand it, but the amount in the current bill is \$23,000, and it has been so included in the written statement you have before you, which you have referred to.

Then in the legislative bill there is an item for salaries and expenses of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia for \$40,910, in which we made no change, and also an item for salaries of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for which the estimate was \$51,600. We reduced that to \$47,000. Then there was another item for salaries for public buildings and grounds in the legislative bill, amounting to \$98,088. No copy of that came to the commissioners, and therefore it was not considered at all.

Here is another change. The National Zoological Park sent a copy of their estimate to us, which showed \$130,000. We reduced that to \$120,000, and the estimate actually submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury was not the same as the copy which we received, because that was \$279,400, or greatly in excess of the copy submitted to the commissioners.

Mr. Sisson. The Zoological Park estimate included, I am informed by the clerk the purchase of two large tracts of land.

Mr. BROWNLOW. At any rate the estimate did not come to us. We knew nothing of it.

Mr. Sisson. Then there are actually before the committee two sets of estimates, one submitted by the District of Columbia, where you have curtailed the estimates as you have indicated, and the other set includes those items in the Book of Estimates, uncurtailed?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. The only way in which this can be cured is to have all estimates received through the District Commissioners in one bill.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1920.

DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.

(See page 137.)

**FURTHER STATEMENT OF LIEUT. COL. CHARLES W. KUTZ,
ENGINEER COMMISSIONER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

Mr. Sisson. Colonel, under this head, "Disposal of city refuse," you take care of the collection and disposal of garbage?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. And, second, the disposal of dead animals?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. And, third, the disposal of night soil?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. And, fourth, the disposal of ashes in the District of Columbia?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Those, according to your estimate, would cost \$730,084?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. And, in addition to that, on account of the failure of the trash contractor—what do you call him?

Col. KUTZ. The contractor for the collection and disposal of miscellaneous refuse.

Mr. Sisson. On account of his failure you are asking for an addition of \$65,000, in addition to the \$730,084?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Making a total of \$795,084?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Now, how much of this is to be used for the collection and disposal of garbage?

Col. KUTZ. \$494,529.

Mr. Sisson. Now, how do you arrive at that item, Colonel?

Col. KUTZ. That is determined by the present cost of rendering that service and on the assumption that the amount of service will not increase. It includes, in addition to the actual cost of the service, about \$60,000 for replacing worn-out machinery at the reduction plant.

Mr. Sisson. That is for machinery?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Now, you say \$60,000 is for equipment for the plant?

Col. KUTZ. New equipment at the reduction plant.

Mr. Sisson. What other new equipment do you buy that will be paid for out of this fund?

Col. KUTZ. \$27,000 worth of new collection equipment.

Mr. Sisson. That makes \$87,000?

Col. KUTZ. \$87,500, to be accurate.

Mr. Sisson. That is the total amount to be paid for equipment out of this \$494,000?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. So that will leave \$406,500, which will be the cost of the garbage collection service?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; and as an offset to that—

Mr. Sisson (interposing). I will come to that in a moment. How much of this \$406,500 is for labor?

Col. KUTZ. I can not give you that offhand.

Mr. Sisson. Will you supply that for the record, Colonel?

Col. KUTZ. Yes. The larger part of it is for labor.

Mr. Sisson. I was sure of that.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. But I wanted to know the exact amount. And will you tell how you account then for the difference between your labor cost and the \$406,500?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Supply that for the record.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

(The information here asked for was afterwards furnished by Col. Kutz, as follows:)

Proposed items of expenditure under estimate of \$494,500 for disposal of garbage:

Labor.....	\$201,700
Coal.....	40,000
Freight on garbage.....	30,000
Rental on garbage cars.....	10,000
Material and supplies.....	75,000
Forage.....	30,000
New equipment.....	87,500
Rent.....	2,300
Repairs.....	3,000
Miscellaneous.....	15,000

494,500

RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF PRODUCTS.

Mr. Sisson. Now, this expenditure of \$494,000 on the garbage will have a credit of approximately how much from the sale of products?

Col. KUTZ. The receipts will range from \$200,000 to \$250,000, depending on the price of grease and tankage during the next year.

Mr. Sisson. Two hundred thousand dollars is a safe estimate, is it?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir. I stated early in the hearings I thought it would be \$250,000.

Mr. Sisson. Well, take \$250,000 then, as the amount we will be reasonably certain to get as a return, so the net cost to the Government over and above all returns will be \$244,000?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. But in that \$244,000 is \$87,500 for equipment?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; new equipment.

Mr. Sisson. So the total cost to the District of Columbia and the Government for this service will be \$156,500?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; and that is an item that is comparable with the appropriation made before the war for doing the work by contract.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, if you had been compelled to have let this out at a contract price under the present cost of material and

labor it would have been very much more than \$156,500 to the two treasuries?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. Could you estimate roughly how much more it would have been than \$156,500 if we had been compelled to let it out by contract?

Col. KUTZ. There are so many elements entering into it; that is, the length of the contract and the uncertainty as to the price that the contractor would receive for tankage and for grease, that I think the contract price would have been very high. We are inviting bids for grease and tankage for a three months' period only.

Mr. SISSON. Of course, a great deal of that would be purely speculative, as to what it would be?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. But take into consideration the trash removal contract; that contract is actually costing about five times as much as you estimated at the time the contractor entered into the contract?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. Well, isn't it a fair assumption that this service would have cost at least twice as much as it did before the recent World War, or maybe more than twice as much?

Col. KUTZ. It is hard to say.

Mr. SISSON. Under the law, where the District of Columbia renders the service you are restricted by law to eight hours a day for labor?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. The contractor had a 10-hour day?

Col. KUTZ. He enjoyed a 10-hour day, because the material, as soon as it was collected, became his property, and he was permitted to work his employees on the disposal or sorting of that property as many hours as he pleased. The legal authorities rendered a decision to the effect that the eight-hour law did not apply after he had collected the material.

Mr. SISSON. But notwithstanding the fact that he could use his labor 10 hours, where the Government could have only used it 8 hours, still he could not have taken the contract at anything like he would have taken it before?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Almost double?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SISSON. In other words, the Government would have had to pay twice as much for the contract?

Col. KUTZ. Two and a half times as much.

Mr. SISSON. How much more would it cost the Government if you were compelled to let this by contract; the very least figure?

Col. KUTZ. I think it would cost at least \$200,000 to do the work that we anticipate will cost us \$156,000.

Mr. SISSON. Colonel, I think your figures are extremely conservative, because I do not believe you would get a contractor to take it for that money, if the ash and the trash contracts are at all analogous to the garbage contracts. I do not believe you could get it done for \$50,000 more, but if you feel that way about it, you know more about it than I do.

Col. KUTZ. It is a guess, Mr. Sisson.

Mr. Sisson. But, on the whole, the Government is actually saving money by taking over this plant?

Col. KUTZ. In my judgment it was the economical thing to do, and it insured better service.

Mr. Sisson. In other words, it is a better service and a much more economical service?

Col. KUTZ. A very much improved service.

DEAD ANIMALS.

Mr. Sisson. How much of that appropriation is for the disposal of dead animals?

Col. KUTZ. \$3,360.

Mr. Sisson. Do you get anything for the dead animals?

Col. KUTZ. That is the net amount we pay.

Mr. Sisson. You still have a contract?

Col. KUTZ. The actual cost of collecting the dead animals is more than that.

Mr. Sisson. Did you have any trouble with that?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; some few complaints of delays in reporting the presence of dead animals, but the contractor has been quite prompt in removing them.

Mr. Sisson. What does he do with these dead animals?

Col. KUTZ. He extracts the valuable products;

NIGHT SOIL.

Mr. Sisson. For the collection and disposal of night soil?

Col. KUTZ. The amount for that is \$17,500.

Mr. Sisson. That is also a contract?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. That is what you pay the contractor?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Does he get anything from the sale or treatment of the night soil?

Col. KUTZ. I do not know.

Mr. Sisson. How much of the city is not sewered where you have to take care of the night soil?

Col. KUTZ. It is a comparatively small suburban area.

Mr. Sisson. You think that is a very reasonable contract?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; I do. There is no difficulty in getting competition.

MISCELLANEOUS REFUSE.

Mr. Sisson. Now, the miscellaneous refuse and ashes you have discussed that at some length in the hearings before this?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Briefly, your contract for miscellaneous refuse and ashes for this year was \$15,000?

Col. KUTZ. Miscellaneous refuse only; ashes is separate.

Mr. Sisson. Miscellaneous refuse was \$15,000; and it is to cost the Government \$80,000 you estimate?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. That is a loss of \$65,000?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. Is that bond a good bond?

Col. KUTZ. It is a Hartford Indemnity Co.

Mr. Sisson. Perfectly good then?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; unless there is some technical defect the District ought to recover.

ASHES.

Mr. Sisson. Now, the ash contract, have you discussed that before?

Col. KUTZ. The estimated cost of that service is \$153,000.

Mr. Sisson. Is that a contract?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; we are doing that by our own teams and by hired labor.

Mr. Sisson. You were not able to get a bid for this after this man threw up his contract, were you?

Col. KUTZ. We did not try.

Mr. Sisson. You did not try?

Col. KUTZ. The ash contractor did not throw up his contract; he carried it out. His contract expired on the first of last July.

Mr. Sisson. He is the man we gave relief to here?

Col. KUTZ. You gave him relief to the extent of \$22,000. That made his payment for the last year's service practically \$100,000; that was for the fiscal year 1919. We estimate for the next year the ash service will cost \$153,000, an increase of 50 per cent. Part of that is due to increased service; part of it is due to the fact that the contractor rendered service in 1919 that cost him more than he received for it.

Mr. Sisson. Do you get anything from those ashes?

Col. KUTZ. Nothing at all. We seek places of deposit within easy reach of the collection area.

Mr. DAVIS. You say he rendered some service after the expiration of his contract?

Col. KUTZ. No service after the expiration of his contract, but the settlement was a compromise.

Mr. BUCHANAN. In other words, it was a settlement.

Col. KUTZ. Yes; he appealed to Congress for \$60,000. I then expressed the opinion that his loss would be at least \$40,000; Congress authorized an additional appropriation of \$22,000.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Now, are the sources of revenue from the handling of all these various items mentioned in this act?

Col. KUTZ. The principal one is the sale of grease from the reduction plant.

Mr. BUCHANAN. That is, garbage?

Col. KUTZ. Grease and tankage from the garbage plant.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Any other return, however small?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; at the trash plant we have baled paper, baled tin cans, glass bottles, broken glass and rags, divided into cotton and woolen rags.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And the District is handling that?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; because of the default of the contractor.

Mr. BUCHANAN. And you get the benefit of whatever sales there may be there?

Col. KUTZ. It goes to reduce the cost of operation.

Mr. Sisson. You might put at the conclusion of this, although it would be at two places in the hearings, that statement you have there.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

SUMMARY.

Collection and disposal of garbage.....	\$494,529
Collection and disposal of ashes.....	153,433
Collection and disposal of miscellaneous refuse.....	80,000
Collection and disposal of dead animals.....	3,360
Collection and disposal of night soil.....	17,500
	<hr/>
	748,822
Supervision and inspection.....	46,262
	<hr/>
Total estimated, 1921, "Disposal of city refuse".....	795,084

Mr. DAVIS. You have not submitted any formal estimate of this \$65,000?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; because when the estimates were submitted the contractor had not yet failed; this failure took place about the 1st of November.

Mr. DAVIS. Could you submit a formal estimate?

Col. KUTZ. It will not be a deficiency until next year.

Mr. DAVIS. Does not the law require that before we consider a matter of that kind that there should be at least a supplemental estimate?

Col. KUTZ. It has not always been the practice of this committee to insist on a supplemental estimate.

Mr. DAVIS. Is it much trouble to do that?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir; no trouble at all.

Mr. Sisson. On a matter of this kind have we waived an estimate? Sometimes on the raise of salary of an employee, or a small matter of that kind, sometimes where we were working out a plan we have considered matters without estimates.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Let us see: They submitted estimates here before the contingency arose which covered the full amount they could estimate under the law; now, if they submit a supplemental estimate, wouldn't that make them violate the law?

Mr. DAVIS. I still think in our final summing up of this matter we would determine whether any law. I wish to say for the record, that as to whether you have violated the law or not, that is a matter of future consideration. I do not say that you have, but I think that I, for one of the committee, would like to have you submit—which you have done before—regardless of the half-and-half plan—I wish you would submit a supplemental estimate, which you frequently do, covering this particular thing.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I wanted to suggest that when the estimate came that it be at the suggestion of the committee.

PURCHASE OF LAND FOR PLANT FOR DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes. Now, Mr. Commissioner, here is another matter that you have written a letter addressed to me, and I presume you have to the Appropriation Committee generally, and some members of the subcommittee. It is dated March 16, 1920. I will read the fore part of it:

Referring to the hearing granted the commissioners by your subcommittee on estimates of appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1921, and having particular reference to the disposal of city refuse, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia have the honor to request that the following item of appropriation be inserted under the heading "Disposal of city refuse," following the last two lines on page 75 of subcommittee print of the bill now under consideration, namely:

"For the acquisition, by purchase or condemnation, of land as a site for a new plant for the disposal of miscellaneous refuse, and for other municipal purposes, said site to be centrally located with respect to the area from which the collections of miscellaneous refuse are made, and to be close to an existing line of railroad, to contain approximately 210,000 square feet, \$350,000."

Following on in that letter you give other reasons for it. This letter is forwarded to me over the signature of Louis Brownlow, president. Do you now verbally and for the record say that you specially desire that this authority for this matter be granted to you and put into this bill?

Col. KURTZ. Yes, sir; we do. The item was presented to Congress several times in the past five years, but the purchase has never been authorized. We are asking it specially at this time in view of the failure of the trash collector. The trash collector's plant is on Mount Olivet Road, near Montello Avenue; that is in a fairly remote section of the District, but it is very objectionable to the residents of Trinidad, the superintendent of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, and the trustees of the Mount Olivet Cemetery. If this activity is to be continued as a municipal enterprise it will be necessary to either purchase the contractor's plant or to build a new plant elsewhere.

Mr. DAVIS. Right at that stage, did you show this subcommittee what you considered was a good location for this purchase?

Col. KURTZ. We did. We are not disclosing the exact site that we have in mind, because we feel that the appropriation ought to be in general terms, in order to enable the commissioners to acquire a site at a reasonable price. There may be alternative locations.

Mr. DAVIS. If you disclosed the exact location it might have a tendency to increase the purchase price?

Col. KURTZ. It undoubtedly would, if it was limited to a certain site. In asking for the purchase of this relatively large area, which is considerably greater than that required for the trash plant, we had in mind two things: One was an area sufficiently large to accommodate the municipal stables, shops, and yards that are now located on Canal Street, southwest of the Capitol. Those shops are now on what would be a center parking area. The District occupies it merely by license issued by the Secretary of War, and nearly two years ago we received formal notice from the Secretary to vacate the property.

Mr. DAVIS. And if this authority were granted to you in this bill or some other bill you contemplate combining those activities in one plant?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir. And still another activity we would place in the area is the municipal asphalt plant, now located on New York Avenue, near Florida Avenue, which would have to be removed if New York Avenue is opened to traffic.

Mr. DAVIS. One of the things stated in your letter is that you want that near the railroads to facilitate the hauling of materials?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir; the hauling of the products of the refuse to the freight station is costing at the rate of \$8,000 a year. In addition, the collected material is costing \$8,000 or \$9,000 more to haul to the present sorting plant than it would to haul it to a more centrally located sorting plant. We feel that by a change of location there would be a saving on the trash collection service of \$17,000 a year.

Mr. BUCHANAN. In hauling?

Col. KUTZ. In hauling. And by reason of that saving we could afford to pay a very much higher price per square foot for land more centrally located.

Mr. DAVIS. Now, not wishing to embarrass you as a commissioner, with reference to violating the half-and-half law, I will take the responsibility of asking you to put in a supplemental estimate for that.

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. I don't think there is any more necessity of going into any more details, but it is a matter that the committee might consider in executive session.

Mr. Sisson. Let me make a statement for the record. Personally I am not going to be responsible, either directly or indirectly, for violating that estimate law; and so far as I am concerned, you gentlemen making the estimate, it is up to you. I am not going to be bound by the estimate, and I am not going to be bound if I refrain from any criticism of the violation of that law.

Mr. DAVIS. I don't think there would be any objection, and so far as I am concerned I would be glad to have this letter signed by Commissioner Brownlow inserted in the record. If there is no objection it will be so ordered.

(The letter referred to is here printed in full, as follows:)

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington, March 16, 1920.

HON. CHARLES R. DAVIS,
*Chairman Subcommittee on Appropriations, District of Columbia,
House of Representatives.*

SIR: Referring to the hearing granted the commissioners by your subcommittee on estimates of appropriations for the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year 1921, and having particular reference to the matter of the disposal of city refuse, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia have the honor to request that the following item of appropriation be inserted after the heading "Disposal of City Refuse," following the last two lines on page 75 of the subcommittee print of the bill now under consideration, namely:

"For the acquisition, by purchase or condemnation, of land as a site for a new plant for the disposal of miscellaneous refuse, and for other municipal purposes, said site to be centrally located with respect to the area from which the collections of miscellaneous refuse are made, and to be close to an existing line of railroad, and to contain approximately 210,000 square feet, \$350,000."

The District of Columbia is now collecting all city refuse as a municipal function, with the exception of night soil and dead animals. The collection and disposal of garbage and ashes have been performed by the commissioners for some time, and recently they were compelled to take over the collection of miscellaneous refuse or trash, upon the failure of the contractor to carry out his contract. In taking over this service, they also took over the plant of the contractor located at the intersection of

Montello Avenue and Mount Olivet Road, with the equipment of the contractor. This site has been a subject of protest from the residents in the vicinity and is uneconomical on account of length of haul. To meet these objections, the commissioners believe that the District of Columbia should acquire a site centrally located with respect to the area from which the miscellaneous refuse is collected and adjacent to steam-railroad facilities, where the by-products can be more economically handled.

The commissioners have in mind, as such site, a square centrally located with railroad facilities, which has been shown to your committee, but which for obvious reasons it would not be necessary to designate at this time. This square contains 210,000 square feet with an estimated value, based on assessed value, of \$350,000. For the purpose of a trash plant with its appurtenances, it would not be necessary to acquire the whole square, but the additional land in the square is urgently needed for other District purposes, such as a stable and store yard to take the place of those now occupying the center parking of Canal Street SW., under a permit from the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, as well as the portable asphalt plant which now occupies the bed of New York Avenue north of Florida Avenue, and which will have to be removed in the near future in order to open New York Avenue for traffic.

If only a part of the square were acquired at this time, the value of the balance would be enhanced, and as there is great municipal need for the whole square it is believed to be a matter of economy to acquire all of the square at this time.

It is not the purpose of the commissioners at this time to ask for an appropriation to erect buildings on this site but to leave that matter, as well as the matter of securing railroad siding facilities, for another year.

The commissioners earnestly hope that your committee will see fit to include the item referred to above in the appropriation bill as it will be reported by your committee.

Very respectfully,

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
By LOUIS BROWNLOW, *President*.

FOR PURCHASE AND MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR TRUCKS.

Mr. DAVIS. Colonel, now there is one other matter that we desired to take up with you, and it is under the general head of "Street improvements." It is with reference to the purchase of two motor trucks.

Col. KUTZ. They are to replace two horse-drawn wagons now owned by the District and used for the same purpose. This will complete the motorization of the field wagons in the surface division. We have seven vehicles now, five motor drawn and two horse drawn. The committee started to motorize this service in 1914, and year by year has been gradually increasing the number, and this will complete it. Our experience so far has shown that it is an economical thing to do. We are asking for a Ford chassis with a field wagon top.

Mr. DAVIS. Now, the language is, "Including the maintenance of motor vehicles." Does that include any more than the maintenance of these two vehicles?

Col. KUTZ. No, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. The language is, "including the purchase of two motor trucks, at not to exceed \$800 each, and including the maintenance of motor vehicles." Does that include more than those two motor vehicles?

Col. KUTZ. It is designed to include only two of the seven.

Mr. Sisson. That gives you seven for this purpose?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. How have the other five been maintained?

Col. KUTZ. Out of funds appropriated for assessment and permit work, repairs to streets, and repairs to suburban roads.

Mr. DAVIS. This is all taken up for the purchase?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. And you say, "including the maintenance of motor vehicles," but there does not seem to be any appropriation for it?

Col. KUTZ. It would be paid for out of the funds appropriated for street improvements.

Mr. DAVIS. Out of that fund?

Col. KUTZ. Yes; no special appropriation, but as the vehicles are used in connection with street improvements, the cost of maintenance would be chargeable to the various items of improvement.

Mr. DAVIS. That is where it has been charged heretofore, hasn't it?

Col. KUTZ. It has been charged to the repair appropriations.

Mr. DAVIS. Who put that new language in?

Col. KUTZ. It was put in at the suggestion of the surface division, in order to charge a part of the cost of maintaining the field wagons to the construction items.

OPENING OF THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET SE.

Mr. DAVIS. This road here, the Suitland Road, Mr. Commissioner, what can you pay that out of; if we grant an appropriation here, what would you pay that out of? You do not want a special appropriation for that, do you? Haven't you sufficient funds for that work?

Col. KUTZ. It depends on what is involved. It is not the practice of the commissioners to do any work on new streets except from a special appropriation made by Congress. We sometimes do grading out of the general appropriation for grading streets and alleys.

Mr. DAVIS. That is what this would be.

Col. KUTZ. And use cinders to surface the road.

Mr. DAVIS. This would be grading?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. Sisson. It seems to be a dedication of the street, and if the street is dedicated you simply have to put a little gravel on there; they seem to think you could do it there for \$200 or \$300.

Col. KUTZ. If it is only a small amount we could do it under existing appropriations.

Mr. Sisson. Of course, you could not bind yourself to do that, because you do not know how much grading you have to do, but if it is just a little gravel on the street or to put a little gutter on each side of the road and put the gravel on—if that is what they want—

Col. KUTZ (interposing). Of course, if that means that all the Suitland travel is going to take the cut-off we will have to provide a good foundation.

Mr. BUCHANAN. I was going to say, if it is a connection between two good roads it is important and it will have to be improved pretty good.

Mr. DAVIS. You can investigate that before you make your estimate?

Mr. BUCHANAN. It has to be as good as the roads it connects, or it will be all cut to pieces.

Mr. DAVIS. You can investigate that matter?

Col. KUTZ. Yes, sir.

NOTE.—Thirty-eighth Street from Suitland Road to Pennsylvania Avenue SE., is about a quarter of a mile in length and passes through the property of three different owners, interfering slightly with an existing small house. For this reason, it is believed condemnation proceedings would be necessary.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1921.

MARCH 25, 1920.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of
the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 13266.]

The Committee on Appropriations submit the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

ESTIMATES, FISCAL YEAR 1921.

The estimates upon which this bill is based are to be found as follows:

Book of Estimates, pages 897 to 985, inclusive.....	\$19, 179, 716.03
Supplemental estimates:	
Police department.....	\$358, 892.84
Fire department.....	321, 300.00
Schools.....	54, 520.00
City refuse plant, site for.....	350, 000.00
Disposal of city refuse.....	65, 000.00
	1, 149, 712.84
Total estimates formally submitted.....	20, 329, 428.87

APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1920.

The total appropriations made for the fiscal year 1920 for the objects estimated in connection with or provided for in the accompanying bill are as follows:

District of Columbia act.....	\$15, 364, 421.00
Sundry civil act.....	12, 000.00
Deficiency acts.....	118, 820.00
Special acts:	
Fire department, increase in pay (11 months, estimated).....	279, 500.00
Police department, increase in pay (11 months, estimated).....	311, 781.75
Total appropriations, 1920.....	16, 086, 522.75

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1921.

The total amount recommended to be appropriated in this bill for the service of the fiscal year 1921 is \$18,190,484.87.

The amount recommended in the bill for 1921, compared with the appropriations for similar purposes for 1920 and with the estimates for 1921, shows the following differences:

It is \$2,138,944 less than the amount requested in the estimates.

It is \$2,103,962.12 more than the appropriations for similar purposes for the current fiscal year. It should be stated here, however,

that deficiency estimates of approximately \$600,000 for the fiscal year 1920 are now pending before the Congress and to the extent that they are approved the stated excess of this bill over 1920 appropriations will be reduced.

METHOD OF PAYMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The committee has incorporated as section 8 of the bill the provisions of H. R. 7158 entitled "An act to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia," which passed the House on January 12, 1920. That act provides that on and after July 1, 1920, all appropriations for the support of the government of the District of Columbia shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia to the extent that they are sufficient therefor and the remainder out of the Treasury of the United States, except the amounts to pay the interest on the debt of the District of Columbia and the sinking fund, which shall be paid on the half-and-half basis. The committee also has recommended that the enacting clause of this bill correspond to the provisions of the paragraph recommended as section 8.

ESTIMATED MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS ELIMINATED.

The committee in preparing the bill has eliminated many projects previously appropriated for and authorized but which have not been undertaken because the cost of accomplishing them has so increased that it was not possible to undertake them within the amounts so appropriated and authorized. The more important of such items are as follows:

Project.	Author- ized.	Previ- ously appropriated.	Esti- mate for 1921.
Wharf.....	1917	\$22, 000	\$25, 000
Public convenience station (Eighth and F Streets).....	1917	25, 000	15, 000
Wheatly School, addition.....	1917	98, 000	58, 000
Takoma School, addition.....	1917	90, 000	50, 000
Gage School, addition.....	1917	67, 000	57, 000
Police station house.....	1917	40, 000	40, 000
Industrial Home School for Colored Children:			
Boys' cottage.....	1917	15, 000	15, 000
Barn.....	1917	1, 500	1, 500
Municipal lodging house.....	1916	40, 000	30, 000
Total.....		427, 500	291, 500

Other items in the estimates not previously appropriated for and not carried in this bill but deemed urgent by the commissioners are as follows:

Site for new refuse disposal plant.....	\$350, 000
New site for Industrial Home School.....	50, 000
Additional land for school sites.....	84, 500
12 street improvement projects.....	\$81, 700
Water service extensions.....	355, 000
Total.....	1, 221, 200

The sum of \$2,270,000 requested by the Secretary of War for beginning the work of providing additional sources of water supply for the city, was not submitted to Congress for consideration in connection with this bill.

DISTRICT FINANCES.

It is necessary in considering charges against the revenues of the District of Columbia to consider, in addition to the amounts in the District of Columbia bill, the sums appropriated in other bills, including the legislative, etc., bill, the sundry civil bill, the various deficiency bills, and any sums which may be carried in special bills and chargeable against such revenues. The surplus revenues of the District of Columbia accumulated under the half-and-half method of appropriation amounted to \$4,063,922.18 on June 30, 1919. Considering appropriations already made for the fiscal year 1920 in all acts and the pending deficiency estimates for the remainder of the fiscal year 1920, it is evident that the portion of such total of appropriations for the fiscal year 1920, chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1920, will exceed such revenues by \$250,000. The estimates transmitted to Congress for the fiscal year 1921 on the half-and-half basis, while apparently within a sum twice the estimated revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1921, are in reality greatly in excess of twice such revenues when the full amount of all estimates chargeable to the District revenues are taken into consideration. If all of the estimates formally transmitted by the District Commissioners and officers of the United States Government are taken into consideration, as well as other known charges, supplemental estimates, and informal estimates transmitted to Congress since the session began, the portion of all such estimates properly chargeable to District revenues would exceed the estimated revenues by approximately \$2,250,000.

The appropriations contained in this bill, together with the appropriations probably to be carried in other bills for the fiscal year 1921, and chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia, will approximate \$20,200,000, exclusive of deficiencies and the water service. If this sum were appropriated on the half-and-half basis the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1921 would fall short of meeting the proportion chargeable to them by approximately \$350,000. If the sum should be appropriated on the basis of the enacting clause of the accompanying bill, the United States would pay the amount, which, under the half-and-half plan, would represent a deficit in the District revenues.

The committee has incorporated in the bill a paragraph recommending an increase in the rate of taxation on real estate and tangible personal property from $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It is obvious from the condition of the finances of the District of Columbia for the current fiscal year, the estimates requested to be considered for the fiscal year 1921, the probable deficit for the fiscal year 1921 under appropriations in this and other bills, the postponed projects from previous years, the growth of the city during the war and the permanency of a large portion of such growth, that the affairs of the city can not be conducted with fairness to the community and the taxpayers of the United States without an increase in revenue. The additional revenue resulting from a $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent increase in taxes will amount approximately to \$5,400,000 for the fiscal year 1921. Such taxes are due in November of this year and must be paid in May of 1921 in order to avoid penalties. The bulk of the taxes will be paid in May, 1921, and therefore will not be available to any great extent to meet appropriations until the fiscal year 1922. The total revenues

for the fiscal year 1921, if the increased rate of taxation is put into effect, would be approximately \$15,334,450. The present rates of taxation on real estate and tangible personal property have been in effect since 1878.

WATER SERVICE.

The expenses of the water service are recommended to be paid entirely from the revenues of the water department, which has been the practice for many years. The amount carried in this bill for the water service is \$846,110. The estimated water revenues for 1921 aggregate \$808,000, a deficit for the ensuing year of \$38,110. This sum will be cared for, however, by the balance in the water fund expected to be carried forward from the fiscal year 1920 of approximately \$130,000. The committee has eliminated from the bill extensions of the water distribution service aggregating \$355,000. These improvements have been postponed but can not be postponed indefinitely and as they are of the character of betterments which heretofore have been paid from the water revenues, the committee has recommended a provision increasing the existing water rates by not less than 25 per cent per annum so as to provide a water fund adequate for the continuance of the extension of the system of water distribution and at the same time provide a rate that will not be excessive to the consumers in comparison with the rates paid for water in other localities. On the basis of the estimated revenues on present rates (\$808,000) the increased rates should raise the water revenues to \$1,010,000 for the fiscal year 1921.

CHANGES IN CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS.

A comparative statement is submitted in this report (pp. 17 to 37) showing in detail the appropriations for the current year, the estimates for the fiscal year 1921, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, the increase or reduction of the amounts estimated for 1921 as compared with the amounts recommended in the bill, and the increase or decrease in the amounts for the current year as compared with the amounts recommended in the bill.

The paragraphs of substantive legislation and the principal paragraphs of limitation upon appropriations are also set forth in this report on pages 38 to 41.

The changes in specific employments and the principal increases and reductions in current appropriations are set forth in the following paragraphs:

SALARIES.

Executive office.—The compensation of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia is increased from \$5,000 to \$6,000 each.

Purchasing Division: A clerk at \$1,600 and six clerks at \$1,200 each are recommended. Seven clerks at \$840 each and two laborers at \$720 each are omitted. The compensation of three clerks is increased from \$900 to \$1,000 each.

Building Inspection Division: An additional civil engineer or computer at \$1,800 is recommended. An assistant inspector of buildings at \$1,200 is omitted. The amount for temporary inspectors is reduced from \$1,600 to \$1,000.

District Building, care of.—An additional assistant engineer at \$1,200 is recommended and a dynamo tender at \$880 is omitted. A lump sum of \$9,000 for the employment of cleaners at not to exceed

30 cents per hour is recommended in lieu of 33 cleaners at \$240 each. The amount for cleaners, while representing an increase of \$1,080 in the total of this bill, in reality will represent a reduction of \$792 when the increased compensation (\$240 bonus) is taken into consideration.

Assessor's office.—Two additional clerks at \$1,400 each are recommended.

Personal tax board.—A chief inspector of personal property at \$1,800 is recommended.

Collector's office.—An additional clerk at \$1,400 is recommended.

Auditor's office.—A stenographer and typist at \$1,400 is recommended.

Engineer commissioner's office.—The compensation of the following employees is recommended in order to make their salaries for the fiscal year 1921 correspond to the salaries now being paid them for the fiscal year 1920, the additional amounts for 1920 being paid from a lump-sum appropriation in the current sundry civil act for that purpose:

1 principal steam engineer, \$1,800 to \$2,090.....	\$290
1 steam engineer, \$1,200 to \$1,800.....	600
2 steam engineers, \$1,200 to \$1,760.....	1,120
3 assistant steam engineers, \$1,050 to \$1,460.....	1,230
6 oilers, \$600 to \$960 each.....	2,160
6 firemen, \$875 to \$1,160 each.....	1,710
19 Total.....	7,110

Public Utilities Commission.—An assistant accountant at \$2,000 and a statistical clerk at \$1,800 are recommended. A clerk at \$1,200 per annum is recommended in lieu of two clerks at \$100 per month each for seven months.

The amount for contingent expenses and the employment of expert services is increased from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Minimum Wage Board.—The appropriation for the Minimum Wage Board is made available for clerical expenses.

District of Columbia employees' compensation fund.—An appropriation of \$5,000 is recommended to carry into effect the provisions of section 11 of the current District of Columbia appropriation act which extends to the employees of the government of the District of Columbia the provisions of the act providing compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties.

Free Public Library.—The total appropriation is increased from \$106,060 to \$116,140, or by \$10,080. This increase is accounted for principally by the following increases in salaries of employees:

1 assistant librarian, \$1,800 to \$2,000.....	\$200
1 chief, circulating department, \$1,500 to \$1,760.....	260
1 director of children's work, \$1,500 to \$1,600.....	100
1 children's librarian, \$1,000 to \$1,200.....	200
1 Takoma Park branch librarian, \$1,000 to \$1,200.....	200
1 chief, catalogue department, \$1,200 to \$1,400.....	200
1 assistant, \$1,000 to \$1,200.....	200
1 assistant (periodicals), \$1,000 to \$1,200.....	200
8 assistants, \$900 to \$1,000 each.....	800
7 assistants, \$780 to \$900 each.....	840
6 assistants, \$660 to \$780 each.....	720
1 copyist, \$660 to \$780.....	120
1 classifier, \$900 to \$1,000.....	100
1 shelf lister, \$1,020 to \$1,120.....	100
1 cataloguer, \$840 to \$960.....	120

1 cataloguer, \$780 to \$900.....	\$120
2 cataloguers, \$660 to \$780 each.....	240
1 stenographer, \$1,000 to \$1,100.....	100
1 stenographer, \$840 to \$1,000.....	160
1 attendant, \$780 to \$900.....	120
6 attendants, \$660 to \$780 each.....	720
5 attendants, \$600 to \$780 each.....	900
1 collator, \$660 to \$780.....	120
4 messengers, \$600 to \$720 each.....	480
4 janitors, \$600 to \$720 each.....	480
1 janitor, \$480 to \$660.....	180
1 engineer, \$1,200 to \$1,300.....	100
61 Total.....	8,080

The total appropriation under the heading of "Salaries" is increased from \$899,436 for the current year to \$925,806, or by \$26,370.

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The appropriation for motor vehicles is increased from \$30,700 to \$36,400, or by \$5,700. This increase will provide for six new automobiles to replace horse-drawn vehicles at present in use and also will allow the exchange of six worn-out automobiles and their replacement by new machines, as well as provide for the maintenance of the six new automobiles.

Coroner's office.—The appropriation for the coroner's office is increased by \$4,000. This sum provides \$1,000 additional for contingent expenses, \$2,000 additional for the erection of a cold-storage plant at the morgue, for which an appropriation of \$5,000 has already been made, and \$1,000 for the purchase of an auto truck for removing bodies to the morgue to replace the present horse-drawn vehicle.

Recorder of deeds.—The appropriation of \$6,000 for rent of offices for the recorder of deeds is omitted, the committee believing that it may be possible to provide space for that office in property now owned or otherwise rented.

Buildings injured by fire.—An appropriation of \$10,000 is recommended for the repair of buildings owned and used by the District of Columbia when injured by fire. This item represents an increase of \$10,000 in the total of the bill, but is not a new appropriation, as work of this character has heretofore been provided for by the reappropriation of a previous fund for similar purposes.

Weights, measures, and markets office.—An additional motor vehicle to be used on the lighter work of the weights and measures service and to cost \$800 is recommended and the sum of \$360 is recommended for its maintenance.

Surveyor's office.—A new appropriation of \$2,000 is recommended for making surveys to mark permanently on the ground the permanent system of highways for the District of Columbia and to facilitate the work of surveying in connection with building operations. The total cost of completing such work for the entire district is estimated at \$12,000.

The total of appropriations under the heading of "Contingent and Miscellaneous Expenses" is increased from \$194,220 to \$208,230, or by \$14,010

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Assessment and permit work, streets.—The appropriation for assessment and permit work upon streets is increased from \$200,000 to \$285,000.

Street improvements.—The committee recommends the improvement of 33 street projects aggregating \$495,600, as compared with the improvement of 23 projects aggregating \$454,300 for the current fiscal year. The commissioners requested the improvement of 46 street projects aggregating \$877,300.

The principal items of improvement recommended are as follows:

Grading Connecticut Avenue NW., Pierce Mill Road to Chapel Road.....	\$39,000
Reconstructing the Canal wall NW.....	45,000
Paving Nichols Avenue SE., Sheridan Road to St. Elizabeth's Hospital....	43,000
Paving New Hampshire Avenue NW., I Street to Twenty-seventh Street..	40,000
Paving Potomac Avenue SE., Eleventh to Thirteenth Street.....	20,000
Paving Twenty-fourth Street NW., K Street to Virginia Avenue.....	21,000
Paving Belmont Road NW., Massachusetts Avenue to Connecticut Avenue..	18,000
Paving Louisiana Avenue NW., Pennsylvania Avenue to Tenth Street....	60,000
Paving Potomac Avenue SE., Pennsylvania Avenue to Sixteenth Street....	19,000

Street repairs.—The appropriation for repairs of streets, avenues, and alleys is increased from \$500,000 to \$575,000 and the appropriation for repairs to suburban roads is increased from \$200,000 to \$250,000. The combined street repair appropriations aggregated \$700,000 for the current fiscal year and are increased to \$825,000 for the ensuing fiscal year, or by \$125,000.

Sidewalks and curbs.—The appropriation for construction of sidewalks and curbs is increased from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

Bridges.—A new item of \$10,000 is recommended for painting the floors, beams, stringers, etc., under the roadway of the Highway Bridge. A paragraph is recommended transferring the jurisdiction and control of the Highway Bridge across the Potomac River from the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on and after July 1, 1920.

The total of appropriations under the heading of "Improvements and Repairs" is increased from \$1,519,160 to \$1,773,560, or by \$254,400.

SEWERS.

The appropriation for cleaning and repairing sewers and basins is increased from \$80,000 to \$90,000, and provision is made for the purchase of two motor trucks at not to exceed \$3,000 each. The appropriation for the operation and maintenance of the sewage pumping service is increased from \$75,000 to \$90,000. The appropriation for main and pipe sewers and receiving basins is reduced from \$107,000 to \$100,000, and the appropriation for suburban sewers is increased from \$110,000 to \$200,000, and provision is made for the replacement or exchange of two motor trucks or field wagons at not to exceed \$800 each.

The appropriation for assessment and permit work in connection with sewers is increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and a paragraph is recommended elsewhere in the bill increasing from \$1 to \$2 per linear front foot the rate of assessment for the laying of service sewers.

The appropriation for continuing the construction of the Upper Potomac interceptor between Twenty-seventh and K Streets and Chain Bridge is reduced from \$59,000 to \$30,000.

The total of appropriations under the heading of "Sewers" is increased from \$483,000 for the current year to \$612,000 for the next year, or by \$129,000.

STREETS.

Street cleaning.—The appropriation for cleaning and sweeping streets is reduced from \$400,000 to \$375,000.

Disposal of city refuse.—The appropriation for disposal of city refuse is increased from \$656,000 to \$750,000, the increase being due to the installation of equipment in the garbage-disposal plant and to the collection of miscellaneous refuse by the municipal government, the miscellaneous refuse contractor having failed and the work having been taken over by the commissioners. The estimated revenue from garbage disposal for 1921 is \$250,000. A paragraph is recommended repealing the provision of existing law which authorizes any person, under regulations prescribed by the commissioners, to transport refuse from the place of origin to places outside of the District of Columbia for the feeding of live stock.

Playgrounds.—An additional guard or swimming teacher, to be employed for four months, at \$60 per month is recommended.

Public convenience stations.—The appropriation for maintenance of public convenience stations is increased from \$17,500 to \$20,000.

The total of appropriations under the heading of "Streets" is increased from \$1,227,980 to \$1,299,720, or by the sum of \$71,740.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

The appropriation for general supplies and other general expenses of the electrical department is increased from \$20,000 to \$25,000, principally on account of increased telephone rates. Provision is made for the allowance for maintenance, at not to exceed \$30 per month, of an additional automobile.

The total of appropriations for the "Electrical department" is increased from \$500,015 to \$506,015.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Officers.—The compensation of the following officers is increased:

1 director of intermediate instruction, \$2,200 to \$2,400.....	\$200
13 supervising principals, \$2,200 to \$2,400 each.....	2,600
1 supervisor of manual training, \$2,200 to \$2,400.....	200
1 director of primary instruction, \$2,200 to \$2,400.....	200
16 Total.....	3,200

The following additional employments are recommended:

2 clerks, at \$1,500 each.....	\$3,000
2 clerks, at \$1,200 each.....	2,400
Total.....	5,400

Attendance officers.—The compensation of four attendance officers is increased from \$600 to \$800 each.

Teachers.—The basic compensation of teachers in the public schools is increased as follows:

1 principal, Central High School, \$3,000 to \$3,500.....	\$500
1 assistant principal, Central High School, \$1,800 to \$2,400.....	600
8 principals of normal, high, and manual training high schools, \$2,500 to \$2,700 each.....	1,600
1 assistant principal (dean of girls), Dunbar High School, \$1,800 to \$2,400.....	600
7 directors (music, drawing, physical culture, domestic science, domestic art, kindergartens, and penmanship), \$1,500 to \$2,000 each.....	3,500
1 assistant director of primary instruction, \$1,400 to \$1,800.....	400
7 assistant directors (music, drawing, physical culture, domestic science, domestic art, kindergartens, and penmanship), \$1,300 to \$1,800 each.....	3,500
1 assistant supervisor of manual training, \$1,300 to \$1,800.....	500

14 heads of departments in high and manual training high schools (group B, class 6), \$1,900 to \$2,200 each.....	\$4, 200
28 teachers (normal, high, manual training high, promoted for superior work) (group B, class 6), \$1,900 to \$2,200 each.....	8, 400
334 teachers (group A, class 6), \$1,060 to \$1,440 each.....	126, 920
136 teachers in class 5, \$1,000 to \$1,200 each.....	27, 200
498 teachers in class 4, \$900 to \$1,200 each.....	149, 400
543 teachers in class 3, \$860 to \$1,200 each.....	184, 620
364 teachers in class 2, \$860 to \$1,200 each.....	123, 760
90 teachers in class 1, \$860 to \$1,200 each.....	30, 600
2,034 Total.....	666, 300

A special beginning teacher in the normal school at \$900 is omitted.
The following additional teachers are recommended:

1 assistant principal, McKinley Manual Training School.....	\$2, 400
2 principals for junior high schools, at \$2,700 each.....	5, 400
1 assistant principal (dean of girls) Dunbar High School.....	2, 400
7 teachers in normal high and manual training high schools, promoted for superior work (group B, class 6), at \$1,500 each.....	15, 400
25 teachers in group A, class 6 (high schools), at \$1,440 each.....	56, 000
53 teachers in class 5, at \$1,200 each.....	63, 600
20 teachers in class 4, at \$1,200 each.....	24, 000
20 teachers in class 3, at \$1,200 each.....	24, 000
10 teachers in class 2, at \$1,200 each.....	12, 000
10 teachers in class 1, at \$1,200 each.....	12, 000
149 Total.....	217, 200

Of the 149 new teachers provided in the bill, 68 are already carried from March 1 to June 30, 1920, in the deficiency appropriation act approved March 6, 1920, at the following annual rates of compensation:

2 principals of junior high schools, at \$2,500 each.....	\$5, 000
25 group A, class 6, at \$1,060 each.....	26, 500
16 class 5, at \$1,000 each.....	16, 000
13 class 4, at \$900 each.....	11, 700
10 class 2, at \$860 each.....	8, 600
2 class 1, at \$860 each.....	1, 720
68 Total.....	69, 520

Librarians and clerks.—The compensation of 10 librarians is increased from \$900 to \$1,200 each, and the compensation of 30 clerks from \$720 to \$960 each, and 5 new clerks in class 4 at \$960 each are recommended.

The basic compensation of teachers stated in this report is not the total compensation received by them. The compensation of teachers, in addition to the basic pay, includes the additional compensation (\$240 bonus), longevity pay ranging from \$25 a year for four years of service in the lowest grades to \$100 a year for eight years of service in the highest grades, and the authorized allowance to principals of \$30 per room per annum for each session room of not less than 25 pupils.

The average annual compensation of the teachers in the various classes based on the February, 1920, pay roll is as follows:

Table showing average annual salaries paid teachers of public schools, District of Columbia, by classes, based on pay roll for February, 1920.

	Number.	Average salary.
Class 1.....	90	\$1, 149. 00
Class 2.....	360	1, 153. 00
Class 3.....	542	1, 210. 00
Class 4.....	497	1, 390. 00
Class 5.....	136	1, 606. 00
Class 6A.....	334	1, 945. 00
Class 6B.....	28	2, 318. 00
Class 6B (head of departments).....	14	2, 354. 00

Attention is invited to page 467 of the hearings on this bill wherein is set forth a table showing the salaries paid teachers in the various classes, including the amounts of basic pay, longevity pay, principals' allowance, and increased compensation (\$240 bonus), for the month of February, and the annual rate on the basis of pay received for that month.

Table showing average annual salaries in preceding table, increases in basic salaries made in this bill, and total minimum average salaries as recommended for 1921.

	Average salary above.	Increase in basic pay provided in bill.	Total minimum average pay for 1921.
Class 1.....	\$1,149.00	\$240.00	\$1,489.00
Class 2.....	1,153.00	340.00	1,493.00
Class 3.....	1,210.00	340.00	1,550.00
Class 4.....	1,390.00	309.00	1,699.00
Class 5.....	1,808.00	200.00	2,008.00
Class 6, group A.....	1,945.00	380.00	2,325.00
Class 6, group B.....	2,318.50	300.00	2,618.50
Class 6, group B (heads of departments).....	2,354.00	300.00	2,654.00

A paragraph is recommended allowing the teachers, librarians, and clerks, in addition to the increases made in basic salaries, the full amount of any increased compensation granted for the fiscal year 1921 (\$240 bonus), provided that the full amount of such increased compensation does not make the total compensation of the teacher in excess of \$2,740 per annum.

The total increase in this bill over the amount in the current District act for salaries of teachers, librarians, and clerks, including increased basic pay and additional teachers, is \$876,800. It should also be stated that in addition to the compensation received from the sources herein enumerated, that 56 per cent of the teachers in the day schools are also teachers in the night schools and receive additional compensation for such services which is not computed in the foregoing table in arriving at the average salaries for the various classes.

Longevity pay.—The appropriation for longevity pay is increased from \$450,000 to \$520,000 and longevity pay not heretofore granted is authorized as follows:

1 assistant principal, McKinley Manual Training High School, \$100 per annum for 5 years on a base pay of \$2,400.

10 principals of normal high, manual training high, and junior high schools, \$100 per annum for 5 years on a base pay of \$2,700.

1 assistant principal (dean of girls) Dunbar High School, \$100 per annum for 5 years on a base pay of \$2,400.

A provision is also recommended prohibiting the payment of any part of the appropriation for longevity pay to any person who, in the opinion of the board of education and the superintendent of schools, has an unsatisfactory efficiency rating.

A paragraph is also recommended applying the present rates of longevity pay and those provided for in the bill to the increased basic salaries provided in the bill in the same manner as such longevity rates apply to the basic salaries authorized by existing law.

Night schools.—The appropriation for salaries for night schools is reduced from \$75,000 to \$60,000.

Janitors and care of buildings and grounds.—The following additional employees are recommended in connection with the care of school buildings and grounds:

1 electrician, Central High School.....	\$1, 200
1 skilled laborer, Central High School.....	720
1 skilled laborer, Business High School.....	720
1 skilled laborer, Wilson Normal School.....	720
1 skilled laborer, Jefferson School.....	720
1 skilled laborer, Western High School.....	720
1 skilled laborer, Franklin High School.....	720
1 skilled laborer, Miner Normal School.....	720
1 skilled laborer, Eastern High School.....	720
1 skilled laborer, Stevens School.....	720
1 skilled laborer, M Street High, old.....	720
2 matrons, junior high schools, at \$600 each.....	1, 200
18 Total.....	9, 600

The compensation of employees is increased as follows:

2 assistant engineers, \$900 to \$1,000 each, Central High.....	\$200
2 coal passers, \$540 to \$600 each, Central High.....	120
15 laborers, from \$500 to \$600 each, Central High.....	1, 500
1 coal passer, \$540 to \$600, Dunbar High School.....	60
9 laborers, from \$500 to \$600 each, Dunbar High School.....	900
4 laborers, \$500 to \$600 each, old Central High.....	400
4 laborers, \$500 to \$600 each, Business High School.....	400
4 laborers, \$500 to \$600 each, Wilson Normal School.....	400
2 laborers, \$500 to \$600 each, Jefferson High School.....	200
3 laborers, \$500 to \$600 each, Western High School.....	300
2 laborers, \$500 to \$600 each, Franklin School.....	200
2 laborers, \$500 to \$600 each, Miner Normal School.....	200
1 laborer, \$500 to \$600, Eastern High School.....	100
1 laborer, \$500 to \$600, Stevens School.....	100
4 laborers, \$500 to \$600, each, McKinley Manual Training School.....	400
3 laborers, \$500 to \$600 each, Armstrong Manual Training School.....	300
3 laborers, \$500 to \$600 each, M Street High School.....	300
33 laborers, \$500 to \$600 each, graded school buildings.....	3, 300
9 matrons, \$500 to \$600 each, in normal and high schools.....	900
108 Total.....	10, 280

The following are omitted:

1 laborer, Western High School.....	\$500
1 laborer, Franklin High School.....	500
1 laborer, Miner Normal School.....	500
1 laborer, Eastern High School.....	500
1 laborer, Stevens School.....	500
1 laborer, M Street High, old.....	500
6 Total.....	3, 000

The total appropriation for janitors and laborers in school buildings is increased from \$202,390 to \$219,270, a net increase of \$16,880.

The rates of pay for the care of smaller rooms and rented buildings are increased from \$72 to \$96 and from \$108 to \$120 per annum and the total appropriation is increased from \$13,500 to \$15,000.

A special appropriation of \$7,600 is recommended for remodeling the Hamilton School Building for use of specially segregated tubercular children. The appropriation for special furniture and equipment for school buildings is reduced from \$18,280 to \$6,540, due to the elimination of the item for equipment of portable schools.

The appropriation for textbooks and school supplies is increased from \$80,000 to \$85,000, on account of the increased enrollment in public schools.

A paragraph is recommended authorizing the board of education to use all necessary room and floor space in the Franklin School Building for office purposes.

The appropriation for community forums and civic centers in school buildings is increased from \$25,000 to \$35,000 and the amount which may be used for secretaries, teachers, organizers, and clerks is increased from 33½ per cent to 50 per cent. The appropriation is also made available for the maintenance of an automobile.

School buildings.—The following appropriations and authorizations for school buildings are recommended:

The limit of cost of the Eastern High School is increased from \$700,000 to \$1,500,000 and \$60,000 is appropriated in addition to the appropriation of \$340,000 now available for that purpose and unexpended. This building was authorized and the limit of cost fixed in 1916.

The limit of cost of the addition to the Petworth School is increased from \$133,500 to \$192,000 and the sum of \$85,000 is appropriated in addition to the sum of \$107,000 already available for that purpose. This addition was authorized originally in 1916.

The limit of cost of the addition to the Deanwood School is increased from \$50,000 to \$190,000 and the sum of \$40,000 is appropriated in addition to the sum of \$50,000 already available. This addition was authorized in 1917.

The limit of cost of the addition to the Burrville School is increased from \$60,000 to \$190,000 and the sum of \$40,000 is appropriated in addition to the sum of \$50,000 already available. This addition was authorized in 1916.

The limit of cost of the new building between Eighteenth and Twentieth Streets and Monroe and Newton Streets, NE., is increased from \$135,000 to \$190,000 and the sum of \$30,000 is appropriated in addition to the sum of \$110,000 already available. This building was authorized in 1916.

The limit of cost to the addition to the Phelps School is increased from \$75,000 to \$120,000 and an appropriation of \$30,000 is recommended in addition to the sum of \$60,000 already available. This addition was authorized in 1917.

The committee has eliminated the additional appropriations asked for additions to the Wheatley, Takoma, and Gage Schools, all of which were authorized in 1917, but can not be built within the amounts already appropriated.

An 8-room addition to the J. R. West School, to cost not to exceed \$190,000, is authorized and an appropriation of \$100,000 is recommended. This is the only school building project in the bill which was not authorized by a former act.

Appropriations of \$20,000 each are recommended for repairing and remodeling the old Central High School and the M Street High School to put them in better condition for use as junior high schools.

A paragraph is recommended making all appropriations in the bill for school building construction immediately available in order that construction work may start on them as soon as possible.

The paragraph in the bill relating to the preparation of plans and specifications for all buildings is enlarged so as to require consultation with the Board of Education in connection with the preparation of plans for school buildings.

The total of appropriations for school building construction is increased from \$85,000 for the current year to \$425,000, or by \$340,000.

The total of appropriations for "Public Schools" is increased from \$3,761,470 to \$4,959,340, or by \$1,197,870.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The compensation of the chief clerk is increased from \$2,000 to \$2,400. An additional clerk at \$1,500 is provided,

The officers and members of the metropolitan police are provided for in the same number as for the current year and at the rates of compensation fixed by the act approved December 5, 1919. The total increase in salaries over the amount in the current District of Columbia appropriation act is \$369,293.87, and the increase over the combined amounts provided in the current District of Columbia bill and the special act of December 5, 1919, is \$57,512.12.

House of Detention.—The following additional employees are recommended:

1 attendant, at \$1,200.....	\$1, 200
2 attendants, at \$1,000 each.....	2, 000
1 attendant, at \$900.....	900
1 attendant, at \$800.....	800
1 cook, at \$500.....	500
1 laundress, at \$500.....	500
1 janitor, at \$600.....	600
<hr/> 8 Total.....	<hr/> 6, 500

The following employments are omitted:

6 guards at \$660 each.....	\$3, 960
1 janitor at \$660.....	660
3 matrons at \$720 each.....	2, 160
<hr/> 10 Total.....	<hr/> 6, 780

The appropriation for miscellaneous expenses is made available for clinical supplies, food, upkeep, and repair of buildings, electricity, supplies, and equipment, and is increased from \$7,000 to \$14,940.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The officers and members of the fire department are provided for in the same numbers as for the current year and the salaries are appropriated for in accordance with the increases provided in the act approved January 24, 1920. The total increase in the amount of salaries over the amount in the current District of Columbia appropriation act is \$320,140, and the increase over the combined amounts carried in the current District of Columbia appropriation act and the special act of January 24, 1920, is \$40,640.

The amount for permanent improvements provides for three motor-driven fire engines at \$10,500 each, three combination chemical and hose wagons, motor driven, at \$5,800 each, and \$6,000 for installing steam heat in station houses. The total appropriation for permanent improvements is reduced from \$72,150 to \$54,900, or by \$17,250.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Two additional sanitary inspectors at \$1,200 each, and three food inspectors at \$1,400 each are recommended. The monthly compensation of laborers is increased from \$60 to \$65.

A new appropriation of \$2,000 is recommended for construction of a cement concrete roadway at the crematory.

The total of appropriations for the health department is reduced from \$209,990 to \$209,940.

COURTS.

Supreme Court.—The compensation of the probation officer is increased from \$2,000 to \$2,400 and of the assistant probation officer from \$1,200 to \$1,400.

Juvenile court.—A new appropriation of \$250 is recommended for transportation and traveling expenses to secure the return of absconding probationers and a paragraph is recommended authorizing the advance to the chief probation officer of not to exceed \$50 at any one time for expenses in connection therewith.

Police court.—The compensation of the two judges is increased from \$3,600 to \$4,000 each. The following additional employees are recommended:

- 1 deputy clerk, at \$1,500.
- 1 assistant probation officer, at \$1,200.
- 1 stenographer, at \$1,200.

The appropriation for repairs to the police court building is increased from \$1,500 to \$5,000.

Municipal court.—The compensation of the five judges is increased from \$3,600 to \$4,000 each and 4 clerks from \$1,000 to \$1,200 each. A clerk and messenger at \$840 is recommended in lieu of a messenger at \$600.

The total appropriation for "Courts" is increased from \$131,805 to \$145,045, or by \$13,240.

COURTS AND PRISONS.

Courthouse, District of Columbia.—An additional watchman at \$720 and 6 charwomen at \$240 each are recommended. Three firemen at \$720 each are omitted.

The appropriation of \$3,750 for expenses in connection with the occupancy of temporary quarters by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is omitted.

The total of appropriations for "Courts and Prisons" is reduced from \$245,470 to \$239,720, or by \$5,750.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

Board of Charities.—A clerk and stenographer at \$1,200 is recommended in lieu of a clerk at \$840. An appropriation of \$2,400 is recommended for the purchase and equipment of two motor ambulances and an additional sum of \$1,200 is recommended for their maintenance.

Washington Asylum and Jail.—An additional resident physician at \$480 and a dentist at \$300 are recommended. The appropriation for repairs to buildings is increased from \$3,000 to \$5,000. The sum of \$1,500 is recommended for the purchase of furniture for the nurses' home and \$1,200 for the repair of and appliances for the X-ray machine.

The appropriation for payment to persons abandoned or neglected is reduced from \$6,500 to \$2,000. The appropriation for support of prisoners is increased from \$75,000 to \$90,000 and is made available for the maintenance of an automobile for the purchase of which an additional appropriation of \$700 is recommended.

The appropriation for the transportation of prisoners is increased from \$2,500 to \$5,200 to provide for the purchase of a motor van at a

cost not to exceed \$3,600 (to replace horse-drawn vehicle) and for the maintenance and driving of same.

Home for the Aged and Infirm.—A mechanic, at \$1,000, is recommended.

An appropriation of \$2,500 is recommended for furniture and furnishings for the addition to the colored womens' ward and an additional appropriation of \$1,800 is recommended for the purchase of a motor truck.

The provision authorizing the commissioners to sell the surplus products of the home and to pay the proceeds of such sales into the Treasury in the proportions authorized by law is recommended to be made permanent law.

National Training School for Girls.—A resident clerk at \$800 is recommended in lieu of a treasurer at \$600.

An appropriation of \$20,000 is recommended to complete the building for white girls, to be in addition to the appropriation of \$15,000 made therefor in 1917.

A paragraph is recommended providing that on and after July 1, 1920, appropriations for this school shall be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia in the same manner as other appropriations for the District are disbursed.

Contract hospitals.—The total of appropriations for care of indigent patients in various hospitals under contract with the Board of Charities is reduced from \$198,000 to \$170,000.

Tubercular Hospital.—The appropriation for maintenance of patients in the Tubercular Hospital is increased from \$50,000 to \$52,000.

Gallinger Municipal Hospital.—The limit of cost of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital is increased from \$603,590 to \$1,500,000, and the sum of \$100,000 is appropriated in addition to the appropriation of \$603,590 already available therefor. The plans for this hospital were authorized in 1914 and the construction of the hospital was authorized in 1917.

Board of Children's Guardians.—The appropriation for the care of children committed to the Board of Children's Guardians is increased from \$185,000 to \$195,000.

The amount which may be advanced by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia to the agent of the Board of Children's Guardians for expenses in connection with the placing and visiting of children is increased from \$300 to \$400.

Industrial Home School for Colored Children.—An additional cook at \$240 and a laundress at \$240 are recommended. The appropriation for maintenance is made available for the upkeep of an automobile and the sum of \$700 is appropriation for its purchase.

The total of appropriation for the care and maintenance of children under contracts to be made by the Board of Children's Guardians is reduced from \$21,900 to \$15,000.

The appropriation of \$5,000 for the National Library for the Blind and the appropriation of \$1,500 for the Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind are omitted.

The appropriation for care and maintenance of insane of the District of Columbia in St. Elizabeths Hospital is increased from \$500,000 to \$750,000.

Workhouse and reformatory.—The compensation of the superintendent of the workhouse at Occoquan and reformatory at Lorton, Va., is increased from \$3,600 to \$4,000.

Workhouse.—The appropriation for maintenance is reduced from \$120,000 to \$110,000 and the combined appropriations for fuel and construction and repairs are reduced from \$85,000 to \$80,000.

The total appropriations for the workhouse are reduced from \$277,240 to \$247,240, or by \$30,000.

Reformatory.—The appropriation for the construction of permanent buildings is reduced from \$60,000 to \$50,000, and the appropriation for maintenance from \$60,000 to \$55,000, and the appropriation for fuel from \$12,000 to \$10,000, or a total reduction of \$17,000.

The paragraph authorizing the commissioners to sell the surplus products of the workhouse and reformatory is recommended to be made permanent law.

PARKS.

A paragraph is recommended reappropriating for the fiscal year 1921 the appropriation of \$25,000 made for the fiscal year 1918 for the acquisition of small park areas at the intersection of streets, avenues, or roads.

WATER SERVICE.

Washington Aqueduct.—A new appropriation of \$90,000 is recommended for the installation of additional pumping facilities to supply water to the filters.

Water department.—The compensation of employees in the water department is recommended to be increased for the fiscal year 1921 in order to make their compensation equivalent to the amounts received by them during the current fiscal year from funds in the District of Columbia act and in the sundry civil appropriation act, as follows:

	Increase.
1 master mechanic, from \$2,000 to \$2,280.....	\$280
2 steam engineers, \$1,200 to \$1,760.....	1,120
3 assistant steam engineers, \$1,000 to \$1,460.....	1,380
4 oilers, \$720 to \$960.....	960
3 firemen, \$900 to \$1,160.....	780
13 Total.....	4,500

The appropriations for maintenance of the water service and extension of the water service carried for the current year in three paragraphs aggregating \$500,000 are recommended to be carried for the ensuing year in five paragraphs aggregating \$510,000. The paragraphs in the current law are subdivided in order that the items of maintenance and new improvements may be separated and easily ascertainable.

A paragraph is recommended increasing the rate of assessment for laying water mains from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per linear front foot and increasing the rate of assessment for service sewers from \$1 to \$2 per linear front foot for water mains and sewers hereafter constructed.

The total of appropriations for the "Water service" is increased from \$751,210 to \$846,110, or by \$94,900.

Per diem employees.—Section 5 of the bill, providing holiday leave for the per diem employees, is recommended to be made permanent law.

Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits.—The committee recommends that the miscellaneous trust-fund deposits appropriation be made available for the employment of a bookkeeper in the auditor's office, a clerk in the collector's office, the hire of motor trucks, and the purchase and maintenance of an automobile for inspection purposes.

National Association for Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.....	9,900.00	9,900.00	5,000.00	— 4,900.00	— 4,900.00
Washington Home for Foundlings.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,000.00	— 1,000.00	— 1,000.00
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,000.00	— 1,000.00	— 1,000.00
Temporary homes:					
Municipal Lodging House.....	4,190.00	34,190.00	4,190.00	—	— 30,000.00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Homes.....	5,920.00	6,720.00	5,920.00	—	— 800.00
Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	— 1,000.00	— 1,000.00
Southern Relief Society.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	—	—
Miscellaneous:					
National Library for the Blind.....	5,000.00	—	—	— 5,000.00	—
Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind.....	1,500.00	—	—	— 1,500.00	—
St. Elizabeths Hospital, insane at.....	500,000.00	865,000.00	750,000.00	+250,000.00	—115,000.00
Nonresident insane, deportation of.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,500.00	— 500.00	— 500.00
Poor, relief of.....	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	—	—
Paupers, transportation of.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	—	—
Workhouse and reformatory.....	8,760.00	8,760.00	9,160.00	+ 400.00	+ 400.00
Workhouse.....	277,240.00	264,240.00	247,240.00	— 30,000.00	— 17,000.00
Reformatory.....	162,700.00	165,200.00	145,700.00	— 17,000.00	— 19,500.00
Total, charities and corrections.....	2,084,687.00	2,618,837.00	2,286,357.00	+201,670.00	—332,480.00

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1920, the estimates for 1921, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1921—Continued.

Object.	Appropriation for 1920 in the District of Columbia, deficiency, and other acts.	Estimates for 1921, regular annual and supplemental.	Amount recommended in bill for 1921.	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1920 appropriation.	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1921 estimates.
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Militia.....	\$51,200.00	\$62,200.00	\$50,700.00	— \$500.00	— \$11,500.00
Erroneous collections, refund of.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....	.....
Anacostia River and Flats.....	100,000.00	250,000.00	100,000.00	.....	— 150,000.00
Parks, purchase or condemnation of.....	.....	25,000.00	(¹)	.....	— 25,000.00
Water service, distribution system, payable half and half.	.....	305,000.00	.....	.....	— 305,000.00
Valuation of water system.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total, exclusive of water service.....	15,335,312.75	19,391,718.87	17,344,374.87	+2,009,062.12	—2,047,344.00
Amount payable from District revenues, including minimum-wage law, extensions of streets, and playgrounds, payable wholly from District of Columbia revenues.....	7,732,146.38	9,780,086.94	9,934,450.00	+2,202,303.62	+ 154,363.06
Amount payable from United States Treasury.....	7,603,166.37	9,611,631.93	7,409,924.87	— 193,241.50	—2,201,707.06
WATER SERVICE.					
Washington Aqueduct:					
Operation, salaries, etc.....	140,000.00	143,000.00	140,000.00	.....	— 3,000.00

Additional pumping facilities.....				90,000.00	+	90,000.00	+	90,000.00
Conduit Road, repairs, grading, etc.....	5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00				
Emergency fund.....	5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00				
Water meters, purchase of.....	9,600.00				-	9,600.00		
Water Department:								
Salaries.....	91,610.00	116,710.00		96,110.00	+	4,500.00	-	20,600.00
Contingent expenses.....	5,000.00				-	5,000.00		
Fuel, machinery, repairs, etc.....	45,000.00				-	45,000.00		
Extension and maintenance of water distribution system service.....	450,000.00				-	450,000.00		
Maintenance of water distribution system.....		370,000.00		370,000.00	+	370,000.00		
Extension of distribution system, assessment plan.....		80,000.00		80,000.00	+	80,000.00		
Installation of meters.....		30,000.00		20,000.00	+	20,000.00	-	10,000.00
Installation of hydrants, etc.....		48,000.00		40,000.00	+	40,000.00	-	8,000.00
Mains from Chevy Chase Circle to Georgia Avenue.....		140,000.00					-	140,000.00
Total, water service.....	751,210.00	937,710.00		846,110.00	+	94,900.00	-	91,600.00
Grand total, including water service.....	16,086,522.75	20,329,426.87		18,190,484.87	+	2,103,962.12	-	2,138,944.00

1 Reappropriation.

Summary of appropriations for salaries, miscellaneous expenses, etc.

Object.	Appropriation for 1920 in the District of Columbia, deficiency, and other acts.	Estimates for 1921, regular annual and supplemental.	Amount recommended in bill for 1921.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with 1920 appropriation.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with 1921 estimates.
Salaries.....	\$898,438.00	\$947,321.00	\$925,806.00	+ \$28,370.00	- \$21,515.00
Contingent and miscellaneous.....	194,220.00	264,840.00	208,230.00	+ 14,010.00	- 56,610.00
Improvements and repairs.....	1,519,160.00	2,256,260.00	1,773,560.00	+ 254,400.00	- 482,700.00
Sewers.....	483,000.00	693,000.00	612,000.00	+ 129,000.00	- 81,000.00
Streets.....	1,227,980.00	1,834,564.00	1,299,720.00	+ 71,740.00	- 534,844.00
Electrical department.....	500,015.00	549,715.00	506,015.00	+ 6,000.00	- 43,700.00
Public schools.....	3,761,470.00	4,611,435.00	4,959,340.00	+ 1,197,870.00	+ 347,905.00
Metropolitan police.....	1,693,801.75	1,932,193.87	1,771,973.87	+ 78,172.12	- 160,220.00
Fire department.....	1,248,170.00	1,391,230.00	1,271,060.00	+ 22,890.00	- 120,170.00
Health department.....	209,990.00	254,540.00	209,940.00	- 50.00	- 44,600.00
Courts.....	131,805.00	152,835.00	145,045.00	+ 13,240.00	- 7,790.00
Interest and sinking fund.....	975,408.00	975,408.00	975,408.00	.....	.....
Emergency fund.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	.....	.....
Courts and prisons.....	245,470.00	257,840.00	239,720.00	- 5,750.00	- 18,120.00

Charities and corrections.....	2,084,687.00	2,618,837.00	2,288,357.00	+	201,670.00	-	332,480.00
Militia.....	51,200.00	62,200.00	50,700.00	-	500.00	-	11,500.00
Erroneous collections, refund of.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00				
Anacostia River and Flats.....	100,000.00	250,000.00	100,000.00			-	150,000.00
Parks, purchase or condemnation of.....		25,000.00	(¹)			-	25,000.00
Water service, distribution system, payable half and half.....		305,000.00				-	305,000.00
Grand total, exclusive of water service.....	15,335,312.75	19,391,718.87	17,344,374.87	+	2,009,062.12	-	2,047,344.00
Water service.....	751,210.00	937,710.00	846,110.00	+	94,900.00	-	91,600.00
Grand total, including water service.....	16,086,522.75	20,329,428.87	18,190,484.87	+	2,103,962.12	-	2,138,944.00

¹ Reappropriation.

LIMITATIONS.

Limitations with respect to expenditures or legislative provisions within clause 2 of Rule XXI of the House, not heretofore enacted, or heretofore enacted and proposed to be made permanent law or modified from the current year, are recommended as follows:

On page 2:

The rate of taxation on real estate in the District of Columbia, under the provisions of section 5 of the District of Columbia Appropriation Act approved July 1, 1902, is hereby increased from 1½ per centum to 2½ per centum, and the rate of taxation on tangible personal property in the District of Columbia, under the provisions of section 6 of the said act, is hereby increased from 1½ per centum to 2½ per centum.

On page 23, in connection with the appropriation for payment of damages due to grading Spring Place:

Provided, That the owner of said property waives all claim for any additional compensation by reason of said change in grade.

On page 26:

The jurisdiction and control of the Highway Bridge across the Potomac River shall be vested in the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on and after July 1, 1920.

On page 29:

That section 9 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the collection and disposal of garbage and miscellaneous refuse for the District of Columbia," approved May 6, 1918, is repealed.

On page 34, in connection with the appropriation for an assistant principal for the McKinley Manual Training High School:

Provided, That said assistant principal shall be placed at a basic salary of \$2,400 per annum and shall be entitled to an increase of \$100 per annum for five years.

On page 34:

Provided, That the principals of the normal, high, manual-training high, and junior high schools, other than the Central High School, now in the service of the public schools or hereafter to be appointed, shall be placed at a basic salary of \$2,700 per annum and shall be entitled to an increase of \$100 per annum for five years.

On page 34, in connection with the appropriation for an assistant principal, who shall be dean of girls, of the Dunbar High School:

Provided, That said assistant principal shall be placed at a basic salary of \$2,400 per annum and shall be entitled to an increase of \$100 per annum for five years.

On page 36:

Provided, That all teachers and librarians and clerks herein provided for shall be entitled to the full amount of any increased compensation granted for the fiscal year 1921 regardless of the increase herein made: Provided further, That if the full amount of such increased compensation should make the total compensation of any teacher in excess of \$2,740 per annum, then only such portion of the increased compensation as will make the total compensation of such teacher equal \$2,740 per annum shall be allowed.

On page 37:

The salaries appropriated herein for teachers, clerks, and librarians, in all classes during the fiscal year 1921, shall be in lieu of the present basic or initial salaries for such classes, and the present rates of longevity increases of pay for the said classes shall apply to the basic or initial salaries appropriated herein: Provided, That for the year ending June 30, 1921, each of the teachers, clerks, and librarians in said classes shall receive placing in the class to which assigned, so that each teacher shall receive in addition to the basic salary herein provided a longevity increase which shall be equal to the longevity increase which is next above that received June 30, 1920.

On page 38:

That no part of this sum shall be paid to any person who, in the opinion of the board of education and the superintendent of schools, has an unsatisfactory efficiency rating.

On page 47:

Hereafter the board of education is authorized to use all necessary floor and room space in the Franklin School Building for office purposes.

On page 47, in connection with the appropriations for community forums and civic centers:

Provided, That not more than 50 per centum of this sum shall be expended for payment of secretaries, teachers, organizers, and clerks.

On page 48, in connection with the appropriation for the new Eastern High School:

And the commissioners are hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for said building at a cost not to exceed \$1,500,000, including its complete equipment.

On page 48, in connection with the appropriation for an addition to the Petworth School:

And the commissioners are hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for the construction of said building at a total cost not exceeding \$192,000.

On page 48, in connection with the appropriation for an addition to the Deanwood School:

And the commissioners are hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for said building at a cost not to exceed \$190,000.

On page 48, in connection with the appropriation for an addition to the Burrville School:

And the commissioners are hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for said building at a cost not to exceed \$190,000.

On page 48, in connection with the appropriation for an eight-room building between Eighteenth and Twentieth Streets and Monroe and Newton Streets NE.:

And the commissioners are hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for said building at a cost not exceeding \$190,000.

On page 49, in connection with the appropriation for an addition to the Phelps School:

And the commissioners are hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for said building at a cost not to exceed \$120,000.

On page 49, in connection with the appropriation for an addition to the J. R. West School:

And the commissioners are authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for said building at a cost not to exceed \$190,000.

On page 49:

The appropriations herein made for the construction of school buildings shall be available immediately.

On page 50:

The plans and specifications for all buildings provided for in this act shall be prepared under the supervision of the municipal architect, and those for school buildings after consultation with the board of education, and shall be approved by the commissioners, and shall be constructed in conformity thereto.

On page 64:

The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the chief probation officer of the juvenile court, upon requisition previously approved by the judge of the juvenile court and the auditor of the District of Columbia, sums of money not to exceed \$50 at any one time, to be expended for transportation and traveling expenses to secure the return of absconding probationers, and to be accounted for monthly on itemized vouchers to the accounting officer of the District of Columbia.

On page 73:

Hereafter the commissioners are authorized, under such regulations as they may prescribe, to sell the surplus products of the Home for the Aged and Infirm, and all moneys derived from such sales shall be paid into the Treasury, one-half to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia: Provided, That a report of the amount derived from such sales shall be made annually in the Book of Estimates.

On page 75:

Provided, That on and after July 1, 1920, appropriations made for the National Training School for Girls shall be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia in the manner now provided by law for expenditure from appropriations for general expenses of the government of said District.

On page 76, in connection with the appropriation for the Gallinger Municipal Hospital:

And the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for the construction of said hospital and accessory buildings in accordance with approved plans at a limit of cost not to exceed \$1,500,000.

On page 84:

Hereafter the commissioners are authorized, under such regulations as they may prescribe, to sell the surplus products of the said workhouse and the said reformatory, and all moneys derived from such sales shall be paid into the Treasury, one-half to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia: Provided, That a report of the amounts derived from such sales shall be made annually in the Book of Estimates.

On page 86:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are directed to increase the scale of water rates in effect in the District of Columbia by not less than 25 per centum per annum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921: Provided, That such increase shall remain in effect until otherwise provided by law.

On page 89:

The rates of assessment for laying or constructing water mains and service sewers in the District of Columbia under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the laying of water mains and service sewers in the District of Columbia, the levying of assessments therefor, and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1904, are hereby increased from \$1.25 to \$2.50 and \$1 to \$2, respectively, per linear front foot for any water mains and service sewers hereafter constructed or laid.

On page 94:

SEC. 6. That the commissioners are authorized to employ in the execution of work the cost of which is payable from the appropriation account created in the District of Columbia appropriation act, approved April 27, 1904, and known as the "Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia," all necessary inspectors, overseers, foremen, sewer tappers, skilled laborers, mechanics, laborers, special policemen stationed at street-railway crossings, one inspector of gas fitting, two janitors for laboratories of the Washington and Georgetown Gas Light Companies, market master, assistant market master, watchman, bookkeeper in the auditor's office, clerk in the office of the collector of taxes, horses, carts, and wagons, and to hire therefor motor trucks when specifically and in writing authorized by the commissioners, and to incur all necessary expenses incidental to carrying on such work and necessary for the proper execution thereof, and including the purchase of an automobile for inspection purposes at a cost of not to exceed \$600 and including the maintenance of motor vehicles, such services and expenses to be paid from said appropriation account.

On page 95:

Sec. 8. That all appropriations of money to provide for the payment of the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia shall be paid, from and after July 1, 1920, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia to the extent that such revenues shall be sufficient therefor and the remainder shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States: Provided, That the amounts to pay the interest and sinking fund on the funded debt of the District of Columbia shall be paid one-half out of the revenues of the said District and one-half out of the Treasury of the United States.



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1921.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1920, the estimates for 1921, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1921.

Object.	Appropriation for 1920 in the District of Columbia, deficiency, and other acts.	Estimates for 1921, regular annual and supplemental.	Amount recommended in bill for 1921.	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1920 appropriation.	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1921 estimates.
SALARIES.					
Executive offices, commissioners, clerks, etc.....	\$124,490.00	\$127,070.00	\$128,270.00	+\$3,780.00	+\$1,200.00
District Building, care of.....	41,000.00	43,240.00	42,400.00	+ 1,400.00	- 840.00
Assessor's office.....	54,120.00	58,000.00	56,920.00	+ 2,800.00	- 1,080.00
Special assessment office.....	8,650.00	8,650.00	8,650.00		
Personal-tax board.....	30,800.00	32,800.00	32,600.00	+ 1,800.00	- 200.00
License bureau.....	13,100.00	13,100.00	13,100.00		
Collector's office.....	50,820.00	53,620.00	52,220.00	+ 1,400.00	- 1,400.00
Auditor's office.....	50,176.00	57,976.00	51,576.00	+ 1,400.00	- 6,400.00
Corporation counsel's office.....	23,420.00	25,420.00	23,420.00		- 2,000.00
Sinking-fund office.....	500.00	500.00	500.00		
Coroner's office.....	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00		

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1920, the estimates for 1921, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1921—Continued.

Object.	Appropriation for 1920 in the District of Columbia, deficiency, and other acts.	Estimates for 1921, regular annual and supplemental.	Amount recommended in bill for 1921.	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1920 appropriation.	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1921 estimates.
SALARIES—continued.					
Weights, measures, etc., office of superintendent of.....	\$24,460.00	\$24,460.00	\$24,460.00		
Engineer commissioner's office.....	179,520.00	190,230.00	186,630.00	+ \$7,110.00	— \$3,600.00
Mechanical employees (in sundry civil act for 1920).....	12,000.00			—12,000.00	
Central garage.....	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00		
Municipal architect's office.....	31,460.00	33,060.00	31,460.00		— 1,600.00
Public Utilities Commission.....	41,040.00	54,840.00	49,640.00	+ 8,600.00	— 5,200.00
Street-cleaning division.....	44,180.00	44,180.00	44,180.00		
Board of examiners, steam engineers.....	900.00	900.00	900.00		
Insurance, department of.....	11,640.00	13,640.00	11,640.00		— 2,000.00
Surveyor's office.....	34,000.00	34,000.00	34,000.00		
Minimum-wage law.....	5,000.00	7,475.00	5,000.00		— 2,475.00
Employees' compensation fund.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		

Free Public Library (including Takoma Park branch):

Salaries.....	68,560.00	68,560.00	76,640.00	+ 8,080.00	+ 8,080.00
Substitutes, employment of.....	2,500.00	6,000.00	3,000.00	+ 500.00	- 2,000.00
Sunday opening.....	2,500.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	+ 500.00	- 1,000.00
Miscellaneous expenses.....	32,500.00	34,500.00	33,500.00	+ 1,000.00	- 1,000.00
Total, salaries.....	899,436.00	947,321.00	925,806.00	+26,370.00	-21,515.00
CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS.					
Contingent expenses, general.....	45,000.00	50,000.00	45,000.00	.....	- 5,000.00
Printing annual reports.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....
Motor vehicles, purchase and maintenance.....	30,700.00	41,000.00	36,400.00	+ 5,700.00	- 4,600.00
Postage.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....	.....
Judicial expenses.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....
Coroner's office, contingent expenses.....	6,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	+ 1,000.00	.....
Cold-storage plant (in deficiency for 1920).....	3,500.00	3,800.00	2,000.00	- 1,500.00	- 1,800.00
Motor truck for morgue.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	+ 1,000.00	.....
Advertising, general.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....	.....
Advertising, notice of taxes in arrears.....	3,500.00	4,500.00	4,000.00	+ 500.00	- 500.00
Game and fish laws, enforcement of.....	100.00	100.00	.....	- 100.00	- 100.00
Unsafe buildings, removal of.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	.....	.....

¹ Reappropriation.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1920, the estimates for 1921, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1921—Continued.

Object.	Appropriation for 1920 in the District of Columbia, deficiency, and other acts.	Estimates for 1921, regular annual and supplemental.	Amount recommended in bill for 1921.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with 1920 appropriation.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with 1921 estimates.
CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS—continued.					
(Copies of wills and other papers.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	.....	.....
Recorder of deeds, office rent.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....	-\$6,000.00	-\$6,000.00
Identification tags for vehicles.....	15,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00	.....	- 5,000.00
Buildings injured by fire, repair of.....	(1)	10,000.00	10,000.00	+10,000.00	.....
Medicines, etc., for veterinary surgeon's office.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	500.00	- 500.00	- 500.00
Building inspection division:					
Reimbursement elevator inspectors (motor cycles).....	540.00	540.00	540.00	.....	.....
Allowances to inspectors for use of automobiles.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	.....
Plumbing inspector's office, reimbursement of inspectors for motor vehicles.....	540.00	540.00	540.00	.....	.....
District Building, fuel, etc.....	35,000.00	40,000.00	35,000.00	.....	- 5,000.00
Markets, maintenance and repair.....	3,500.00	4,100.00	3,750.00	+ 250.00	- 350.00

Fish wharf and market:					
Maintenance and repair.....	1,500.00	1,800.00	1,500.00	.....	— 300.00
Refrigerating plant, repairs, operation, etc.....	2,600.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	+ 400.00	— 1,000.00
Weights, measures, and markets, office of:					
Motor vehicles—					
Purchase of.....		1,600.00	800.00	+ 800.00	— 800.00
Maintenance of.....	1,080.00	1,800.00	1,440.00	+ 360.00	— 360.00
Groceries, meats, etc., purchase of small quantities.....	100.00	500.00	200.00	+ 100.00	— 300.00
Superintendent's motor vehicle, allowance for.....	360.00	360.00	360.00	.....	.....
Surveyor's office, surveys for permanent highway systems.....		2,000.00	2,000.00	+ 2,000.00	.....
Wharf, construction of.....		25,000.00	.....	.....	— 25,000.00
Total, contingent and miscellaneous.....	194,220.00	264,840.00	208,230.00	+14,010.00	— 56,610.00
IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.					
Assessment and permit work.....	200,000.00	285,000.00	285,000.00	+85,000.00	.....
Street improvements.....	454,300.00	877,300.00	495,600.00	+41,300.00	—381,700.00
Streets, alleys, and roads:					
Grading.....	30,000.00	45,000.00	30,000.00	.....	— 15,000.00
Condemnation.....	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	.....	— 1,000.00
Compensation for damages by grading.....		600.00	600.00	+ 600.00	.....

¹ Reappropriation.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1920, the estimates for 1921, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1921—Continued.

Object.	Appropriation for 1920 in the District of Columbia, deficiency, and other acts.	Estimates for 1921, regular annual and supplemental.	Amount recommended in bill for 1921.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1920 appropriation.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1921 estimates.
IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS—Continued.					
Streets, avenues, roads, or highways—opening, widening, or extension.....	\$40,000.00	(¹)	\$50,000.00	+ \$10,000.00	+ \$50,000.00
Streets, avenues, and alleys, repairs.....	500,000.00	\$650,000.00	575,000.00	+ 75,000.00	— 75,000.00
Sidewalks and curbs, replacing and repairing.....	20,000.00	30,000.00	25,000.00	+ 5,000.00	— 5,000.00
Suburban roads, repairs.....	200,000.00	300,000.00	250,000.00	+ 50,000.00	— 50,000.00
Bridges, construction and repair.....	25,000.00	30,000.00	27,500.00	+ 2,500.00	— 2,500.00
Highway Bridge:					
Operation of.....	18,860.00	21,360.00	18,860.00	.....	— 2,500.00
Repairing.....	25,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	— 15,000.00	.....
Anacostia River Bridge, operation.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....
Total, improvements and repairs.....	1,519,160.00	2,256,260.00	1,773,560.00	+ 254,400.00	— 482,700.00
SEWERS.					
Cleaning and repairing.....	80,000.00	96,000.00	90,000.00	+ 10,000.00	— 6,000.00

Sewerage pumping service, operation of.....	75,000.00	98,000.00	90,000.00	+ 15,000.00	- 8,000.00
Main and pipe sewers and receiving basins.....	107,000.00	107,000.00	100,000.00	- 7,000.00	- 7,000.00
Suburban sewers.....	110,000.00	225,000.00	200,000.00	+ 90,000.00	- 25,000.00
Assessment and permit work.....	50,000.00	125,000.00	100,000.00	+ 50,000.00	- 25,000.00
Rights of way, purchase, condemnation, etc.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	.....
Potomac interceptor (including, for 1920, \$19,000, in deficiency act).....	59,000.00	40,000.00	30,000.00	- 29,000.00	- 10,000.00
Total, sewers.....	483,000.00	693,000.00	612,000.00	+ 129,000.00	- 81,000.00
STREETS.					
Dust prevention, cleaning, and snow removal.....	400,000.00	400,000.00	375,000.00	- 25,000.00	- 25,000.00
Refuse, disposal of.....	656,000.00	795,084.00	750,000.00	+ 94,000.00	- 45,084.00
Site for disposal plant.....	.....	350,000.00	.....	.....	- 350,000.00
Parking commission.....	60,000.00	80,000.00	60,000.00	.....	- 20,000.00
Bathing beach.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	.....	.....
Playgrounds.....	83,980.00	160,980.00	84,220.00	+ 240.00	- 76,760.00
Public-convenience stations, maintenance of.....	17,500.00	38,000.00	20,000.00	+ 2,500.00	- 18,000.00
Insanitary buildings, condemnation of.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	.....
Total, streets.....	1,227,980.00	1,834,564.00	1,299,720.00	+ 71,740.00	- 534,844.00

1 Indefinite

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1920, the estimates for 1921, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1921—Continued.

Object.	Appropriation for 1920 in the District of Columbia, deficiency, and other acts.	Estimates for 1921, regular annual and supplemental.	Amount recommended in bill for 1921.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1920 appropriation.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1921 estimates.
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.					
Salaries.....	\$55,015.00	\$56,215.00	\$55,015.00	.....	— \$1,200.00
General supplies, repairs, etc.....	20,000.00	28,000.00	25,000.00	+ \$5,000.00	— 3,000.00
Placing wires underground.....	4,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	.....	— 1,000.00
Police patrol system, extension and relocation of.....	1,000.00	3,500.00	2,000.00	+ 1,000.00	— 1,500.00
Lighting.....	415,000.00	450,000.00	415,000.00	.....	— 35,000.00
Fire-alarm boxes, extension and relocation of.....	5,000.00	7,000.00	5,000.00	.....	— 2,000.00
Total, electrical department.....	500,015.00	549,715.00	506,015.00	+ 6,000.00	— 43,700.00
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.					
Officers' salaries.....	62,520.00	79,920.00	71,120.00	+ 8,600.00	— 8,800.00
Attendance officers.....	6,500.00	11,000.00	7,300.00	+ 800.00	— 3,700.00
Teachers (including for 1920, at the rate of \$69,520, in deficiency act).....	1,994,780.00	2,130,680.00	2,787,860.00	+ 793,080.00	+ 657,180.00
Vacation schools and playgrounds, care, etc.....	14,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00	+ 6,000.00	— 5,000.00

Librarians and clerks.....	30,600.00	37,080.00	45,600.00	+ 15,000.00	+ 9,520.00
Longevity pay.....	450,000.00	536,435.00	520,000.00	+ 70,000.00	- 16,435.00
Principals, allowance to.....	36,000.00	39,000.00	36,000.00		- 3,000.00
Night schools:					
Salaries (including for 1920, \$25,000 in deficiency act)	75,000.00	65,000.00	60,000.00	- 15,000.00	
Contingent expenses (including for 1920, \$1,000 in deficiency act).....	5,000.00	6,000.00	5,000.00		- 1,000.00
Americanization work.....	12,500.00	28,500.00	14,500.00	+ 2,000.00	- 14,000.00
Kindergarten supplies.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00		
Janitors and laborers for care of buildings.....	202,390.00	231,130.00	219,270.00	+ 16,880.00	- 11,860.00
Smaller buildings and rented rooms, care of.....	13,500.00	20,000.00	15,000.00	+ 1,500.00	- 5,000.00
Medical service in schools:					
Medical inspectors.....	10,500.00	10,500.00	10,500.00		
Nurses.....	12,000.00	15,600.00	12,000.00		- 3,600.00
Dental clinics.....	11,200.00	11,200.00	11,200.00		
Rent of buildings.....	16,500.00	16,500.00	16,500.00		
Temporary classrooms on account of compulsory education laws.....	5,000.00	7,000.00	6,000.00	+ 1,000.00	- 1,000.00
Buildings and grounds, repairs and improvements.....	200,000.00	257,600.00	207,600.00	+ 7,600.00	- 50,000.00
Manual-training apparatus, equipment, etc.....	45,000.00	50,000.00	45,000.00		- 5,000.00
Fuel, light, and power.....	165,000.00	165,000.00	165,000.00		

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1920, the estimates for 1921, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1921—Continued.

Object.	Appropriation for 1920 in the District of Columbia, deficiency, and other acts.	Estimates for 1921, regular annual and supplemental.	Amount recommended in bill for 1921.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with 1920 appropriation.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with 1921 estimates.
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.					
Salaries.....	\$55,015.00	\$56,215.00	\$55,015.00	—	\$1,200.00
General supplies, repairs, etc.....	20,000.00	28,000.00	25,000.00	+	3,000.00
Placing wires underground.....	4,000.00	5,000.00	4,000.00	—	1,000.00
Police patrol system, extension and relocation of.....	1,000.00	3,500.00	2,000.00	+	1,500.00
Lighting.....	415,000.00	450,000.00	415,000.00	—	35,000.00
Fire-alarm boxes, extension and relocation of.....	5,000.00	7,000.00	5,000.00	—	2,000.00
Total, electrical department.....	500,015.00	549,715.00	506,015.00	+	43,700.00
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.					
Officers' salaries.....	62,520.00	79,920.00	71,120.00	+	8,800.00
Attendance officers.....	6,500.00	11,000.00	7,300.00	+	3,700.00
Teachers (including for 1920, at the rate of \$69,520, in deficiency act).....	1,994,780.00	2,130,680.00	2,787,860.00	+	657,180.00
Vacation schools and playgrounds, care, etc.....	14,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00	+	5,000.00

Librarians and clerks.....	30,600.00	37,080.00	45,600.00	+ 15,000.00	+ 8,520.00
Longevity pay.....	450,000.00	536,435.00	520,000.00	+ 70,000.00	- 16,435.00
Principals, allowance to.....	36,000.00	39,000.00	36,000.00	.....	- 3,000.00
Night schools:					
Salaries (including for 1920, \$25,000 in deficiency act)	75,000.00	65,000.00	60,000.00	- 15,000.00	.....
Contingent expenses (including for 1920, \$1,000 in deficiency act).....	5,000.00	6,000.00	5,000.00	.....	- 1,000.00
Americanization work.....	12,500.00	28,500.00	14,500.00	+ 2,000.00	- 14,000.00
Kindergarten supplies.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....	.....
Janitors and laborers for care of buildings.....	202,390.00	231,130.00	219,270.00	+ 16,880.00	- 11,860.00
Smaller buildings and rented rooms, care of.....	13,500.00	20,000.00	15,000.00	+ 1,500.00	- 5,000.00
Medical service in schools:					
Medical inspectors.....	10,500.00	10,500.00	10,500.00	.....	.....
Nurses.....	12,000.00	15,600.00	12,000.00	.....	- 3,600.00
Dental clinics.....	11,200.00	11,200.00	11,200.00	.....	.....
Rent of buildings.....	16,500.00	16,500.00	16,500.00	.....	.....
Temporary classrooms on account of compulsory education laws.....	5,000.00	7,000.00	6,000.00	+ 1,000.00	- 1,000.00
Buildings and grounds, repairs and improvements.....	200,000.00	257,600.00	207,600.00	+ 7,600.00	- 50,000.00
Manual-training apparatus, equipment, etc.....	45,000.00	50,000.00	45,000.00	.....	- 5,000.00
Fuel, light, and power.....	165,000.00	165,000.00	165,000.00	.....	.....

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1920, the estimates for 1921, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1921—Continued.

Object.	Appropriation for 1920 in the District of Columbia, deficiency, and other acts.	Estimates for 1921, regular annual and supplemental.	Amount recommended in bill for 1921.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with 1920 appropriation.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with 1921 estimates.
PUBLIC SCHOOLS—continued.					
Furniture, etc., kindergartens, manual training, cooking, and sewing schools.....	\$18,280.00	\$6,540.00	\$6,540.00	— \$11,740.00	.....
Contingent expenses, furniture, stationery, etc.....	75,000.00	80,000.00	75,000.00	.....	—\$5,000.00
Paper towels.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....	.....
Pianos, purchase of.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....	.....
Text books and supplies.....	80,000.00	90,000.00	85,000.00	+ 5,000.00	— 5,000.00
Flags.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	900.00	— 100.00	— 100.00
Playgrounds:					
Equipment, grading, etc.....		1,800.00			— 1,800.00
Maintenance and repairs.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....	.....
School gardens.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	— 1,000.00	— 1,000.00
Physics departments, apparatus for.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....	.....
Chemistry and biology departments, apparatus, etc., for..	2,500.00	2,500.00	3,000.00	+ 500.00	+ 500.00

Machine shops, new Central High School.....	25,000.00				-	25,000.00		
Cabinetmakers.....	1,200.00	2,200.00		1,200.00			-	1,000.00
School buildings (used as social centers).....	25,000.00	25,000.00		35,000.00	+	10,000.00	+	10,000.00
Orchestral musical instruments, purchase of.....		1,500.00					-	1,500.00
Equipment, Armstrong Manual Training School.....	20,000.00				-	20,000.00		
Equipment, McKinley Manual Training School.....	10,000.00				-	10,000.00		
Transportation of tubercular children.....	1,000.00	2,000.00		1,000.00			-	1,000.00
Telephone system, extension of.....	1,500.00				-	1,500.00		
Buildings and grounds.....	85,000.00	605,500.00		425,000.00	+	340,000.00	-	180,500.00
Columbia Institution for the Deaf.....	18,000.00	20,250.00		20,250.00	+	2,250.00		
Colored deaf-mutes, instruction of.....	2,000.00	2,000.00		3,000.00	+	1,000.00	+	1,000.00
Blind, instruction of indigent.....	7,500.00	7,500.00		8,500.00	+	1,000.00	+	1,000.00
Total, public schools.....	3,781,470.00	4,611,435.00		4,959,340.00	+	1,197,870.00	+	347,905.00
METROPOLITAN POLICE.								
Salaries (including for 1920, \$311,781.75 in special act).....	1,584,461.75	1,721,473.87		1,641,973.87	+	57,512.12	-	79,500.00
National Bureau of Criminal Identification.....	500.00	3,000.00		1,000.00	+	500.00	-	2,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	82,700.00	166,200.00		95,200.00	+	12,500.00	-	71,000.00
House of Detention.....	17,940.00	31,720.00		25,000.00	+	7,660.00	-	6,720.00
Harbor patrol.....	8,800.00	9,800.00		8,800.00			-	1,000.00
Total, Metropolitan police.....	1,693,801.75	1,932,193.87		1,771,973.87	+	78,172.12	-	160,220.00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1921.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1920, the estimates for 1921, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1921—Continued.

Object.	Appropriation for 1920 in the District of Columbia, deficiency, and other acts.	Estimates for 1921, regular annual and supplemental.	Amount recommended in bill for 1921.	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1920 appropriation.	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1921 estimates.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.					
Salaries (including for 1920, \$279,500 in special act).....	\$1,040,520.00	\$1,084,480.00	\$1,081,160.00	+\$40,640.00	— \$3,320.00
Miscellaneous.....	135,500.00	161,250.00	135,000.00	— 500.00	— 26,250.00
Permanent improvements.....	72,150.00	145,500.00	54,900.00	— 17,250.00	— 90,600.00
Total, fire department.....	1,248,170.00	1,391,230.00	1,271,060.00	+ 22,890.00	— 120,170.00
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.					
Salaries.....	89,790.00	106,990.00	96,390.00	+ 6,600.00	— 10,600.00
Employment of females.....	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	.....	.....
Contagious diseases, prevention of.....	45,000.00	50,000.00	40,000.00	— 5,000.00	— 10,000.00
Disinfecting service, maintenance of.....	7,000.00	8,500.00	7,000.00	.....	— 1,500.00
Abatement of nuisances and drainage of lots.....	1,000.00	2,500.00	1,000.00	.....	— 1,500.00
Drugs and foods, detection of adulteration of.....	100.00	250.00	100.00	.....	— 150.00
Bacteriological laboratory:					
Apparatus, supplies, books, etc.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	— 500.00	— 500.00

Special equipment.....	900. 00	750. 00	750. 00	—	150. 00	.....
Chemical laboratory, maintenance, etc.....	1, 000. 00	1, 500. 00	1, 000. 00	—	500. 00	.....
Contingent expenses.....	1, 000. 00	1, 500. 00	1, 000. 00	—	500. 00	.....
Dairy farms, inspection of.....	7, 500. 00	8, 350. 00	7, 500. 00	—	850. 00	.....
Garfield and Providence Hospitals, isolating wards in.....	16, 500. 00	21, 500. 00	16, 500. 00	—	5, 000. 00	.....
Public crematory, maintenance of.....	2, 300. 00	4, 500. 00	4, 500. 00	+	2, 200. 00	.....
Pound and stable:						
Motor wagon, maintenance of.....	600. 00	600. 00	600. 00	.....	.....	.....
Repairs and improvements.....	1, 200. 00	.....	.....	—	1, 200. 00	.....
Washington Diet Kitchen, aid to.....	15, 000. 00	15, 000. 00	15, 000. 00	.....	.....	.....
Weeds, removal of.....	.....	8, 000. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculosis, etc., treatment.....	12, 500. 00	18, 000. 00	12, 500. 00	.....	.....	.....
Ambulance.....	2, 600. 00	600. 00	600. 00	—	2, 000. 00	.....
Total, health department.....	209, 990. 00	254, 540. 00	209, 940. 00	—	50. 00	— 44, 600. 00
COURTS.						
Court of appeals reports.....	110. 00	110. 00	110. 00	.....	.....	.....
Probation system, supreme court.....	4, 785. 00	4, 785. 00	5, 385. 00	+	600. 00	+ 600. 00
Juvenile court:						
Salaries.....	28, 480. 00	28, 480. 00	28, 480. 00	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	5, 950. 00	8, 250. 00	6, 750. 00	+	100. 00	— 1, 500. 00

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1920, the estimates for 1921, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1921—Continued.

Object.	Appropriation for 1920 in the District of Columbia, deficiency, and other acts.	Estimates for 1921, regular annual and supplemental.	Amount recommended in bill for 1921.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with 1920 appropriation.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with 1921 estimates.
COURTS—continued..					
Police court:					
Salaries.....	\$36, 240. 00	\$39, 420. 00	\$40, 940. 00	+\$4, 700. 00	+\$1, 520. 00
Miscellaneous.....	19, 200. 00	33, 350. 00	23, 200. 00	+ 4, 000. 00	- 10, 150. 00
Municipal court.....	31, 540. 00	32, 140. 00	34, 880. 00	+ 3, 140. 00	+ 2, 540. 00
Writs of lunacy.....	5, 500. 00	6, 300. 00	5, 500. 00	.....	- 800. 00
Total, courts.....	131, 805. 00	152, 856. 00	145, 045. 00	+13, 240. 00	- 7, 790. 00
Interest and sinking fund.....	975, 408. 00	975, 408. 00	975, 408. 00	.....	.....
Emergency fund.....	8, 000. 00	8, 000. 00	8, 000. 00	.....	.....
COURTS AND PRISONERS.					
Convicts, support of.....	100, 000. 00	110, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	.....	- 10, 000. 00
Courthouse, care of (including for 1920, \$800 in deficiency act).....	17, 720. 00	19, 920. 00	16, 920. 00	- 800. 00	- 3, 000. 00
Court of Appeals building.....	5, 600. 00	6, 520. 00	5, 600. 00	.....	- 920. 00

Supreme Court:					
Witness fees.....	15,000.00	15,000.00			
Jurors, fees of.....	60,000.00	60,000.00			
Bailiffs, pay of.....	28,400.00	28,400.00			
Miscellaneous expenses.....	18,750.00	18,000.00			
Total, courts and prisoners.....	245,470.00	257,840.00	239,720.00	- 5,750.00	-18,120.00
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.					
Board of Charities:					
Salaries.....	19,980.00	21,380.00	20,340.00	+ 360.00	- 1,040.00
Motor ambulances, purchase and maintenance.....	600.00	4,800.00	4,200.00	+ 3,600.00	- 600.00
Reformatories and correctional institutions:					
Washington Asylum and Jail.....	195,325.00	234,795.00	214,355.00	+19,030.00	-20,440.00
Home for Aged and Infirm.....	86,392.00	80,892.00	78,692.00	- 7,700.00	- 2,200.00
National Training School for Boys.....	70,000.00	70,000.00	67,500.00	- 2,500.00	- 2,500.00
National Training Schools for Girls.....	37,480.00	57,680.00	57,680.00	+20,200.00	
Medical charities:					
Freedmen's Hospital.....	40,000.00	56,000.00	45,000.00	+ 5,000.00	-11,000.00
Columbia Hospital.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00	- 5,000.00	- 5,000.00
Children's Hospital.....	17,000.00	17,000.00	15,000.00	- 2,000.00	- 2,000.00
National Homeopathic Hospital.....	10,000.00			-10,000.00	

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1920, the estimates for 1921, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1921—Continued.

Object.	Appropriation for 1920 in the District of Columbia, deficiency, and other acts.	Estimates for 1921, regular annual and supplemental.	Amount recommended in bill for 1921.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with 1920 appropriation.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with 1921 estimates.
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—continued.					
Emergency Hospital.....	\$27,500.00	\$30,000.00	\$25,000.00	— \$2,500.00	— \$5,000.00
Eastern Dispensary.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00	— 5,000.00	— 5,000.00
Washington Home for Incurables.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
Georgetown University Hospital.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,000.00	— 1,000.00	— 1,000.00
George Washington University Hospital.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,000.00	— 1,000.00	— 1,000.00
Garfield Hospital.....	19,000.00	19,000.00	15,000.00	— 4,000.00	— 4,000.00
Providence Hospital.....	19,000.00	19,000.00	15,000.00	— 4,000.00	— 4,000.00
Tuberculosis Hospital.....	73,140.00	78,640.00	75,140.00	+ 2,000.00	— 3,500.00
Gallinger Municipal Hospital.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00		
Child-caring institutions:					
Board of Children's Guardians.....	207,200.00	219,900.00	217,200.00	+ 10,000.00	— 2,700.00
Industrial Home School (colored children).....	34,320.00	52,300.00	35,000.00	+ 680.00	— 17,300.00
Industrial Home School.....	41,540.00	92,440.00	38,540.00	— 3,000.00	— 53,900.00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1921

HEARING OF THE JOINT CITIZENS' COMMITTEE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE

**SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION**

ON

H. R. 13266

**A BILL MAKING APPROPRIATIONS TO PROVIDE FOR THE
EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1921, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



**WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1920**

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

CHARLES CURTIS, of Kansas, *Chairman.*

WESLEY L. JONES, of Washington.

JOHN WALTER SMITH, of Maryland.

LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN, of Illinois.

MARCUS A. SMITH, of Arizona.

FREDERICK HALE, of Maine.

EDWARD J. GAY, of Louisiana.

LAWRENCE C. PHIPPE, of Colorado.

CARTER GLASS, of Virginia.

KENNEDY F. RHA, *Clerk.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1921.

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1920.

UNITED STATES SENATE, SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, *Washington, D. C.*

The subcommittee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Senator Charles Curtis presiding.

Present: Senators Curtis (chairman), Jones of Washington, Hale, Phipps, Smith of Arizona, and Gay.

THE TAX RATE.

STATEMENT OF MR. HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND, CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE JOINT CITIZENS' COM- MITTEE.

Senator CURTIS. Gentlemen, you may proceed.

Mr. MACFARLAND. Mr. Chairman, we understand that our time is necessarily limited, that members of the committee are familiar with the so-called half-and-half plan, and from the record of the past we have reason to believe that the committee will stand in favor of that plan and in opposition to the rider which appears on the District appropriation bill as it came from the House.

We understand that the committee desire chiefly to get what facts we have and what views we have as to the question of taxation. That question is so intimately interwoven with the so-called half-and-half plan that we shall have to allude to the latter, and then in order to save your time we shall ask permission to file a brief statement respecting it of a more consecutive and comprehensive character.

The CHAIRMAN. You will be allowed to do that.

Mr. MACFARLAND. Thank you, very much. We want to state the character in which we appear. We are here in a representative capacity. Mr. Noyes and I, who have been chosen as the spokesmen, are members of the executive committee of a joint citizens' committee composed of representatives of the principal civic organizations in the District of Columbia, the board of trade, the chamber of commerce, the Federation of Citizens' Associations, comprising some 40 associations in all parts of the District of Columbia, and others, including an estimated membership of approximately 30,000. This membership covers the whole District of Columbia, covers all classes of our population, and is thoroughly representative of the opinion of the District of Columbia on these questions. We were constituted in 1915, in order that we might have a united representation before the joint select committee of Congress in that year which made an

inquiry into this matter, and we have been continued from that day to this, in order that we might continue to represent the views of our constituents and to present the facts as we gathered them for the information of Congress.

Let me say that from the beginning to this hour it has been our desire to present the facts as facts, with our views as well, but the facts as facts, without prejudice, impartially, for whatever effect they might have.

Let me say also—what it ought to be unnecessary to state—that we give our services without compensation, not as attorneys, but as citizens representing our fellow citizens in a service which we believe to be not only for the National Capital but for the whole country, a service that we consider worth while at any cost, because this question is vital to the life and progress of the common Capital.

The names of the members of the executive committee, besides myself as chairman, are A. S. Worthington, Theodore W. Noyes, Corcoran Thom, D. J. Callahan, and E. F. Colladay. Mr. Worthington and Mr. Colladay are out of town, but the other members of the committee may be here later. I may say that Mr. Colladay is the representative on the committee of the Federation of Citizens' Associations, which covers the greater number of the people whom we represent.

We appeared before the House Committee on the District of Columbia on the so-called Mapes bill, which is substantially presented in the rider on this appropriation bill, although in the rider is added this increase of taxation of 66½ per cent. There as here, the tax matter being so interwoven with the half-and-half plan, the greater part of the discussion in the hearings was on the tax question. Of the members of the House Committee on the District of Columbia who took part in the voting in the House on the Mapes bill, 10 were convinced by our facts and stood with us against the change, and 7 stood with the chairman of the committee, although he had been allowed to report the bill by the votes of those who reserved their right to vote in the House as they pleased. I state that because it is significant testimony to the value of the facts which we were able to present.

I may also say that we are expecting to have within a short time, probably within 10 days, a hearing before the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, to which the Mapes bill has been referred. That hearing has been deferred on account of the absence of Senators and on account of hearings which were absorbing the attention of some of them, but we know that it will be held very shortly, and there we shall be able to present fully all the facts which we have to present. The whole question should be settled in a separate bill, not in a rider on the appropriation bill.

Senator JONES of Washington. Mr. Macfarland, will you permit an interruption right there?

Mr. MACFARLAND. Certainly.

Senator JONES of Washington. I want to state that I expect to offer to-day an amendment to this appropriation bill, striking out the first two paragraphs of the bill as it passed the House, and substituting the amendment which I have already introduced as an amendment to the Mapes bill, and to follow that with the provision for a half-and-half appropriation.

Mr. MACFARLAND. I am very glad indeed to hear that, Senator. May I say that before the House Committee on the District of Columbia, although, of course, extensive notice of the hearing was given, only three persons appeared in favor of the change, none of them representing any organization, all of them single taxpayers and advocating the change on that theory.

That was the case in 1915, that the majority of those few people who appeared in opposition before that joint select committee of Congress, represented no organization and were single taxpayers.

Senator JONES of Washington. Were they citizens of the District of Columbia?

Mr. MACFARLAND. They were citizens of the District of Columbia, but they represented no organization. They appeared as individuals, and only three appeared at the House hearing.

No request has come from outside the District of Columbia for any such legislation. There is no petition, there is no letter from any of our fellow citizens throughout the country asking any change. They appear to be entirely content with the present arrangement. They recognize the justice of the self-imposed obligation of Congress under its primary duty to take care of the National Capital under the unique status of the Nation's city, to contribute one-half of the expenses toward the maintenance and development of the common Capital. I never heard any objection from outside, and I do not believe that anybody in the country has any objection to paying his share, which is about 10 cents per capita, toward the maintenance of the capital, in lieu of taxation of the Government holdings, which, of course, can not be taxed in any ordinary way, and in compensation for the services rendered through the District appropriations for all the Government departments and to make the Capital what the country desires—the best in the world.

Of course, the Government shares as a Government and through its members and employees individually in the benefits of all the municipal services of the District of Columbia, and any attempt to separate between what the Government receives and what the individuals here receive in municipal services, as was shown by the joint select committee in 1915, is absolutely fruitless. The two are interwoven. So that the people of the country do recognize the value and the necessity of the half-and-half plan for this reason, and also as perhaps a check upon extravagance on the part of the citizens of the District in their requests, and a check, on the other hand, against excessive taxation on the part of the Government. It is on that particular point that we are especially to address you to-day.

Senator Jones has just spoken of his proposed amendment which he had already submitted before the Committee on the District of Columbia, and which he proposes to submit here. I want to speak of that for a moment, because that is vital to this matter. Besides striking out the House rider, which ought, of course, to be done, it provides in a word for the repeal of the limitation of the act of March, 1909, on the estimates of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, so that they may be able to present all the needs of the District as they did before that time, and Congress may then choose as to what it desires to appropriate.

The reason for the so-called surplus or unexpended revenues of the District of Columbia is that Congress did not have the full needs

of the District of Columbia before it. It would not appropriate the full amount of the estimates. It must and would reduce under its appropriating habit, and therefore there is piled up in the Treasury a so-called surplus, of which I will speak in a moment.

Senator CURTIS. Tell us the amount of that now.

Mr. MACFARLAND. The amount now is \$4,063,622. I want to speak of that in just a moment, because it is of the utmost importance in connection with this proposed increase of taxation.

But to continue the brief statement of the Jones amendment, because we greatly desire that the committee shall act exactly in the line of that amendment, whose principles we have steadily advocated, it provides that if Congress should not appropriate all the revenues of the District of Columbia in any year, the so-called surplus or unexpended balance shall be kept to be used in future years for the necessities of the District of Columbia; and on the other hand, if Congress should appropriate more in any one year, in its wisdom, than twice the revenues of the District of Columbia, there shall be a provision for an advance to the District of Columbia toward its share of the expenses, such as Congress made in the years between 1902 and 1908 for extraordinary improvements at that time, which shall be repaid by the District of Columbia to the National Government, as those advances amounting to about \$4,000,000 were repaid with interest.

If the original provision of the act of June 11, 1878, the foundation of the half-and-half plan, had been followed, there would be no possibility of a surplus, because that act, as you know, provides that to the extent to which Congress shall approve of the estimate Congress shall appropriate the amount of 50 per cent thereof, and then levy the remaining 50 per cent upon the taxable property and privileges in the District of Columbia other than the property of the United States and of the District of Columbia.

But Congress has chosen to proceed in the other way, and if it proceeds in that way then the Jones amendment is essential to the proper operation of the plan, and we strongly urge that that be adopted.

If at some time in the future, upon ample consideration, and preferably, of course, in the committee having jurisdiction of legislative matters as distinguished from appropriation matters, the original plan should be reverted to, provision can be made for its proper execution.

Now, I come at once to the question of whether additional taxation is needed, and I would say with the greatest possible emphasis that no additional taxation is needed at this time under the half-and-half plan. The purpose of the men in the House who have been most urgent in the last few years for the repeal of the half-and-half plan has been to put the entire burden of the maintenance of the common National Capital upon the few people living here. There are others, of course, who would have the Government contribute an amount, some of them a small part and some of them a larger part, but less than one-half. Of course, the provision of the bill as it comes to you is that in no case shall the United States pay as much as one-half, and I shall show in a moment that the provision in the bill is such as to put more than five-sixths of the burden of the appropria-

tion contained in this bill upon the taxpayers of the District of Columbia.

The statement made in the report of the committee to the House is that this proposed additional taxation will add approximately \$5,400,000 to the revenues of the District of Columbia by the addition of the 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, a most extraordinary amount, and that will yield in all \$15,334,450, which, as you will see, would go a long way toward the payment of the \$18,000,000, which is the amount in gross of the bill as it comes here.

In other words, those who are in favor of cutting down to the minimum the contribution of the United States have had their way in this proposed taxation, which would put the greater part of the burden upon the District of Columbia, and it is but a step from that to putting the whole burden on the people of the District of Columbia.

I may say in passing that in 1912-1914 there was a report by Henry George, jr., on single-tax lines, in the House of Representatives, which claimed that the assessment of the real estate in the District of Columbia was so low that it could be raised to \$744,000,000, instead of the \$330,000,000, at that time without injustice, and that the whole burden of the common Capital could be put upon the people of the District of Columbia.

In the three weeks' hearing before the joint select committee of Congress in 1915 we completely demolished that theory as it appeared in his report, showing that we were adequately assessed and adequately taxed, and that no increase was necessary; but in spite of the finding of the joint select committee of 1915 to that effect, that idea has been in the back of the minds of some of the men ever there, and it is unquestionably the original cause at least of the action which has been taken.

We are not opposed to an increase of taxation under the half-and-half plan whenever it shall be shown to be necessary. We are in favor of the increased appropriations for the improvement of our schools and of all our other municipal services and for physical improvements which are recommended by the commissioners and which are urged by us all; but it is not necessary to increase taxation to provide in this year or in the next year or in any year immediately ahead for the amount of the appropriations for that year under the half-and-half plan.

The appropriations recommended by the commissioners for next year—the appropriations that are to be made by Congress for next year—can be made without any increase of taxation, and that is true of following years, because this surplus of June 30, 1919, of \$4,063,620.18, raised under the half-and-half plan, was raised, of course, under the self-imposed promise of Congress that \$1 should be appropriated from the National Treasury, as provided in the act of June 11, 1878, called by the Supreme Court of the United States the constitution of the District of Columbia, not to be lightly changed, for every dollar of taxation raised from the District of Columbia. That would provide a fund of \$8,127,244, which would be ample for all the additional appropriations that would be made for the next and years immediately following. A limit of cost is granted, but the appropriation is not made to the full limit in any one year, but gradually.

This bill can be met without any increase of taxation; but if any additional amounts are put in the bill or other bills which would call for more they can be provided for out of this surplus, which should be appropriated as unexpended revenues of the District of Columbia, half and half, for any appropriations that may be regarded by Congress as necessary. It should not be appropriated except under the half-and-half plan. Certainly Congress is not going to tax for the sake of taxing, any more than it is going to tax to destroy, and it is absolutely unnecessary now to add to taxation, in view of the fact that we already have in the Treasury this money, paid in taxes through the operation of the half-and-half plan, which gives you an appropriation fund of over \$8,000,000. That will be ample to cover any increases that you may make within the next few years. Moreover, after 1922 the sinking fund will be complete, and you will not have to make the annual appropriation, half and half, of \$975,408 to meet the sinking fund for the debt, and the debt itself will be extinguished within the next two years after that. There will be an annual amount which can be devoted to other purposes, either regular or extraordinary.

In other words, whatever claim may be made as to any small additional amount—I think they stated in the House that something like \$350,000 might be required from the District of Columbia in addition to the revenues under the half-and-half plan for all the bills making appropriations for the District of Columbia in this Congress—whatever that amount may be it can be provided for out of these unexpended revenues which are lying in the Treasury.

There is hardly time to go into the question deeply, but I think there can be no doubt in the minds of the lawyers of the committee, or of any other members of the committee, that that money in this surplus is not to be used for national purposes. We pay our national taxes just like the people of all the rest of the States. In 1918 we paid more in internal revenue than any one of 16 States and our per capita payment was more than that of any one of 38 of the States. Being on the seaboard, the assumption is that we pay under the tariff taxes largely. And we do this gladly and cheerfully, making our full contribution on the national side to pay our national taxes. But this surplus was not raised by national taxes.

These revenues unexpended are local taxes, expressly raised under the half-and-half plan for local purposes. They are held in the Treasury as "miscellaneous receipts" under their method of book-keeping, but under every act of Congress as revenues of the District of Columbia. Ever since the enactment in June, 1878, of the half-and-half plan, in what is called by the Supreme Court of the United States the organic act, down to the present day, Congress has always treated them as revenues of the District of Columbia.

There is an opinion of the Comptroller of the Treasury, rendered in April, 1908, in which it is stated that the practical construction put upon that language in the act of June 11, 1878, which I have read, for the last 20 years has been to treat the District of Columbia as a creditor of the United States to the extent of one-half of the appropriations made and as debtor as to the other one-half and to credit it with the taxes and other revenues collected and paid into the Treasury, but, for local purposes, the account being kept as a

personal one. The comptroller held that under the legislation as it existed it could not be entered as a trust fund on the books of the Treasury.

Therefore we desire very much this provision in the Jones amendment that will safeguard our tax revenues from any possible misappropriation. While this is true, still the practice of Congress which I think governs has been to treat them throughout as revenues of the District of Columbia.

Unless some one desires, I shall not go into that any further, because it seems self evident that that money is there as revenues of the District of Columbia and not in any other way and can not be expended except for local purposes. Nor should it be appropriated except with an equal amount from the National Treasury. It was paid under the half-and-half plan.

Manifestly not a dollar of this money ought to be appropriated except with a corresponding dollar from the National Treasury. Much of it was paid by those who could ill afford it, but who gave it willingly under the half-and-half plan expecting that it would be doubled when appropriated. It has been awaiting appropriation, partly because of war conditions, and every dollar of it with a corresponding dollar from the National Treasury is needed under the half-and-half plan to bring up arrears and to provide additional appropriations for absolute necessities. They should not be appropriated from it alone in view of the pledge of Congress in the half-and-half plan that it should be duplicated from the National Treasury when appropriations are made.

In passing I want to say just a word about the attitude of the people of the District of Columbia in the payment of taxes. We gladly pay these national taxes, just as we gladly render the national services, just as we rendered them in time of war, without boast, with our fine record of 18,000 men, 46 per cent of them voluntary enlistments, a greater number than in a large number of the States, greater than in all but five. Our voluntary gifts through the Red Cross and other organizations, our oversubscriptions to the Liberty loans, and in every other possible way—all of this record we speak of simply to show that we do not shirk any duty, and that we are not appearing here with the idea of being relieved of any legitimate burden, but simply in order that equity may be done, that the equity which Congress has already embodied in this organic law, and under which we have seen the great progress of the National Capital shall be continued.

As to our local taxation we shall be able to show you that we are paying now a larger amount of taxes than the people in the majority of the cities of the United States, more than in 176 out of 227 having over 30,000 population in 1918, and this, notwithstanding the fact that according to the assessor the exempt property of the Government amounts, according to his assessment, to \$368,435,680, without any account being taken of the personalty owned by the Government in the District of Columbia.

The value of the taxed realty is \$615,260,414. Now, of course, I am not basing, and Congress did not base the half-and-half plan upon the exact respective holdings of the Government and of the people of the District of Columbia, but it is a highly important factor that this property has been withdrawn from taxation, and

that additional amounts of the real property of the District are being withdrawn from taxation constantly as we all know by the takings of the Government for its own purposes in the District, which District can not be enlarged. Other cities have been and are being enlarged.

As a matter of fact other cities have greatly increased their areas. Detroit can make a better revenue showing in comparison with Washington in 1918 than in 1913, because while the taxable area of Washington has shrunk, Detroit has practically doubled in size since 1913, adding over 39 square miles; Chicago has added 9.08 square miles since 1913; Portland, Oreg., 12.85 square miles; Baltimore, 62 square miles; Los Angeles, 250.75 square miles, an addition of more than twice its area in 1913 when it covered 144.92 square miles.

But this District can not be enlarged, and the takings of the Government reduce constantly the realty upon which the taxation is imposed.

Of course, we know the unique character of the population of the District of Columbia. We know that 26 per cent are colored. We know that 110,000 at this time, according to the latest statement of the Civil Service Commission, are Government employees. We know that at this time there is an extraordinary transient population, which pays no taxes directly, although, of course, it does pay indirectly through rents and in other ways, and shares with all of us who are tenants, as the majority of us are, or householders as contrasted with landlords, the exactions of some of the landlords who are, as we say, profiteers. Many of them are not. We suffer from the profiteers just as much as the people who come here, and we deprecate and reprobate all unjust and extortionate practices. That is the position of the great majority of the people of the District of Columbia, who are, of course, not themselves landlords and not in a position to exercise extortion.

There are, in round numbers, in the District of Columbia 58,500 taxpayers, and of that number 50,000 pay \$100 or less. You see at once how great a burden would be put upon the vast majority of the taxpayers who are paying these small amounts by the addition of the 66½ per cent increase. It is the small householder who would suffer under this proposed change. That would not be any reason for not increasing the taxation if the increase were necessary, but we think we have shown that the increase is not necessary, and therefore that it ought not to be made. The only way in which it can be made necessary is by abolishing the half-and-half plan and by increasing the burden upon the people here gradually until they shall be required to pay the whole of it, beginning with this great increase which is proposed by the House in this bill.

There is one other thing I should have spoken of in referring to the unique character of the city. Being under the absolute control of Congress, as, of course, it must always continue to be, even though we may some day have representation in Congress and so have a vote in regard to our taxation which we have not now, which we surrendered in 1878 when Congress took the whole government and the whole control, not only by legislation but by taxation, there is this great advantage that we have over the other cities, that our affairs have been managed with economy, without extravagance and, of course, without graft. Therefore, we have no

piled-up debt on account of extravagance or on account of graft. Our debt is all of the period prior to 1878, and under the wise provision of Congress, as I said some time ago, the sinking fund will be complete in 1922 and the debt itself will be extinguished in 1924. Therefore, we ought not to be compared with cities which have piled up extravagant debts and which are struggling under heavy interest burdens on that account.

I want to make a brief general statement which will be supplemented by details from Mr. Noyes, who, in the division of our duties, has particular charge of the topic of the taxation of the District as compared with the other cities of the country.

We have not been sending telegrams or letters to other cities and getting opinions from more or less irresponsible or prejudiced persons. Neither do we accept such statements which have been produced in the House and elsewhere by other people. We do not believe that is the way to treat a great question like this. We do not believe that the information thus obtained is accurate or satisfactory in any sense. We go to the United States Government for our figures. The United States Government, under the appropriations of Congress, and through the Bureau of the Census, maintains constantly an examination of all the statistics of cities, including taxation and all their financial aspects, and publishes year by year a volume of such statistics of cities.

This volume for 1918 is the latest one, and it is an accurate presentation of the latest financial statistics of these cities. This is a perfectly impartial as it is an entirely uniform and comprehensive examination of the whole country. It gives statistics for all cities having over 30,000 population. These figures, of course, are not compiled for the purpose of fitting any particular theory or of proving any particular case, but simply to assemble for the use of Congress primarily and the whole country the statistics as to the finances of these cities.

All that we have done has been to take from this publication figures comparing from every angle Washington with the other cities. We did it first in 1915 for the joint select committee of Congress, and we have now done it as to the latest report, of 1918, for the purpose of Congress in this session, knowing that this matter was coming up. I have in my hand a small pamphlet, a copy of which I should like to give to every member of the committee, entitled "Comparisons of municipal tax levies and receipts, expenditures, and valuations, based on United States census statistics," prepared by Mr. S. M. Grogan, chief statistician, statistics of cities, Bureau of the Census. That is the highest authority of the Bureau of the Census; and it has been prepared at our request.

I may say in passing that our chief expense in the preparation of these facts for Congress has been for the services, outside of office hours, of Mr. Grogan and other experts whom we employed. But we have spent a comparatively small amount, less than \$1,000 in all, all raised in small gifts, mostly of \$1. I mention this in case any question is ever raised as to the expenses of the joint citizens' committee.

This comparison is explained in a memorandum prepared in 1915, but just as applicable to-day as it was then.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have copies for each member of the committee?

Mr. MACFARLAND. Yes; here they are. This memorandum was prepared by Mr. LeVerne Beales, a prominent statistician in the Department of the Census. There you will find these comparisons made in every possible way, as Mr. Noyes will show presently in detail. This is official, impartial, and as nearly as possible accurate. The figures are those of the United States Census, with discriminating comments as to the value of particular returns; as, for example, as to the value of local reports of the relation of assessment valuation to true valuation. As we all know, there is a great variety of such assessments, and there is a great disparity between the real value and the assessed value.

As to the 68 cities having over 100,000 population in the United States, 34 of them frankly admit that there is a greater or less disparity between their assessed valuation and the actual valuation—the actual price as shown by sale. The other 34 are questioned by the Bureau of the Census.

It is highly important that we should speak of this, because the comparisons which are made on the telegrams and letters which are sent in by individuals as to particular towns turn on the assessments. They say the rate is higher than it is here, and perhaps it is. It certainly is in a large number of the cities; but the assessment in those cities is generally very much lower than it is here; and the guesses in these telegrams and letters, in response to these inquiries as to what is the true relation between the assessment and the value of the property, are absolutely inaccurate and unsatisfactory bases for the comparison. We dwell on that, because that is of the very first importance in dealing with this question.

Our comparisons take into account, primarily, the total receipts from taxation, which gives you the total tax burden in each city and furnish as between cities of similar population to Washington the very best comparison; and then, per capita receipts from cities of greater or less population than Washington will give you a direct line on that comparison. The only absolutely accurate figures that anybody can produce are the tax receipts, the amount of money actually realized, and the levy actually imposed.

In these comparisons we stand as taxed higher than the great majority of the American cities, higher than 176 out of 227 cities having over 30,000 population, and no one can question these facts, because they are officially reported by the United States Census. All you have to do is to compare, in the different classes, the District of Columbia with these other cities.

In these comparisons we are sometimes asked whether we include State taxes. In certain of the comparisons we do, to the extent that they are applicable to the District of Columbia, to the extent that we have similar benefits to those which are given to the States. But we really ought not to include any comparison on State taxes, because this is not a State and we have not the government of a State. We have not any one of the privileges of a State. We have not even the right of the people in the States to sue in the Federal courts. We have not representation in Congress or the Electoral College. We have no legislative or other State government, and we have had

no share in the land grants given to the States, or the donations, as for example, the \$73,000,000 under the Morrill Act, and others. We are not a State and we have not the benefits or privileges of the States. Therefore we ought not to be compared on the question of State taxation.

As to all cities of over 300,000 population, in which class Washington belongs, with its population estimated at 371,000 in 1918, and as given in the recent census of 437,000, including the transient population—under that the county and State taxes are merged; so that so far as that comparison is concerned we have but one; but as to other cities the statistician, Mr. Grogan, under Mr. Beales's plan, set forth in the memorandum of 1915, has selected those taxes called county taxes, which may properly be applicable to the District of Columbia, and we are willing to stand on that comparison. We are willing to stand also on the comparison of assessments. Fifty-nine out of those 68 cities having over 100,000 population have lower assessments than the District of Columbia, and, as we know, they trail down, even where they are supposed to be on the basis of real value, from 80 per cent down to 20 per cent. So that we claim that we have here a higher assessment than in any other part of the United States with very few exceptions.

Of course, we know that in the States of Washington, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and latterly in Ohio and New York, they have been endeavoring to get the assessments up to the full valuation, but they themselves state that they do not go beyond 85 per cent in any of the cities, and in many cases they go much lower; and when they have obtained that basis for valuation, then they take a comparatively small percentage, 30, 40, 45, or 50 per cent of that amount as the actual assessment for the purposes of taxation.

Senator JONES of Washington. The situation in that respect is that they have a certain amount of taxes to raise?

Mr. MACFARLAND. Certainly.

Senator JONES of Washington. And if the valuation is high, necessarily the rate is low?

Mr. MACFARLAND. Yes.

Senator JONES of Washington. And if the valuation is low, necessarily the rate is high?

Mr. MACFARLAND. Yes; and if we followed exactly the plan of the act of June 11, 1878, after Congress had made the appropriation and had determined the amount, then the taxes would be raised by levying an assessment, for whatever the amount might be, on the District of Columbia, and that would fix the rate.

I want to speak of the actual assessments in the District of Columbia, because this is a vital part of our argument.

In 1915 we showed to the satisfaction of the joint select committee of Congress that we were adequately assessed. One way that we did it was by producing the record of about 2,000 actual sales all over the District of Columbia, upon which it appeared, from a comparison of the actual prices, ascertained by the assessor with great care, with the basic assessments or the full valuation for the purposes of assessment, that it was \$2,000,000 more than the actual prices obtained.

Senator JONES of Washington. These sales were made in the ordinary course of business?

Mr. MACFARLAND. Made in the ordinary course of business, excluding trades, and they were 90 per cent of the sales all over the District of Columbia.

Now, we have the figures for the present time, from July 1, 1916, to July 1, 1919, covering 1,993 sales in representative areas all over the District of Columbia, including 95 per cent of all the sales in the business district, in the heart of the city, which, of course, is the most stable part of the property here, as elsewhere, for purposes of comparison, and including representative sales in the northwest, in the southwest, in the northeast, and the southeast, which give you typical sales in all those sections.

This shows that the full valuation for basis of assessment was \$37,570,526, while the actual sale prices of these same properties was \$36,546,681, or \$1,000,000 more of valuation for the purposes of assessment than the actual prices realized by actual sale. This includes 95 per cent of the sales in the business district, the very heart of the city where the facts are strongest of all because they are stable. As I say, this shows that the full value for the purposes of assessment was \$37,000,000 in round numbers, and the sale value was \$36,000,000 in round numbers, including 95 per cent of the sales in these typical areas taken from the other sections of the city. I have all the details here, if anyone desires to examine this table.

Section.	Full value on basis of assessment.	Sale.	Number of sales.
Business section.....	\$27,321,803	\$26,197,550	414
Northwest, county (Columbia Road, Florida Avenue, Barry Place, Georgia Avenue, and Sixteenth Street).....	2,775,990	2,978,910	452
Northwest, city (Fourteenth to Eighteenth, M to T Streets).....	4,512,474	4,400,135	352
Southwest (B to M Streets, Four and One-half to Twelfth Streets).....	683,243	635,170	193
Southeast (Fourth to Eighth Streets, East Capitol to M Streets).....	693,818	660,823	179
Northeast (Fourth to Eighth Streets, East Capitol to Florida Avenue).....	1,563,198	1,673,043	403
Total.....	37,570,526	36,546,681	1,993

The gross undervaluations in many cities claiming to make true valuations and used to the disadvantage of the District of Columbia are discredited by the comparison of the actual figures. According to the census report of 1918 (if we assume that the reported bases of assessment are accurate) the Washington realty values in the taxed portion, leaving out the Government and other exempt holdings, amounted to \$615,000,000. Cincinnati, larger both in area and population than Washington, and an industrial and commercial city of far greater wealth, reported that its real property, which is practically all of the city, there being little exempt property, is valued at \$493,000,000, \$122,000,000 less than in the taxed portion of the District of Columbia. Baltimore and Milwaukee, both richer than the District of Columbia, reported each about \$143,000,000 less realty value than in the District of Columbia, although as in all the other cities except the District of Columbia, exempt property is insignificant in comparison. Buffalo, a very rich commercial and industrial city, reports \$90,000,000 less. Minneapolis, also a great manufacturing center of wealth, reports \$191,000,000 less. Newark, which is in

the same class of rich commercial and industrial cities, reports \$254,-000,000 less, while New Orleans reports \$350,000,000 less, although it also is a rich commercial and industrial city.

It stands to reason that either the District of Columbia is greatly over assessed or these other cities are greatly under assessed with respect to their realty, and also that the claim that Baltimore, Buffalo, Cincinnati, and Newark are assessed on a 100 per cent basis can not be correct.

This seems to us to prove conclusively that the basis of assessment here is higher than the actual sale prices, and that the assessment is higher than in a great majority of the cities of the country where such comparisons have not been made. They have been made in some cases by the tax commissioners of Washington, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Ohio, but they are not made in the case of other cities, and the estimates which have been sent in in letters and telegrams as to the relation of assessment to value are just guesses, or in some cases prejudiced statements.

Senator HALE. What is the tax rate here?

Mr. MACFARLAND. The tax rate here is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on a two-thirds valuation of real estate. The tax rate is lower here than in many places, but the assessment is very much higher. As Senator Jones has said, it is a combination of the two which makes the tax levy.

Mr. Chairman, as we are desirous of meeting the convenience of the committee as to time, and as I am desirous that Mr. Noyes have full opportunity to develop further this matter of taxation, I shall give way to him.

Subsequently the joint citizens' committee filed the following statement, as promised by its chairman:

The act of June 11, 1878, to provide a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, after directing that the Commissioners of the District should annually submit estimates of the District's expenses to the Secretary of the Treasury, who should revise them and submit them to Congress, contained the following provision:

"To the extent to which Congress shall approve of said estimates, Congress shall appropriate the amount of 50 per centum thereof; and the remaining 50 per centum of such approved estimates shall be levied and assessed upon the taxable property and privileges in said District other than the property of the United States and of the District of Columbia."

This is the so-called "half-and-half plan" of appropriations under which the National Capital has made practically all its progress. Its fundamental character and importance was thus stated by the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Eckloff v. District of Columbia* (135 U. S., 240):

"The court below (the Supreme Court of the District) placed this decision on what we conceive to be the true significance of the act of 1878. As said by that court, it is to be regarded as an organic act, intended to dispose of the whole question of a government for this District. It is, as it were, a constitution for the District. It is declared by its title to be an act to provide a 'permanent form of government for the District.' The word permanent is suggestive. It implies that prior systems have been temporary and provisional. As permanent it is complete in itself. It is the system of government. The powers which are conferred are organic powers. We look to the act itself for their extent and limitations. It is not one act in a series of legislation, and to be made to fit into the provisions of the prior legislation, but is a single complete act, the outcome of previous experiments, and the final judgment of Congress as to the system of government which should obtain. It is the constitution of the District, and its grants of power are to be taken as new and independent grants, and expressing in themselves both their extent and limitations."

The act can be amended as the Constitution can be amended, but any important amendment, and especially one repealing the vital fiscal provision,

should be made not in a rider on an appropriation bill after necessarily brief and incomplete consideration, but only after full hearing and deliberation and with full recognition of all the equities of the whole system of government provided in the organic act.

The half-and-half plan meets the primary obligation of the Nation for the maintenance and development of the Capital, over which it has exclusive control (taking from the District residents their former power of self-taxation), under a fixed proportion of appropriation which is a check against extravagance on the one hand and excessive taxation on the other. Congress, in which the District residents are not represented, is to govern and tax through its agents without any participation by the District taxpayers.

It was designed to meet the needs of a National Capital planned on a great scale, a purely governmental city which the country desires to be the most perfect capital in the world, with unusual beauty and utility and model municipal services.

Justice requires that if any change is to be made it shall provide for an equally definite proportion and an equally regular rule of appropriation as a protection to the District taxpayers and an assurance of uniform and steady progress in the development of the National Capital. The repeal of the half-and-half plan, together with an increase of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ in the tax rate upon realty and personalty, practically repudiates the primary obligation of the Nation to its Capital ignores the great and increasing amount of Government property exempt from taxation, valued by the assessor at \$368,435,680, and the services rendered constantly by all the departments of the municipal government to the National Government in its property and its personnel, and to the representatives of foreign governments accredited here.

The half-and-half plan was a self-imposed rule of appropriations and of taxation adopted by Congress after four years of constant study of the question in the light of the experience of 74 years, during which period the United States had neglected its obligation to the Capital and had made only meager and spasmodic contributions to its upbuilding and maintenance, and in more than a quarter of the years making no contribution at all. The burden of making and maintaining the common National Capital was practically left upon the shoulders of the comparatively few people living here, with the result that while the District taxpayers did their best and twice bankrupted themselves in the effort, the National Capital was a national disgrace.

Beginning in 1835 with the famous report of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, known as the Southard report, but especially in the period between 1874 and 1878, committee after committee of the Senate and House, including three joint committees in most solemn and emphatic language reminded Congress of the Nation's obligation, of the consequences of its neglect, and of the necessity for a permanent and definite fiscal arrangement under which the United States should pay at least one-half of the expenses. A typical statement is that of the House Judiciary Committee in its report of June 1, 1874, through Representative Poland, of Vermont, who said:

"It is perfectly manifest from a moment's examination of this plan that a city was laid off here for the use of the United States upon a scale hitherto unknown in this or any other country; upon a plan to carry out which would inevitably lead to an expenditure entirely beyond the requirements of a city for business purposes.

* * * * *

"As to the mutual obligations of the Federal Government and the citizens to defray these expenses the committee find little difficulty. It is clear, if this National Capital was founded for the use of the United States, and was placed under its exclusive Government and control, and upon a scale of magnificence appropriate only for a national capital, it never could have been contemplated that the burden of expenditures should fall upon those citizens of the United States who might temporarily or permanently take up a residence at the Capital. Originally we know there was no population here to which the Government could look for contributions toward these expenditures; and as the city was not to become one of trade and commerce and manufactures, the local population could not be looked to in the future as being sufficient, either in numbers or wealth, to carry out the magnificent intentions of the founders. Nor, indeed, would it have been just to impose this burden upon them; for, upon the theory upon which the Capital was founded,

all these expenditures would ultimately be for the benefit of the whole people, and justice would dictate that the burden should fall upon the whole people. * * *

"Aside, then, from all question of sentiment or patriotism or pride in the National Capital, your committee are impressed with the belief that the Federal Government sustains at least such relation toward the citizens and the local government as would require it to contribute to municipal expenses an amount bearing the relation to the whole amount required, which the interest of the Federal Government here bears to the interest of the local interest, and this they believe to be at least one-half * * *."

Senator Allison, of Iowa, chairman of the joint committee of the two Houses, in a report made June 18, 1874, in which a division of the expenses on the half-and-half basis between the United States and the District of Columbia was recommended, gave this additional reason:

"For the protection of the Government it is essential that some fixed, unvarying rule should be established for the ascertainment of what the Government should contribute toward the expenses of this District. Without it an appropriations committee will always be likely to be misled into improper allowances."

Speaking in support of the bill reported, Senator Thurman, of Ohio, member of the joint committee, said on June 18, 1874:

"I do not say that this bill is perfect, but I do say that your committee, after four months of such toil as perhaps was never performed by any committee of Congress, have unanimously recommended the passage of the bill. There was not a dissenting voice. They did it with full knowledge of the facts and after the most careful consideration, and, as their report will show, after a consideration of the subject in which there was not the slightest partisanship or politics whatever.

"We have long pondered over these difficulties and have arrived at the best solution of them we could."

Congress, after providing a temporary government by commission and a temporary provision from the National Treasury for the appropriations, continued its study of the question until it finally passed the act of June 11, 1878, which originated in the House Committee on the District of Columbia.

Some of the wisest men in both Houses of Congress took part in the preparation and perfection of this measure. Again and again they dwelt upon the importance of the half-and-half plan to which there was no opposition. Senator Bayard, who thought the Government ought to pay a larger proportion, said, on May 21, 1878:

"The Government owns and controls a vast portion of the real estate of the District; that is to say, of the city portion and the valuable portion. The city of Washington is the political center of the entire Union. Representatives from every State and Territory find their homes here during the sessions of Congress. The agents of the Federal Government in all its executive branches find their departments of labor here, and all persons having business throughout the United States in connection with the Federal Government must in some way or other find their way to Washington. This makes it a Federal city. It is used for Federal purposes. * * *

"If it is to be, as I think it ought to be, a Federal city worthy of the great Nation whose seat of government it is, then it seems to me that by far the greater portion of the expense must be borne by the Federal Government and not by the local inhabitants. Is it just that one-half of the expense of these broad avenues, of these extensive improvements, of these luxurious streets, is to be borne by the local inhabitants? It seems to me that it is unreasonable."

No one stated the injustice of any indefinite and fluctuating contribution by the National Government more cogently than Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky, chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, who said, on May 7, 1878:

"We have come down now to the naked question as to the proportion of the expenses of this District which the Federal Government should bear. This bill proposes that the proportion shall be 50 per cent, and the reasons for that basis of calculation have been very lucidly stated to the House.

"The people of the District have the right to demand that we fix permanently their relations to the Federal Government. It is the Federal Government on one side treating with the Federal city on the other. The people of this District have a right to protest against being left subject to the whim and caprice of Congress with each recurring session.

"They have and can have no tangible value to their real estate property. Should you go out, any one of you, to purchase a piece of real estate in the city of Washington, naturally you would ask in the first instance to what taxation it was subject. If the owner is an honest man he can simply reply to you that he does not know. * * *

"This condition of things unsettles values in the District. No value can be attached to a foot of real estate owned by a property holder within the limits of this District, because the purchaser can not tell what taxation he will be subjected to. The people of the District have a right to demand that you shall fix this question permanently and finally. If you do not intend to bear more than 10 per cent of the burden of taxation, then say so; if you will bear 50 per cent of it, then say so. But whatever per cent the Federal Government is to bear should be determined and fixed permanently, so that legitimate and permanent land values may be established in this District."

In all the committee reports and the debates it was constantly stated that the important thing was a fixed proportion and a regular contribution from the National Treasury. It was recognized that the time might come when the proportion might have to be changed, but it was expected that this would not be done without long and careful consideration and in accordance with the principle which had been adopted.

The House Judiciary Committee in its report on June 1, 1874, said:

"As to the third and last branch of the resolution asking whether some accurately defined basis of expenditure could not be prescribed and maintained by law, your committee remarked that they believe this to be of paramount importance both to the Federal and local Government. There never has been, since the location of the Capital at this place, any consistency or even intelligence in the adjustment of these expenditures. * * *

"It is believed that it will be much wiser and more economical, both to the national and local governments, to fix upon a definite sum or proportion to be contributed by both, and it is more important that these proportions should be made regularly and upon some well-defined principle than that they should be large."

The "well-defined principle" of the half-and-half plan adopted after years of consideration by the wisest statesmen then in Congress, it is now proposed hastily to abandon and to return to the old lack of system under which the Government contribution may be little or nothing, its primary obligation being shifted to the District taxpayers, while, however, it continues to levy the taxes. In the old days if the District taxpayers had to bear the burden they at least had the power of self-taxation and could shape and adjust that burden. What the Supreme Court has termed "the constitution of the District" ought not to be so lightly treated. This taxation without representation would indeed be tyranny.

Congress has, and must always have, the paramount and exclusive control of the District of Columbia. This power was conferred by the Constitution of the United States (sec. 8, clause 17), "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding 10 miles square) as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States * * *." The makers of the Constitution remembered the experience of the Congress of 1783, in which some of them sat when it was forced to leave Philadelphia and seek safety in Princeton by the boisterous soldiers of the Revolution riotously presenting their claims. They remembered that the State of Pennsylvania when Congress asked for protection from the rioters who were of the Pennsylvania line replied that it could not be furnished. This was the original cause of the determination that the new national Government should have its own national Capital outside the territory or jurisdiction of any State and absolutely under its own control. Unlike all other national capitals it was not to be an existing city with commerce and manufacture. It was to be a created city for the express and exclusive purposes of the United States Government. It was to be, as Senator Ingalls said long afterwards, "the workshop of the Nation."

President Washington, who had much to do with this determination and who was wisely authorized to select the site and to plan the Federal City, selected the District of Columbia, and with the assistance of L'Efant and Ellicott, laid out the Federal City, which was naturally called after him, on the unique and splendid plan designed for all time to come. It was the only capital ever built on such a plan. The 19 original proprietors of the 6,111 acres of farm lands taken for the city gave the United States, through President Washington, the entire site, receiving back 982 acres. Their expectation and that of the people to whom the United States sold the building lots out of which it paid for the immediate sites and the construction of its public buildings, was that the National Government, having exclusive control of the entire District and absolute ownership of more than five-sixths of the area of the city of Washington, would meet its primary obligation to develop and maintain the National Capital on the grand scale upon which it was planned, but when Senator Southard made the report of the Committee of the District of Columbia, in 1835, after its exhaustive investigation of the affairs of the District, he was compelled to state that the National Government had failed in its duty and that the citizens of the District had been bankrupted in their attempt to do what the Nation ought to have done. Although his report stated that the Government had realized at least \$700,000 from the sale of lots, it stated that its total contribution to the municipal expenses from 1790 to 1835 was \$1,489,079.46 while the contribution of the District people was \$4,121,570.46, together with a large sum which they had borrowed and could not pay.

The Government contributed nothing in 22 out of 45 years, and its contributions were different every year. Senator Southard said in his report: "The plan of the city was formed by the public authorities * * *. It is a plan calculated for the magnificent capital of a great Nation, but oppressive from its very dimensions and arrangements to the inhabitants if its execution to any considerable extent is to be thrown upon them. No people who anticipated the execution and subsequently supported it out of their own funds would ever have dreamed of forming such a plan. At that period neither the Government nor the proprietors contemplated that the whole or even a large proportion of the burden should be thrown upon the inhabitants of the city." The Southard report is well worth reading, not only because he was near to the history which he recorded but because his report illustrates the injustice both to the District and to the United States in the spasmodic plan of national contributions to the expenses of the National Capital. Unfortunately for the capital and its inhabitants, the Senate committee's recommendation that the National Government should meet its obligation and that its fair contribution would be more than one-half Congress allowed to drift. The panic of 1837, the controversy leading to and the Civil War itself delayed action until after it became certain that the National Capital would forever remain in the District of Columbia. History repeated itself. The National Government made its contributions irregularly and in comparatively small sums. Those strictly classifiable as for municipal expenses between 1835 and 1870 amount to less than \$5,000,000, while the District residents contributed nearly \$18,000,000 in taxes besides borrowing for local expenditures about \$5,000,000 more.

The National Capital had not been developed or improved according to the purpose of the founder, notwithstanding the efforts of the District residents, because the National Government had not done its duty. Then Congress, under the recommendation and influence of President Grant, who, like many other soldiers, had become acquainted with the Capital during the war, provided for the improvement of the Capital by means of a new government whose executive officers, a governor and a board of public works, were appointed by the President, and who were the agents of the United States. But the great work which they did in three years from the passage of the Act of February 21, 1871, was done on money obtained by local self-taxation and by money borrowed on the credit of the people, who, finally, as in 1835, at the point of bankruptcy through their endeavors to do the work of the whole Nation in developing the common Capital, had to turn to Congress for relief.

This was the beginning of the four years of investigation by Congress which was the first serious attempt to determine to meet the obligations of the National Government. Those who know by experience or who have read about the condition of the Capital and of its residents prior to 1874 need no other argument against the proposed return to the plan of indefinite and irregular contributions by the United States Government. Those who do not know the

facts at that time should read the reports of the congressional committees setting them forth. But the basic reasons for the half-and-half plan or some equally definite, regular, and liberal scheme of appropriations are as strong to-day when the National Capital has made such remarkable progress because of the half-and-half plan as they were in the time of the statesmen who devised it in 1878. National control, including now the exclusive power of taxation, and therefore national obligation, are the same. The District taxpayers, who are to supply the remainder of the amount necessary to meet the congressional appropriations for the District of Columbia, have a right to know in advance what that proportion is to be and that it shall be a definite proportion, so that they should not be required to pay excessive taxation such as is proposed in the House rider on the District appropriation bill. Now, as always, they are paying their full share in national taxes (in 1918, more internal revenue taxes than any one of the 16 States and more per capita than any one of the 88 States), as they have done their full share of all national duties in war and in peace.

The Joint Select Committee of Congress in 1915, after an exhaustive inquiry, found that they were paying adequate and reasonable local taxes as compared with the people of other cities. The United States census (Statistics of Cities of 1918) bulletin shows that they are paying more taxes than the people in the majority of cities having over 100,000 population and taxes at least equal to those in cities comparable to Washington. The national Government has constantly increased its holdings of real estate in the District of Columbia and must continue to do so, thus withdrawing from the taxable resources, and the area of the District of Columbia can not be increased. The needs of the national capital call for the appropriations contemplated by the half-and-half system and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia should be permitted to fully state those needs to Congress by repealing the limitation of March, 1909, preventing them from submitting estimates for more than twice the anticipated revenues of the District of Columbia. This and the other provisions of the Jones amendment proposed as a substitute for the rider on the appropriation bill and which provide for utilizing the unexpended District revenues of one year for the benefit of the District for future years and for advances to the District in any years when Congress wishes to appropriate more than twice the District's revenues, such advances to be repaid from future District revenues, would supply the only changes that are necessary to improve the actual operation of the half-and-half plan. This governmental non-industrial, non-commercial city can not bear the whole burden of national capital maintenance and development. The uniform and steady progress which ought to be from year to year to make this national capital as nearly perfect as possible in accordance with the desire of all patriotic Americans is impossible without a continuance of the half-and-half plan, or the substitution of an equally fixed proportion of appropriation. The people of the country who take a great pride in their capital do not begrudge their contribution to its expenses and have made no request for a change in the present arrangement. They certainly would not approve of the injustice proposed by the rider on the appropriation bill.

All of the more important nations contribute largely to the development and maintenance of their national capitals. The methods are as various as the amounts. The methods and the amounts are determined by conditions historical, political, and industrial, varying with the different countries. There is no other national capital except the District of Columbia which is nothing but a National Capital. In many cases, as in London, Paris, Berlin, Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Aires, the National Capital is a great industrial and manufacturing city, in which the National Government occupies comparatively little space, and its activities are practically incidental to the life of the city. In some of these national capitals, especially Paris and Vienna, in Europe, and Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, in America, the National Government has spent enormous amounts of money for strictly national-capital purposes, and especially upon parks, boulevards, and buildings, and river, harbor, and wharf improvements. Besides these expenditures for national objects the National Government has also contributed largely to the strictly municipal expenses, including sanitation, police, and fire departments, public schools, and other municipal services. The citizens of all the foreign national capitals are not only taxpayers but participants in the local and National Governments and with a large measure of self-government. Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires are in process of being transformed into model cities on definite plans. The plans for the

physical improvement of Rio de Janeiro now in process of execution will cost \$200,000,000. Similar plans now under execution in Buenos Aires call for practically the same amount. The contributions of the National Governments in these two cities to ordinary municipal expenditures are on a similar scale.

A careful study of the facts as to foreign capitals shows that the citizens of foreign capitals have the advantage over the District of Columbia, first, in that they are clothed with all the rights, privileges, and duties of the other citizens of their countries, including a large extent of self-government and a full representation in both houses of the national legislature, giving them a direct voice and vote as to all measures affecting their interest, and especially questions of taxation and expenditure; second, in that they are encouraged by the National Governments in every possible way to build up manufactures and commerce and to make their cities the business capitals as well as the political capitals of their countries, thus developing great wealth and a large basis of taxation; and third, in that contributions of the National Governments for National Capital purposes have been in the more important capitals much larger proportionately than those which have been made by the United States Government in the District of Columbia.

**STATEMENT OF MR. THEODORE W. NOYES, A MEMBER OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE JOINT CITIZENS' COMMITTEE
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

Mr. NOYES. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, in opposing this tax increase as unnecessary, we do not wish to cut a single dollar from the enlarged appropriations submitted this year by the House. We know, on the contrary, that those appropriations can be wisely increased, and we urge the Senate in that direction. We do not propose to avoid any tax increase by cutting down these necessary appropriations.

It is impossible in any one year to meet adequately with the appropriations the accumulated and unmet needs of the war time in respect to schools, streets, water supply, and the dozen other municipal functions which at once suggest themselves to one's attention. Whenever Congress appropriates with such wise liberality to meet these urgent immediate needs of the District that the present tax system proves insufficient to raise the proportionate contribution of the District toward capital upbuilding, we shall assent cheerfully to a change and urge upon Congress to increase our tax burden in such a way as to meet the new conditions.

It is assumed, however, that there will be no permanent increase of the tax rate to meet merely temporary conditions; that there will be no increase of tax rate to meet a deficit until accumulated tax surpluses have been utilized, and that no more will be raised through tax increase than is absolutely necessary, after most careful figuring, to meet the deficit that will otherwise exist.

Our objection to the proposition that comes from the House is that it offends these principles from every conceivable viewpoint.

First, it permanently increases our tax burden to meet the temporary demand for larger appropriations to satisfy municipal needs neglected in the war time.

Second, it ignores the unexpended surpluses of local taxes accumulated in the war time, collected under the law for the very purpose of meeting these neglected municipal needs.

Third, it adds far more heavily to the District tax burden than is necessary to meet the slight deficits suggested as possible or likely to occur in the immediately succeeding years of reconstruction after the war.

NO PERMANENT TAX INCREASE TO MEET TEMPORARY CONDITIONS.

Our first suggestion is that if any tax rate increase is enacted in the appropriations act it should be limited to 1921, in order to meet the temporary conditions of that year, and that the rate should then revert to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, unless Congress later, in its wisdom, decides that conditions for 1922 compel a variation from that rate.

This practice would be in line with what is contemplated by the original organic act, in which the steps of procedure chronologically were, first, the approval of estimates by Congress, then the appropriation of one half of that amount from the Treasury, and lastly the levy by taxation of the other half, a definitely ascertained amount, upon the property of the District.

The tax rate under that system would be a flexible percentage figure, being the rate that must be applied to the assessment roll to bring about in taxes an amount equal to one-half of the appropriations previously made by Congress. And that system is the one that was evidently contemplated by the act of 1878.

I do not urge that this system is better than the one that has become the practice on grounds of convenience; but we should either adhere strictly to our present practice or, if we contemplate departing from it and consider also the killing of the law of June 11, 1878, we should, I think, before killing it, try the experiment of literally obeying and enforcing that original law of 1878.

Senator JONES of Washington. Have you investigated to see whether or not in the different States and localities where taxes are levied they have followed this plan—that is, that they determine the amount of taxation they desire to raise, and the value of the property upon which it is to be raised, and then fix the rate accordingly?

Mr. NOYES. Yes. This plan gives a fluctuating rate to meet varying annual needs. One of the two would have to be flexible, either the rate or the assessment.

Senator JONES of Washington. You have ascertained that that is the general way?

Mr. NOYES. Yes; almost the invariable way. In some States the tax rate is limited by law, as in Ohio. There the flexibility must be given by the assessment; but one of the two, under the American city taxation system, must furnish the varying factor that meets the varying needs from year to year.

NO TAX RATE INCREASE UNTIL TAX SURPLUSES UTILIZED.

Secondly, there should be no tax rate raise to meet deficits in District tax revenues until tax surpluses, accumulated in the past, have been doubled under the law and appropriated.

The House committee reports a surplus of over \$4,000,000 in 1919. Now this surplus represents tax money collected in previous years from the District but not doubled and spent in accordance with the half-and-half law, because of war-time neglect of District needs. As these annual unmet needs have accumulated so has also the tax money collected under the half-and-half law to meet them. Now that these accumulated needs are to be met, the money accumulated to

meet them in the past should, as a matter of course, be applied to them as far as may be necessary to supplement current revenue.

Increase of District taxation to meet District deficits is unnecessary and unjust while District surpluses remain unexhausted and available.

It would be paradoxical and monstrous that a surplus of unexpended local tax money which Congress, through war-time neglect of the Capital's urgent needs, has permitted to accumulate in violation of the half-and-half law should be used as a weapon to destroy that law, or should be for any reason diverted from final full application to those very needs neglect of which by Congress in the past has permitted the surplus to accumulate.

It is waste of time to discuss the question whether the surplus represents a legally binding debt by the Nation to the Capital, or whether the Nation, having collected the money under the half-and-half law and holding it as trustee for the District's benefit, can rid itself of the trust obligation merely by the method which it employs in passing this money by its own hands from one of its pockets to another.

Senator HALE. Where is that surplus?

Mr. NOYES. It is in the Treasury of the United States.

Senator HALE. It was never appropriated?

Mr. NOYES. No; it has never been appropriated.

Uncle Sam will faithfully and scrupulously fulfill his trust, even if the Treasury Department has inaccurately labeled this money "Miscellaneous receipts," instead of "District tax funds." Uncle Sam, trustee, would never take advantage of a blunder of his own agents to wrong the beneficiary of the trust.

HOW TO SOLVE SURPLUSES PROBLEM.

To cure or prevent surpluses and deficits we suggest:

First, repeal the law of 1909 restricting the commissioners' estimates, and, meanwhile, permit the commissioners to submit alternative or supplemental estimates, so that they may present for the consideration of Congress every genuine legitimate need of the District.

Second, appropriate liberally, thoughtfully, and promptly, to meet as fully as practicable these demonstrated needs of the District.

Third, if the aggregate of appropriations is more than twice the available District tax revenues and a District deficit is threatened, advance the money to meet the deficit from the Treasury, and if the amount of the advance is large or for a long period, exact interest from the District until the advance is repaid. Such advances were made in 1901, 1902, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1909, aggregating about \$4,000,000, and were afterwards repaid with over half a million dollars of interest. Among the "extraordinary improvements" which these temporary cash advances by the United States, supplementing the current revenues of the District, enabled the Capital to push to completion were the sewage-disposal system, the filtration plant, the elimination of grade crossings, and improvement of railway terminals, the Municipal Building, Tuberculosis Hospital, Highway Bridge across the Potomac, etc.

Fourth, if the aggregate of appropriations is less than twice the available District tax revenue, meet the surplus of unappropriated tax money on the same principle that controlled in handling the deficits. Let the surplus be advanced, as it were, to Uncle Sam, without interest however, to be held in the Treasury as a trust fund to be available as District revenue in reserve to meet the District's share of some outlay in a future year or years which will call for the immediate expenditure of more money than can be spared from current revenues.

Fifth, if in the future, after the legitimate needs of the District have been met by Congress, large and increasing surpluses indicate that Washington should pay more than half of the total District appropriations, increase from 50 to 55 or 60 per cent Washington's proportionate contribution; or, retaining the half-and-half relation, require Washington to raise its half from its general property taxes alone, thus in effect eliminating its other sources of revenue from duplication by the Nation.

Now, these suggestions of immediate legislation are covered by the amendment which Senator Jones has submitted to H. R. 7158, now before the Senate District Committee, and which he has just submitted also as an amendment to this bill.

This amendment, if enacted into law, will make the law conform to the present practice of financing the District. It will cause unexpended surpluses of District tax money to go automatically into the class of District revenue available for appropriations as such in succeeding years. It will reduce to a minimum these so-called surpluses by repealing the law of 1909, which arbitrarily limits the amount of District estimates which the commissioners may submit.

Following what Mr. Macfarland has said, I urged with all the emphasis imaginable that the committee take into careful consideration the affirmative legislation, essential to Washington's welfare, which is proposed in the Jones amendment.

NO EXCESSIVE TAX INCREASE TO MEET SLIGHT POSSIBLE DEFICIT.

Thirdly, there should be no increase of the District tax burden beyond the carefully calculated figure that is found necessary to meet the exact requirements of the situation.

There is no necessity for any immediate increase of the District tax burden, either to meet a prospective deficit under the half-and-half law or to make sure that the Washingtonian is reasonably and equitably taxed in view of his disabilities and crippling conditions of environment.

If any increase whatever in the District tax burden is found necessary or desirable, in order, for example, to enable the Capital to raise one-half or any other proportion of capital expenditure required from it by Congress, that necessary raise will be of small percentage, and the tax rate increase proposed by the pending rider would be grossly excessive.

The proposed increase of our tax rate from 1.50 to 2.50 per cent is an increase of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, the assessment standard remaining the same. Every one of Washington's 58,500 realty-tax payers, including the 50,000 small taxpayers, and every payer of a tax on

tangible personalty among Washington's 36,000 personal-tax payers, must pay hereafter, if the House proposition becomes law, two-thirds more tax than he paid last year or the year before. Those who would double-tax the alleged half-taxed Washingtonian in order to kill the half-and-half law, and to render unnecessary any national contribution whatever for Capital maintenance and development, will at once have nearly attained success in their scheme. One short step further and the death blow can be administered.

Let us consider what Washington would have had to pay in 1918 in total general property taxes, including personalty with realty, at the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent rate; and let us compare this aggregate and the per capita based upon it with the total property-tax aggregates and per capitas of other American cities in 1918, including all kinds of property taxes levied—State, county and city, school district, poor district, bridge district, etc.

If $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent be substituted for $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the tax levies of 1918 upon realty and tangible personalty our total city property-tax levy (including realty, tangible and intangible personalty and personal tax on gross earnings of certain corporations) would be \$13,058,810, giving a per capita of \$35.11.

These figures are compared with total and per capita property-tax levies—city, county, and State—of other comparable cities in 1918 in the following table:

Cities.	Total property tax levy, city, county, and State.	Per capita.	Cities.	Total property tax levy, city, county, and State.	Per capita.
St. Louis.....	\$15,361,910	\$19.90	PACIFIC COAST CITIES.		
Baltimore.....	13,699,903	23.04	Los Angeles.....	\$15,837,425	\$28.79
Milwaukee.....	10,683,063	24.01	San Francisco.....	12,703,779	26.76
Newark.....	11,768,491	28.11	Seattle.....	11,406,720	31.13
Cincinnati.....	11,270,354	27.21	Washington (1918 figures at $1\frac{1}{2}$ rate, including personal gross earnings tax)	8,525,670	22.92
New Orleans.....	7,291,024	19.15	Washington (1918 figures, substituting 2.50 rate for 1.50, on realty and taxable personalty).....	13,058,810	35.11
Minneapolis.....	10,701,911	28.66			
Kansas City.....	7,335,149	23.86			
Jersey City.....	6,854,409	21.60			
Portland, Oreg.....	7,848,252	25.54			
Indianapolis.....	7,296,221	25.62			
Louisville.....	5,991,089	24.95			
St. Paul.....	5,806,796	23.00			

In order to indicate with clearness the grossly excessive nature of this proposed increase I want to submit to you what would have happened if Washington had paid in 1918 total general property taxes (including personalty with realty), at the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent rate instead of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent rate, and to compare the tax aggregate and the per capita based upon it with the total property taxes of other American cities.

TWO-THIRDS INCREASE GROSSLY EXCESSIVE.

If Washington had been taxed in 1918 2.50 instead of 1.50 per cent in its city tax levy alone it would have exceeded the State, county, and city tax levies of such cities as San Francisco, New Orleans, Minneapolis, Newark, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and Seattle, and its per capita would have exceeded that of every great city in the United

States, except Detroit. Detroit's 1918 per capita is out of proportion with those of other cities, largely because the city by extensions has nearly doubled in taxable area since 1910 (adding 39.43 square miles), while the increase of population since 1910, as estimated by the census, takes no note of this doubling in populated area. The 1918 census estimate for Detroit, the figure used in calculating the per capita, was only 629,000, while in that year Detroit was claiming vigorously over 986,000 and in 1919 over 1,000,000 population. Obviously, Detroit's per capita is unduly enlarged as a result of crediting it in 1918 with less than two-thirds of its actual population.

It appears from the table that if the 2.50 tax rate had been substituted for the 1.50 rate in 1918 there would have been collected from the 371,933 residents of nonindustrial, noncommercial, comparatively resourceless Washington, from its restricted personality and a fraction of its realty, almost as much in city taxes alone as the 594,637 citizens of great, rich, and busy Baltimore paid in all kinds of taxes—city, county, State, school district, etc.—and its city tax per capita would have been 52 per cent more than Baltimore's per capita of total city, county, and State taxes.

Cities.	Popu- lation.	Total property tax.	Per capita
Washington.....	371,933	\$13,056,810	\$35.11
Baltimore.....	594,637	13,699,903	23.04

Let us make similar comparisons with some others of our great, rich, commercial, industrial cities, practically all of whose realty is on the tax list, and which do not suffer elimination, as Washington does, of \$368,000,000 of exempt realty.

Washington city property taxes alone would be more than the combined city, county, and State taxes of Newark by \$1,290,319, of Milwaukee by \$2,375,627, of Minneapolis by \$2,356,899, of Cincinnati by \$1,788,456, of Seattle by \$1,652,090, of New Orleans by \$5,767,786, of Indianapolis by more than \$6,000,000, of Kansas City by \$5,500,000 or \$6,000,000, nearly double Jersey City, considerably more than double St. Paul and Louisville, and a little more than Indianapolis and St. Paul combined.

In per capita the other cities would have to be increased from 25 to 84 per cent to reach that of Washington.

Seattle is an exception. Its per capita would have to be increased only 12 per cent. Like the other great Pacific coast cities, Seattle produces big things—big vegetables, big fruits, big thoughts, big projects, big expenditures, big taxes. Even the smaller Pacific coast cities have caught this spirit. San Diego, for instance, shows in the census the largest property tax per capita in the United States. Washington is not in the Pacific coast city class for the purpose of these comparisons. Comparable cities are its conservative neighbors of Atlantic slope and southern and Middle West environment.

ONE-THIRD TAX INCREASE ALSO GROSSLY EXCESSIVE.

This two-third increase of Washington's tax burden is so obviously and grossly excessive that few will believe that the House proposed it seriously, expecting it to become law without radical reduction

through compromise. But the 58,500 taxpayers, including the 50,000 small taxpayers of the District, already struggling desperately with the high cost of living, protest vigorously and with reason that a compromise one-third increase of their tax burden is itself grossly excessive.

We have figured what the result would be if our tax rate had been $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent instead of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for 1918. Let us now figure how we would have been burdened if the tax rate in 1918 had been 2 per cent. Increasing the realty and tangible personalty taxes of 1918 each one-third, our general property tax for that year would have been \$10,792,240.24 with a per capita of \$29.02.

This amount of city taxes alone would have exceeded the combined city, county, and State taxes of such larger cities as Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and New Orleans, from \$3,000,000 to \$3,500,000 more than Kansas City, Portland, Oreg., and Indianapolis, nearly \$4,000,000 more than Jersey City, nearly \$5,000,000 more than Louisville and St. Paul, and almost as much as St. Paul, and Louisville combined.

In per capita it exceeds every city in the list except Seattle, which, as already explained, is not, as a comparable city, in Washington's class, but one which is included in the comparisons because it is next below Washington in population and because its inclusion emphasizes the high mark to which it is proposed to raise the Capital's tax burden.

If our tax rate had been 2 per cent in 1918 our city tax per capita would have been greater than the city, county, and State per capita of St. Louis, Baltimore, Milwaukee, Newark, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Jersey City, Portland, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Paul, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. It would have exceeded the city, county, and State per capita of 53 out of 68 cities of over 100,000 population, and 191 out of 226 cities of over 30,000 population. It would have exceeded the city per capita of 62 out of 68 cities above 100,000 and the city per capita of 214 out of 226 cities of over 30,000 population.

So our protest and our objection are just as vigorous, and we claim as convincing, through the showing made by the figures, against a one-third increase of our tax burden, as they are against a two-thirds increase.

PER CAPITA COMPARISONS WITH GROUPS OF CITIES.

As another angle of comparison, let us compare Washington's per capitas under both the one and one-half and the proposed two and one-half per cent rate with the total of property tax per capitas of other American cities. I refer for the figures to table 30 of the census bulletin statistics of cities, 1918.

Senator CURTIS. Is that given in this document?

Mr. NOYES. It is in this document, table 30, at the end of the book.

Total per capita general property tax, including city, county, and State taxes, for the 227 cities over 30,000 in population-----	\$25.79
Total per capita of city taxes-----	22.25
Washington's total city tax alone (omitting the personal tax on gross earnings of certain corporations)-----	20.68
Washington's total city tax alone, including the personal taxes derived from the tax on the gross earnings of certain corporations-----	22.92
Washington's total city tax alone, if $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent rate instead of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, on realty and tangible personalty-----	35.11

Comparing Washington's \$22.92 per capita and making proper corresponding increases in cities with similar personal taxes that have been omitted, Washington's city tax alone is more than the city, county, and State taxes combined of 132 of these other cities and is less than 94. Comparing city taxes alone of all these cities with Washington, 190 are less than Washington, 35 are more, and one is the same.

The census groups of cities marked II and III are those whose populations approximate most closely Washington's population above and below it. Combine the figures of groups II and III in order to compare them with Washington.

Total per capita (II) 26.16 plus (III) 23.77, equals 49.93, divided by 2, equals 24.965.

City per capita (II) 23.98 plus (III) 17.55, equals 41.53, divided by 2, equals 20.765.

Compare these average per capitas with Washington's 20.68 and 22.92, respectively.

Washington's city tax per capita, including personal tax on gross earnings of corporations, \$22.92, is \$2.04 less than average per capita for these groups, including State, county, and city taxes in the calculations (\$24.965) and \$2.15 more than the average per capita of these two groups, including city taxes alone. This Washington per capita is between 8 and 9 per cent less than total tax per capita of these groups, and 10 per cent more than city tax alone.

With these small percentages of alleged undertaxation as a pretext, it is proposed by the House to increase Washington's per capita from 22.92 to 35.11, the latter figure to be compared with 25.79, the per capita for city, county, and State property taxes of all American cities, and 24.965, the per capita of all property taxes of the groups of cities with which Washington is most appropriately compared.

If full State taxes are to be considered in the calculation, Washington's per capita of \$22.92 might naturally be increased to \$25.79, the per capita of all American cities, an increase of 12½ per cent. The House proposes an increase (on the basis of the 1918 figures) to 35.11, an increase of 53 per cent.

If Uncle Sam, entitled, he thinks, to exact 12 per cent, extorts from the helpless 53 per cent is he not profiteering?

NO STATE TAX SINCE NO STATE BENEFITS.

The slight excess of tax burden of other cities, when full State, county, and city taxes enter into the calculations, disappears if State taxes are omitted from the calculation (as they should be) or if the Beales equitable deductions from State taxes, in comparing Washington with other cities, be made.

Many of us contend that all State taxes should be excluded equitably from the comparisons of city tax burdens; that (a) taxes to be equitably compared should be paid by contributors substantially in the same area, to be distributed to beneficiaries in the same area and for the benefit of that area alone; that in the light of this principle the municipal tax and State tax are as wide apart as the poles, being separate and distinct in personnel of contributors, in purpose of creation, in scope and area of distribution; that (b) Washington

does not "receive the same benefits" that accompany State citizenship, and should not therefore bear the burdens which compensate for these benefits.

VARYING FACTORS OF COMPARISON.

1. Let us consider if the principle is not sound which requires that taxes to be equitably compared should be paid by contributors substantially in the same area, to be distributed to beneficiaries in the same area, and for the benefit of that area alone.

Large cities dominate or include the counties containing them; and in the case of these large cities it is fair to consider county taxes as well as city taxes. Indeed, in substance they are a part of the city taxes. The taxpayers, the beneficiaries, and the area for the collection and distribution of taxes are practically the same.

The cities having over 200,000 population constitute so large a part of the containing county that the nominal county contributions and payments are mainly city receipts and payments; and county taxes may in such cases be included in the comparison without violating seriously the principle that in comparing the Washingtonian's tax burden with that of the taxpayer of another city it is fair only to compare local taxes constituting a fund to which only municipal taxpayers contribute, and which is spent exclusively in the city and for municipal purposes.

But the municipal tax (sometimes including the county tax) and the State tax are as wide apart as the poles, considered in the light of this principle. They are separate and distinct in personnel of contributors, in purpose of creation, in scope and area of distribution.

If the comparison, for instance, is between Washington and Baltimore there should equitably be compared what Washingtonians pay for expenditure in Washington and what Baltimoreans pay for expenditure in Baltimore. What Washingtonians pay for expenditure in Washington can not equitably be compared with what Baltimoreans pay for expenditure in Baltimore plus what they pay as Marylanders for the maintenance of a sovereign State and for expenditure in that State.

One might as well inject into the comparison of city burdens a consideration of what the Baltimorean pays in national taxes as an American for expenditure on account of the United States, including Baltimore.

In other words, the taxes that the Baltimorean pays as a Marylander or as an American have nothing to do with city calculations and comparisons. In the different cases there are not the same persons contributing, not the same area within which expenditures are made, and not the same beneficiaries of these expenditures.

Baltimore taxes are paid by Baltimoreans only, and are spent in Baltimore only. The Marylanders who are in Baltimore contribute State taxes in common with thousands outside of Baltimore, to be spent not in Baltimore but in all Maryland. Washington has not the benefit of outside contributions to a State tax in the enjoyment of which it participates. It has no State relations or privileges or benefits.

NO COMPARABLE BENEFITS.

2. Mr. Beales says:

"In cases where other cities actually received certain benefits from the * * * States, but where no comparable benefits are enjoyed by Washington, the cost of such benefits should be excluded from these comparisons."

My personal view is that, so far as concerns the only important benefits received by the citizen of a State (who lives in a city) in consideration of his State tax, Washington enjoys no comparable benefit whatever, and on the principles laid down by Mr. Beales, all State taxes should be excluded from the calculations.

What are the benefits enjoyed by the citizen of a State which constitute the real consideration for the State taxes which he pays? If he lives in a large city of the State, is it the dribble of State expenditures which the counties permit to get through to the city? No. The State tax which he pays is essential to his status as citizen of a State and to his enjoyment as such citizen of political and judicial rights of inestimable value and of large financial benefits.

What comparable benefits are enjoyed by Washington?

State taxes are paid that one may enjoy with thousands outside of one's home city the privileges and benefits of citizens of the State, including representation in Congress and the electoral college and in a State legislature; a recognized status in the United States Supreme Court, and the financial benefits which come from enjoyment of the land grants, bounties, and so forth, which the Nation has lavished upon the States.

These land grants amount to 186,524,723 acres of the public domain. These money donations include over \$16,000,000 from public-land sales, \$28,000,000 as "deposits" under the act of 1836, and over \$68,000,000 under the Morrill Act.

The payment of taxes as the citizen of a State gives the taxpayer his proportionate share in these financial benefits. The Washingtonian enjoys no part in these grants, bounties, and benefits as citizen of a State. Why should he pay or have charged against him as part of his equitable tax burden the taxes which are incidental to the status of State citizens and which are one condition of the enjoyment of these financial benefits?

The Washingtonian has none of these political or judicial rights or privileges. Why should his fair tax burden be held to include what the State citizen pays in connection with the actual enjoyment of these inestimable rights, privileges, and benefits?

The proposition carries out the old idea that Washington is to be viewed as a State when burdens are imposed and not viewed as a State when benefits or privileges or rights are to be conferred. The District has been pronounced a State under a treaty with France, a construction conferring privileges on aliens, but not a State under the Constitution, whose people can sue in the Federal courts. The District is a State when direct taxes are to be collected, but not a State when representatives are apportioned, though the Constitution couples the two things. The District is not a State to make and carry out through a State legislature laws for its own benefit, but it is now reproached as a State because it escapes the tax burden incident to the exercise of this privilege of a State. The District is not to be a

State to enjoy any of the political, judicial, and financial benefits, privileges, and rights of a State, but is to be a State to the extent that the equitable tax burden of its people must include State taxes.

When Washington is part of a State and enjoys the expenditure within it of its due share of the State fund to which thousands of State citizens outside of its limits contribute it will be time to permit State taxation to enter into its comparative per capita tax figures. When Washingtonians are like Baltimoreans, Marylanders again, with all the Marylanders' rights and privileges as citizens of a State, it will be time to charge against the Washingtonian in comparison with the Baltimorean the State tax which the latter pays, not as a Baltimorean but as a Marylander. When Washington has Senators, Representatives, and a State legislature it will be time for it to pay for such luxuries in the shape of a State tax.

PROSPECTIVE INCREASED TAXES EQUAL PAST APPROPRIATIONS.

If the tax-increase proposition is enacted into law the House committee says that Washington's tax revenue for 1921 will be \$15,-384,450. How will this revenue compare with the appropriations? No one can tell what the appropriations for 1921 will be until final action on conference report. If half-and-half law is ignored, appropriations might, in discretion of Congress, be even less than \$15,-000,000 or \$18,000,000, as required by organic act, or \$20,000,000 as suggested by House committees. The House has already cut down the committee's recommendation of appropriations by a million and a half in one item, but has enacted the full figure of tax increase notwithstanding. We can, however, compare revenue thus provided for 1921 with the actual appropriations of immediately preceding years:

Appropriations 1920:	
District of Columbia act.....	\$15,364,421
Total	16,086,522
Appropriations, 1919	15,966,673
Appropriations:	
1918.....	15,128,707
1917.....	12,841,707

Thus, with the actual appropriations of 1921 still in uncertainty Congress will have exacted in tax revenue from the District for 1921 more than the average appropriations of the last four years, more than the totals of 1918 and 1917, and only a little less than in 1919 and 1920. Does not this condition represent practically and in the concrete the goal toward which those have been struggling who wish to retain national control of the Capital, but to impose the whole cost of its maintenance and upbuilding upon the helpless, unrepresented District?

To get out for a few minutes of this welter of general figures and tables, I think it would be helpful if we compared some typical city with Washington.

MINNEAPOLIS AND WASHINGTON.

In the recent House debate, it was asserted that Washington was paying in taxes "less than one-third of what most cities of its size were paying," and there was cited as a sample the fine, progressive city of Minneapolis, "where they pay 43 mills, where here they pay only 15 mills."

Our basis of assessments is 100 per cent for personalty and 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent for realty. Comparisons of sale prices with assessments in the case of realty demonstrate that in 1915 the actual assessment was 70 per cent of the real value and in 1918 still a little more than 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

In respect to Minneapolis and other Minnesota cities the State tax commission has said:

"Ever since Minnesota became a State we have had a law among our statutes requiring that 'all property shall be assessed at its true and full value in money.' Never since the first assessor started on his thankless task has property of any kind in Minnesota been assessed at its 'true and full value,' or, with few exceptions, has any serious attempt ever been made to so assess it. The uniform, universal custom has been to assess at from 25 to 50 per cent of actual value; and this custom has had the long continued approval of the people, the silent support of the law-making and, in large measure, the acquiescence of the law-enforcing departments of the State government."

The census bulletin, Statistics of Cities, 1918, declares that the Minneapolis officials have reported or admitted that in that year realty was assessed at 40 per cent and personalty at 30 per cent of its value, instead of the 100 per cent which the law required. If these percentages of reduction are applied to the Minneapolis tax rate the rate for personalty would be less than for Washington, and that for realty a small fraction more than for Washington. The census gives for Minneapolis a reported rate of 16.36 for all taxes, city, county, and State, and 14.64 for city taxes alone. Washington for city taxes alone is 15 for personalty and 10 for realty.

Minnesota is one of the three States commended by the census authorities as approximating accuracy in reports of relation of assessed to true value. But these reports confessedly vary so widely over the whole country in their relation to accuracy that these comparisons of tax rates to measure tax burdens are exposed as absolutely misleading and worthless.

If Minneapolis is taxed nearly three times as much as Washington because its tax rate is reported at 43 mills, as against 15 mills for Washington, then Minneapolis, using the same standard of measurement, is taxed much more than twice as much as Boston (17.70) and nearly three times as much as Cincinnati (15.50), Cleveland (15.55), Providence (15.06), and Richmond (15.62); and about 50 per cent less than Chicago (62.75), and about half as much as Des Moines (85.63), and less than half as much as East St. Louis (89.60), Joliet (94.80), Cedar Rapids (91.98), Council Bluffs (90.09), Lincoln, Nebr. (106.38), and Omaha (106.28). These tax rates are census figures of 1918 and cover State, county, and city taxes.

The preposterous results from the use of this standard of comparison demonstrate its unreliability and worthlessness.

But there are several ways in which we can get an approximate idea of the comparative tax burdens of Minneapolis and Washington.

Minneapolis is a progressive, wisely liberal city, in its outlays for municipal upbuilding. For example, it spends about twice as much money as Washington upon its public library.

The real tax burden of a city is the amount collected in taxes from the taxpayers. In 1918 Washington's city property tax alone

was \$8,525,679. The combined city, county, and State tax levy of Minneapolis was in the same year \$10,701,911.

If Washington's 1918 tax levy had been figured at the proposed $2\frac{1}{2}$ instead of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent rate, Washington's city tax burden would have been \$13,058,810, or \$2,356,899 more than the total city, county, and State tax burden of Minneapolis. If Washington's tax burden were only one-third of what it ought to be, as alleged in the House debate, then that total burden would have been more than \$25,000,000, or two and one-half times the city, county, and State burden of Minneapolis.

In view of the exemption from taxation of \$368,000,000 of national property, and in view of the disabilities under which it labors, and of its lack of resources in comparison with Minneapolis, and of the fact that the latter's State taxes should not enter as a factor in the comparison, is not Washington now reasonably taxed without any increase whatever in its tax burden?

The same conclusion is reached when any other of the large American cities is substituted for Minneapolis in the comparison. In the case of many others the showing is much more favorable to Washington.

At this point I should like to submit for the record a comparison of 12 typical American cities, compared from 10 different angles, with comments upon them.

Senator CURTIS. Just hand the comparison to the stenographer.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

Twelve typical American cities compared from ten different angles.

Of record in the recent hearings before the House District Committee on H. R. 7158 is Mr. Grogan's compilation of the figures of city statistics in 1918, based upon the principles of Mr. Beales's memorandum of 1915.

In these tables are compiled the comparative figures of Washington's tax burden, in relation to those of other cities, from every conceivable viewpoint, and covering in the comparisons a very wide range of American cities.

Do these figures prove that the Washingtonian is only half taxed, using the half-and-half plan as a screen to conceal the swindle upon Uncle Sam that he is practicing; or, on the contrary, do they not establish (as the fiscal committee found in 1915) that under the operation of the half-and-half plan the Washingtonian is equitably taxed?

Do they not show that the half-and-half law is our safeguard against unjust and excessive taxation?

For a better understanding of what these figures mean practically, let us take a small number of populous, prosperous, and progressive cities, including several which naturally would be more heavily tax-burdened than Washington, and compare them in per capita conclusions exhaustively and minutely with the Capital, utilizing not only the standards of comparison that are reasonable and fair but those that are unreasonable and unfair. Take, first, the nearest great cities of the Atlantic slope, Washington's larger immediate neighbors to the north, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Add the two cities next larger than Washington and the two cities next smaller—that is, New Orleans, the largest city of the South; Minneapolis, the largest city of Minnesota; Seattle, the largest city of Washington; and Jersey City. Add the largest cities of Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky—that is, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. In this list are included the largest cities of 10 of the States, i. e., Pennsylvania and Maryland on the Atlantic coast; Louisiana, with the South's largest city; Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Minnesota, Indiana, and Kentucky, of the Middle West; and Washington, on the Pacific slope.

If Washington's tax burden, measured by any standard and by all standards, averages creditably in comparison with these typical and wealthy American cities, is not the Capital equitably taxed?

	Population. Estimated as of Jan. 1, 1918.	Per capita realty tax levy.	Per capita total prop- erty tax levy.	Per capita municipal receipts from all taxes.	Per capita municipal receipts from all taxes, plus equitable proportion of county taxes.	Per capita municipal receipts from all taxes, plus equitable proportions of county and State taxes.	Per capita municipal receipts from all taxes, less per capita interest payments, plus equitable proportions of county and State taxes.	Per capita municipal receipts from all taxes, plus per capita interest payments, plus per capita county and State taxes.	Per capita municipal receipts from all taxes, less per capita interest payments, plus per capita county and State taxes.	Per capita municipal receipts from all taxes, less per capita interest payments, plus per capita county and State taxes.
Chicago.....	2,547,201	-\$15.19	+\$22.48	+\$24.23	+\$24.23	+\$23.64	-\$22.59	+\$23.53	+\$23.89	+\$23.89
Philadelphia.....	1,735,514	+ 30.28	+ 25.09	- 20.57	- 20.57	- 19.20	- 16.91	+ 24.03	- 20.37	- 20.37
St. Louis.....	1,771,794	+ 14.61	+ 19.53	- 22.36	- 22.36	- 21.97	- 21.09	+ 24.61	+ 23.34	+ 23.34
Cleveland.....	692,269	- 10.31	+ 20.28	- 22.82	- 22.82	- 19.46	- 17.77	+ 26.48	- 21.43	- 21.43
Baltimore.....	694,687	- 15.21	+ 20.02	- 21.05	- 21.05	- 17.21	- 15.13	+ 26.64	- 20.73	- 20.73
New Orleans.....	377,010	+ 10.37	+ 14.91	- 17.57	- 17.57	- 14.42	- 12.20	+ 26.55	- 15.27	- 15.27
Minneapolis.....	373,448	+ 19.74	+ 25.65	- 21.59	- 21.59	- 20.69	- 18.37	+ 26.40	+ 23.18	+ 23.18
Washington.....	371,933	+ 16.55	+ 20.68	- 23.79	- 23.79	- 23.21	- 23.45	+ 26.37	+ 23.27	+ 23.27
Seattle.....	366,445	+ 21.62	+ 30.64	- 23.55	- 23.55	- 20.79	- 17.45	+ 25.90	+ 20.96	+ 20.96
Jersey City.....	312,039	- 13.23	- 15.41	- 18.96	- 18.96	- 18.34	- 14.04	+ 25.59	- 20.50	- 20.50
Indianapolis.....	283,622	- 12.20	- 17.13	- 17.95	- 17.95	- 18.10	- 18.63	+ 25.37	- 22.50	- 22.50
Louisville.....	240,176	- 10.68	- 17.02	- 18.96	- 20.15	- 18.11	- 19.19	+ 25.37	- 22.95	- 22.95
Comparison with Washington of the num- ber of cities with per capita more or less: More.....	.....	+ 3	+ 5	+ 1	+ 0	+ 1	.....	+ 9	+ 4	+ 4
Less.....	.....	- 8	- 6	- 10	- 11	- 10	- 11	- 2	- 7	- 7

In total tax burden, however measured, the 12 cities find themselves reasonably close together, but there is considerable variation in the weight of different elements of this burden. For instance, Washington's burden on realty is 16.55, on personalty 4.13, and it shows a comparatively heavy increase in the burden of "other taxes," on account of the census inclusion under this head (instead of under personal taxes) of the tax on the gross earnings of public utilities and some other corporations. Its tax on realty exceeds that of all but 3 of the other 11 cities. When personalty tax is added five cities go ahead of it in total property taxes—Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Minneapolis, and Seattle—leaving St. Louis, Baltimore, New Orleans, Jersey City, Indianapolis, and Louisville (six cities) behind it. When receipts from all municipal taxes are compared Washington goes ahead of all the cities but Chicago. The relations are unchanged when an equitable proportion of county taxes is added.

This results from the fact that the census in respect to all the cities but Indianapolis and Louisville (which have less than 300,000 population) had already figured the county taxes into the city figures. When an equitable proportion of State tax is added, Chicago, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Seattle, and Jersey City go slightly ahead of Washington, leaving the other six cities at a lower figure. When to per capita receipts of all municipal taxes per capita of all county taxes is added, Chicago leads the list, with Washington second (of 58 cities of over 100,000 population, 21 exceed Washington in this column and 36 are less). This, in my personal opinion, is the most significant of the columns in the reference comparisons so far as large cities are concerned in which the city dominates the containing county. The census merges city and county taxes for cities over 300,000 in population.

If unfairly all county and State taxes are added to per capita all municipal taxes nine cities go ahead of Washington, leaving two behind it. The lowest per capita in this column is 20.55 and the highest is 29.37; that of Washington is 23.79. If per capita interest payments are deducted to eliminate past and provide for present and future needs only, the showing is reversed, and only 4 of the 11 cities show larger per capitas than Washington. So close does Washington come to exceeding in its city burden alone the full combined city, county, and State burden of a majority of these cities.

Mr. NOYES. Washington's equitable tax burden should be among the lowest per capita in the country. It is conceded by the reasonable that nonindustrial, noncommercial Washington, with the small taxpayers in Government employ constituting the city's financial backbone, is poorer in taxable resources than the average American city of its size and is less able to bear the same tax burden. Of the 58,500 realty taxpayers in Washington, 50,000 are small taxpayers, paying in taxes from \$1 to \$100. No other city has so large a percentage of property exempt from taxation as the National Capital, with a very large fraction of the city's realty held from the tax list by the United States, and within that exempted fraction the city's only great industrial plants and factories. The extraordinary exemption of taxable values makes the same burden weigh the heavier upon the taxpaying fraction of the community. No other city, perhaps, has so large a percentage of nontaxpaying transients, who figure in the census but not in the tax list, as Washington, which from its very nature as the Nation's city is unstable and shifting in population. Nearly 26 per cent of its people are colored, and this fraction pays a far smaller proportion than 26 per cent of the total taxes. The disabilities—commercial, industrial, and political—which attach to legal residence in the Nation's city tend to cause those who live within its boundaries to secure and retain legal residence elsewhere and to keep off the city's tax list. Thus the nontaxpaying census population, which reduces the nominal per capita tax levy without, in fact, making cash contributions, is at a maximum and the taxable resources

at a minimum, with the result of serious disadvantage to the District in per capita comparison. How much per capita of tax levy could Minneapolis or any other of our great cities afford to pay if its largest taxpayers, the owners of its mills and manufacturing plants, were omitted from the calculation; if one-half of the built-up section of the city were exempt from taxation, and if an extraordinarily large percentage of its population were transients or nontax-paying for other reasons?

It is conceded also by all reasonable people that the tax burdens of many American cities contain factors which represent conditions not found here and that in estimating the equitable tax burden of the Washingtonian the sums representing these factors may be eliminated, since its government by Congress, under national safeguards, prevents graft and renders unnecessary and unfair any compulsory local tax contribution to meet expenses of this character. There are also certain expenses of sustaining representative government in the States which do not need to be raised by Washington, since it is denied all representative government and which ought not to be duplicated in figuring its equitable tax burden. It is conceded that on the whole the Washingtonian's equitable per capita tax burden should be somewhat less than that of the citizens of the average industrial, commercial American city approximating Washington in size, location, and general conditions.

The burden imposed by Congress upon the local taxpayers is fully as heavy as that which the average self-governing municipality imposes upon itself, and in view of the Capital's lack of taxable resources and other peculiar disabilities under which the District of Columbia labors its tax is harder to bear than that of the average American community.

Now, I want to make a general property tax per capita comparison of Washington with all other American cities over 30,000 in population, omitting State taxation from the calculation.

GENERAL PROPERTY TAX PER CAPITA COMPARISONS.

The measurement of comparative city tax burdens by comparing the per capitās of general property taxes, including realty and personalty, is the popular method. The census uses it for its comparisons of widest scope, applying it to all cities exceeding 30,000 in population. The congressional fiscal committee of 1915 adopted it. The "minority" of the House District Committee used it in its comparisons.

Washington's property tax burden, combining its heavy realty tax and its reasonable personalty tax, is heavier than those of most American cities and averages up to those of cities approximating it in size and general conditions. One hundred and seventy-six out of 227 American cities over 30,000 in population bear a lighter burden. None of the neighboring group of cities, and only one of all the southern cities, show a higher property tax per capita.

Washington has been steadily improving its position in the list of cities under this head, passing each year some cities in the per capita total property tax levy.

	1910	1912	1913	1918
Total number of other cities larger than 30,000.....	182	194	198	226
Larger per capita than Washington.....	53	47	42	50
Smaller per capita than Washington.....	129	147	156	176

Senator HALE. This table, as I understand, shows that Washington in 1918 paid more than 176 out of those cities that you mentioned?

Mr. NOYES. More than 176. In 1910 it paid more than 129; in 1912 it paid more than 147; in 1913 it paid more than 156; and in 1918 more than 176. This comparison does not include State taxes.

Senator HALE. That is on combined real estate and personal property?

Mr. NOYES. Real estate and personal property; yes, sir.

On page 15 of Mr. Grogan's tables will be found statistics of per capita property tax levies from 1911 to 1918 of all the cities in the three smaller groups of cities with which Washington has been compared. Using the per capita property tax levy as a standard of measurement, this table shows the increase or decrease of tax burdens during these years in the respective cities.

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF TOTAL PROPERTY TAX PER CAPITA, 1911 TO 1918.

Has Washington's tax burden increased from year to year or decreased or fluctuated? Is there any indication of tax dodging by the tax-paying community? How does Washington compare with other cities? (For comparison in detail property tax levies in every year since 1911 with the three groups of cities—neighboring, southern, and middle northern—with which Washington has already been compared, see Table VIII, pts. 1, 2, and 3, p. 15.) Washington's tax burden, as roughly indicated by its per capita property tax levy, has steadily increased since 1911, while the figures of most other cities have shown fluctuations. Washington's ever-increasing property tax burden has in the last few years passed those of many cities which has previously exceeded it, and its largest percentage of increase in one year was the latest, between 1917 and 1918.

Washington's per capita in 1911 was \$14.27, and this figure has increased every year until it was in 1917, \$18.02, and in 1918, \$20.68, Baltimore began in 1911 with \$16.08, decreased in 1912 and 1913, so that in the latter year Washington's figure, which had previously been exceeded by that of Baltimore, passed that of the latter city. Baltimore went ahead of Washington in 1917 and fell behind in 1918. Richmond's per capita has increased every year except 1916, and has been less than Washington in every year. Wilmington increased every year and was less than Washington every year. Wheeling increased every year except 1912, and was less than Washington every year. New Orleans increased in every year except 1912 and 1913. It exceeded Washington in 1911, and was exceeded by Washington every year since. Atlanta's per capita has increased in every year except 1916 and 1917. It has been less than that of Washington every year. Birmingham's per capita has increased every year except 1916 and 1918 and has been less than that of Washington every year. Chicago's per capita has increased every year except 1913. It was

greater every year than that of Washington. Cleveland's per capita has increased every year except 1912 and 1913 and has been greater every year than Washington. Milwaukee has increased every year except 1916 and 1918 and has exceeded Washington every year. Indianapolis' per capita has increased every year and has been less than that of Washington every year. Louisville's per capita has increased every year except 1913 and 1917, and exceeded that of Washington in 1911 and has been less in every other year.

These comparisons are combined in the following table:

Cities.	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1918 ¹	1918 ²
Washington.....	\$14.27	\$15.75	\$16.00	\$16.02	\$17.76	\$17.82	\$18.02	\$20.68	\$22.92	\$22.92
Baltimore.....	16.08	15.99	15.39	.....	17.29	17.25	19.02	20.02	20.02	23.04
Richmond.....	13.16	15.58	15.64	.....	16.21	14.63	16.14	16.43	16.43	19.65
Wilmington.....	9.01	9.68	9.93	.....	11.67	11.73	12.03	16.12	16.12	22.90
Wheeling.....	9.86	9.40	9.74	.....	10.44	11.40	12.18	13.49	13.49	30.08
New Orleans.....	15.66	14.86	14.56	.....	14.94	14.60	14.44	14.91	14.91	19.15
Atlanta.....	9.73	10.46	11.14	.....	12.68	12.36	12.02	13.21	13.21	22.37
Birmingham.....	4.96	5.04	5.38	.....	5.82	5.44	5.77	5.55	5.55	15.54
Chicago.....	17.06	19.30	16.60	.....	20.06	21.93	22.39	22.48	22.48	26.24
Cleveland.....	16.46	16.27	16.09	.....	20.04	20.14	21.80	26.28	26.28	27.06
Milwaukee.....	16.23	16.57	16.78	.....	21.36	20.70	23.81	23.13	23.13	24.01
Indianapolis.....	12.24	13.51	13.07	.....	15.41	16.22	16.74	17.13	17.13	25.62
Louisville.....	14.36	14.90	14.77	.....	15.90	16.66	16.65	17.02	17.02	24.95
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

¹ The 1918 per capita, adding to each city the per capita of personality tax represented by the tax on the gross earnings of public utilities, banks, and certain other corporations.

² Per capita of city, county, and State general property taxes, plus per capita of personality tax in tax on gross earnings of public utilities, banks, and certain other corporations.

These figures tend to show that the Washington assessors have even more faithfully than in other cities increased every year the city's tax burden, and in connection with the figures concerning the years before 1911 contradict conclusively the assertions that in 1902 and ever since Washington has attempted to dodge proper taxation and to retain the half-and-half law by underassessment.

SUMMARY OF WASHINGTON'S COMPARATIVE TAX BURDEN.

Washington's realty tax burden is heavy. Its tax rate is moderate, but its assessment is high, compared with that of other cities. Its per capita realty assessment exceeds that of 59 out of the 68 largest cities of the United States—all the cities of the United States having over 100,000 population, excluding itself.

It is perhaps the only city in the United States whose realty assessment actually forms a higher percentage of true value than the nominal and reported percentage. According to the Census Bureau the reported relation of assessed to true value of real estate in Washington is 66½ per cent. That is, under the law here, which requires that the assessment shall be not less than two-thirds, it is rated at 66½.

The actual relation, the assessor has declared, averaged 70 per cent in 1915. In other cities, with few exceptions, the actual percentage relation of assessed to true valuation is from one-third to three-fourths of the reported percentage relation.

Since the imposition of the tax on intangibles Washington's personality tax burden is reasonably high. The tax on the franchise, good will, etc., of public utility corporations—such as gas, electric lighting, and telephone companies, banks and trust companies, incorporated savings banks, building associations, etc., measured by a

percentage of the gross receipts (which in Washington is unusually heavy)—is not classified by the census authorities as a personalty tax, but in fairness should be thus considered in comparisons with other cities.

Washington's property tax burden, combining its realty tax and its personalty tax, is heavier than that of most American cities, and averages up with that of cities approximating it in size and general conditions. One hundred and seventy-six out of 227 American cities over 30,000 in population bear a lighter burden. None of the group of neighboring cities and only one of all the southern cities show a higher property tax per capita.

Washington's tax burden, measured by the per capita receipts from all municipal taxes, including the taxes on the sale of liquor and tobacco and those on public utility corporations, banks, and trust companies, is distinctly heavier than that of the American cities with which Washington is appropriately compared. This comparison fairly measures the respective burdens of all city taxes. Washington's burden exceeds that of every one of the neighboring groups of cities and of all but one in the South, 10 out of 13 of the northern central group, and 49 out of 68 of the general group.

If equitable proportions of county and State taxes, representing certain items of county and State expenditures from which the city man derives benefits which are comparable with benefits enjoyed by Washington, are added to the tax burdens of other American cities, Washington's per capita tax burden is still above the average in comparison with that of other cities. Of the general group of 57 cities, 32 are less heavily burdened than Washington. Not one of the neighboring group, only one of the southern group, and only 5 out of 13 of the northern central group show as high per capitās as Washington.

To measure the tax burden necessary to meet current expenses of the present and those of city development of the immediate future, the per capita interest payments on indebtedness representing expenditures of the past on improvements, graft, or gross extravagance may appropriately be deducted in the case of each city. When this is done, Washington's tax burden to meet the needs of the present and future is distinctly heavier than those of most of the other American cities with which it is comparable. Not one of the southern cities or the neighboring cities, only 3 out of the 13 northern central cities, and only 16 out of the 57 of the general group of cities (exclusive of Washington) are, according to this measurement, so heavily tax burdened as Washington.

Washington's city tax burden is so heavy that, even when compared with the total city, county, and State tax burdens of taxpayers in other cities, who enjoy State benefits and privileges which are denied the Capital, it shows up creditably in the comparison. Its showing is still better when by the subtraction of per capita interest payments the comparison is limited to the tax burden necessary for the present and future, eliminating past graft or waste. Washington's city tax burden alone is heavier than the combined city, county, and State taxes of such cities as New Orleans, Denver, Indianapolis, Atlanta, Birmingham, and Richmond.

When interest payments are eliminated, Washington's tax burden (even under the unfair standard of measurement employed against

it) is greater than that of any of the group of 9 neighboring cities, of all but 2 of the 12 southern cities, and of all but 4 of the 13 northern central cities. Its burden, thus measured, is greater than that of such cities as Philadelphia, Cleveland, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Minneapolis, Seattle, Portland, Jersey City, Indianapolis, and St. Paul.

The grossest unfairness to Washington in the comparison of Washington's city taxes with the total of city, county, and State taxes in other cities is in the inclusion of the "general government" item of State and county taxes in the tax burden which Washington is to duplicate. Washington enjoys none of the privileges or benefits of a State or of State government of its own. When Washington is part of a State and enjoys the expenditures within it of its due share of the State fund which thousands of State citizens outside of its limit contribute, it will be equitable to permit full State taxation to enter into its comparative per capita tax figures. When Washington has Senators, Representatives, and a State legislature and government, it will be equitable for it to pay for the continued enjoyment of such luxuries in the shape of a State tax for "general government." But it is obviously and grossly inequitable for the purpose of this comparison to include the amounts which the taxpayers of other cities pay as State taxes specifically for valuable benefits and precious privileges which are absolutely denied the Washingtonian.

Washington's equitable tax burden should be among the lowest per capita in the country. It is conceded by the reasonable that nonindustrial, noncommercial Washington, with the small taxpayers in Government employ constituting the city's financial backbone, is poorer in taxable resources than the average American city of its size and is less able to bear the same tax burden. Of the 58,500 realty taxpayers in Washington 50,000 are small taxpayers, paying in taxes from \$1 to \$100. No other city has so large a percentage of property exempt from taxation as the National Capital, with a very large fraction of the city's realty held from the tax list by the United States, and within that exempted fraction the city's only great industrial plants and factories. The extraordinary exemption of taxable values makes the same burden weigh the heavier upon the taxpaying fraction of the community. No other city, perhaps, has so large a percentage of nontaxpaying transients, who figure in the census but not in the tax list, as Washington, which from its very nature as the Nation's city is unstable and shifting in population. Nearly 26 per cent of its people are colored, and this fraction pays a far smaller proportion than 26 per cent of the total taxes. The disabilities, commercial, industrial, and political, which attach to legal residence to the Nation's city tend to cause those who live within its boundaries to secure or retain legal residence elsewhere and to keep off the city's tax list. Thus the nontaxpaying census population, which reduces the nominal per capita tax levy without, in fact, making cash contributions, is at a maximum and the taxable resources at a minimum, with the result of serious disadvantage to the District in per capita comparison. How much per capita of tax levy could Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, Cleveland, or Milwaukee afford to pay if its largest taxpayers, the owners of its mills and manufacturing plants,

were omitted from the calculation; if one-half of the built-up section of the city were exempt from taxation, and if an extraordinarily large percentage of its population were transients or nontax-paying for other reasons?

It is conceded also by all reasonable people that the tax burdens of many American cities contain factors which represent conditions not found here, and that in estimating the equitable tax burden of the Washingtonian the sums representing these factors may be eliminated, since its government by Congress under national safeguards prevents graft and renders unnecessary and unfair any compulsory local tax contribution to meet expenses of this character. There are also certain expenses of sustaining representative government in the States which do not need to be raised by Washington, since it is denied all representative government, and which ought not to be duplicated in figuring its equitable tax burden. It is conceded that on the whole the Washingtonian's equitable per capita tax burden should be somewhat less than that of the citizens of the average industrial, commercial American city approximating Washington in size, location, and general conditions.

The figures which have been given show that Washington's per capita tax burden, instead of being below the average, is distinctly above it; that the few among comparable cities which exceed it in tax burden exceed it only slightly; and that some cities which ought to bear and are able to bear a far heavier burden fall below it, even when standards of comparison are employed which in effect imply the unfair taxation of the Washingtonian for what he does not get.

The burden imposed by Congress upon the local taxpayers is fully as heavy as that which the average self-governing municipality imposes upon itself, and in view of the Capital's lack of taxable resources and other peculiar disabilities under which the District of Columbia labors its tax is harder to bear than that of the average American community. Under the operations of the half-and-half law in Washingtonian is clearly paying all the taxes that he should. His per capita tax burden can not equitably be increased. Disturbance of the half-and-half law and reduction of the Nation's proportionate contribution would inevitably increase the Washingtonian's tax burden and thus violate equity.

HOW CAN COMPARATIVE TAX BURDENS BE RELIABLY MEASURED?

What is the reliable yardstick for measuring accurately the comparative tax burdens of cities?

Can it be made by joining tax rate to assessed valuation of taxable property, when full valuation is commanded by law? Or by joining tax rate to full valuation of taxable property, as reported, estimated, or guessed by Tom, Dick, and Harry, officially or unofficially?

Is there any other reliable method of measurement than by comparison of the dollars of actual tax levies and tax receipts in the respective cities which constitute their real tax burdens?

This question was thoroughly discussed in the hearing before the House District Committee. The report of that hearing is available, and I suppose you will desire only supplemental matter on this issue.

On this subject I have only one suggestion to add:

If high-tax-rate cities are taxed two or three times as much as Washington they are also taxed two or three times as much as all Ohio

cities, including Cleveland and Cincinnati; all Rhode Island cities, including Providence; all Virginia cities, including Richmond, etc.

Let us take the cities of a Western, a Northern, and a Southern State which, like Washington, have a low rate and a high standard of assessment, and compare their tax burdens, measured by this misleading yardstick, with those of the sample cities cited in House committee and House debate.

If this comparison demonstrates that these sample cities of Florida, Mississippi, Texas, and Kentucky are taxed twice and three times as heavily as all the cities of Ohio, Rhode Island, and Virginia, as well as the District of Columbia, will not the inevitable conclusion be either that the District Committee's sample cities are grossly and shamefully overtaxed or that the yardstick of measurement is inaccurate, worthless, and misleading?

Here are the figures taken from census bulletin of 1918. Under the "total" are included all city, county, and State taxes. "Same" means that the assessed valuation is reported to be full valuation. The cities are all over 30,000 in population.

Rate of levy of general property taxes per \$1,000.

	Assessed valuations.	Estimated true value.		Assessed valuations.	Estimated true value.
Washington:			RHODE ISLAND.		
Total.....	\$15.00	\$10.00	Newport:		
City.....	15.00	10.00	Total.....	\$11.86	\$11.86
OHIO.			City.....	10.66	10.66
Akron:			Pawtucket:		
Total.....	15.40	15.40	Total.....	16.97	16.97
City.....	11.95	11.95	City.....	15.77	15.77
Canton:			Providence:		
Total.....	13.26	13.26	Total.....	15.06	15.06
City.....	10.08	10.08	City.....	13.86	13.86
Cincinnati:			Woonsocket:		
Total.....	15.50	15.50	Total.....	16.12	16.12
City.....	15.05	15.05	City.....	14.92	14.92
Cleveland:			VIRGINIA.		
Total.....	15.55	15.55	Lynchburg:		
City.....	15.10	15.10	Total.....	15.17	12.38
Columbus:			City.....	11.98	9.74
Total.....	14.00	14.00	Norfolk:		
City.....	10.48	10.48	Total.....	17.87	12.18
Dayton:			City.....	15.75	10.73
Total.....	15.40	15.40	Portsmouth:		
City.....	10.97	10.97	Total.....	18.83	11.07
Hamilton:			City.....	17.37	10.22
Total.....	14.60	14.60	Richmond:		
City.....	10.65	10.65	Total.....	15.62	12.04
Lima:			City.....	13.17	10.77
Total.....	13.20	13.20	Roanoke:		
City.....	9.68	9.68	Total.....	16.08	8.91
Lorain:			City.....	14.06	7.88
Total.....	13.84	13.84	FLORIDA.		
City.....	10.85	10.85	Drane:		
Newark:			Jacksonville, total.....		33.31
Total.....	15.00	15.00	Tampa, total.....		30.00
City.....	11.30	11.30	Lakeland, total.....		30.00
Springfield:			TEXAS.		
Total.....	14.90	14.90	Lanham, total.....		33.00
City.....	11.62	11.62	Sisson:		
Toledo:			Louisville, Ky., total.....		27.20
Total.....	15.37	15.37	Memphis, Tenn., total.....		34.80
City.....	11.99	11.99	Dallas, Tex., total.....		29.70
Youngstown:			Winona, Miss., total.....		42.60
Total.....	14.42	14.42			
City.....	10.82	10.82			
Zanesville:					
Total.....	17.20	17.20			
City.....	11.94	11.94			

¹ Realty; personality; \$15.

Comparison of the Drane-Sisson sample cities with cities approximating each of them in size:

City.	Population.	Rate of levy of general property taxes per \$1,000 estimated true value.	City.	Population.	Rate of levy of general property taxes per \$1,000 estimated true value.
Providence, R. I.	258,661	\$15.06	Pawtucket, R. I.	60,666	\$16.97
Louisville, Ky.	240,175	27.20	Tampa, Fla.	57,236	30.00
Columbus, Ohio	220,136	14.00	Springfield, Ohio	52,296	14.90
Richmond, Va.	158,879	12.94	Winona, Miss.	30,000	42.50
Memphis, Tenn.	151,877	34.80	Newark, Ohio	30,317	15.00
Dallas, Tex.	131,376	29.70	Newport, R. I.	30,585	11.86
Dayton, Ohio	128,939	15.40	Wilmington, N. C.	30,612	16.06
Norfolk, Va.	89,900	12.18	Zanesville, Ohio	31,320	17.20
Manchester, N. H.	79,607	16.26	Cleveland, Ohio		15.55
Jacksonville, Fla.	79,065	33.33	Cincinnati, Ohio		15.50
Canton, Ohio	62,566	13.26			

Comparisons of Mississippi tax burdens exemplified in Winona with tax burden of cities of neighboring Alabama and of Florida cities with those of North Carolina and Alabama:

Rate of levy of general property taxes per \$1,000.

	Estimated true value.
Mississippi, Winona	\$42.50
Alabama:	
Birmingham	16.80
Mobile	17.40
Montgomery	16.95
Florida:	
Jacksonville	\$3.33
Tampa	30.00
Lakeland	30.00
North Carolina:	
Charlotte	8.89
Wilmington	16.06
Winston-Salem	13.19

"MAJORITY'S" CURIOUS CONCLUSIONS.

Some curious conclusions are to be deduced from these comparisons, if the standard of measurement that is employed is accurate.

If the figures given by Mr. Sisson for Memphis, Dallas, Louisville, Winona, etc., and the figures given by Mr. Drane for Florida cities prove that in comparison with these cities Washington is only half taxed they prove also that every one of the Ohio cities (14), every city in Virginia (5) and every city in Rhode Island (4) are only half taxed. They prove that the taxes paid in Memphis, Dallas, Louisville, Jacksonville, and Tampa are about twice as much as those paid in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Providence, and Richmond. They prove too much and as a result they prove nothing.

If this yardstick of measurement is not faulty, Winona, Miss., is taxed more than twice as heavily as the cities of neighboring Alabama, nearly four times as much as Newport, nearly three times as much as Cleveland and Cincinnati. If this standard measures accurately, very few people could afford to live in tax-burdened Winona.

Comparing cities of approximately same population, if this yardstick is not faulty, Louisville, Ky., is nearly twice as heavily tax-burdened as Providence, R. I., and Columbus, Ohio; Memphis, Tenn., is taxed nearly three times as heavily as Richmond, Va.; Dallas, Tex., nearly twice as much as Dayton, Ohio; Jacksonville, Fla., more than twice as much as Manchester, N. H., and nearly three times as much as Norfolk, Va.; Tampa, Fla., more than twice as much as Canton and Springfield, Ohio.

Florida and North Carolina are rival winter resorts. Who would ever buy city lots in Florida if he were convinced by Mr. Drane that he would be twice as heavily tax-burdened as if he bought in any North Carolina city?

Who in Cleveland, or Cincinnati, or Washington, or Providence, or Richmond, would buy Florida city lots if he believed that his tax burden in Florida would be twice as much as it was at home?

Who believes for a minute that Winona, or Memphis, or Dallas, or Louisville, or Jacksonville is really taxed twice or three times as heavily as Cleveland, Cincinnati, Washington, Providence, and Richmond? Who places any confidence in the fluctuating "full valuation" yardstick which is not of the same length in any two States, or even in both cities and counties of the same State, and which when applied in practice produces the preposterous results above reported? A false premise is relied upon and a false conclusion is inevitable.

Moral: You can not breed truth and reliability by crossing tax rates with lies or widely-varying local guesses concerning "full valuation." Heredity taints with falsity and permeates with deception every atom of the offspring of such parents.

I wish to submit a table showing the cities which pay very large tax rates and the cities which pay very small tax rates.

(The table referred to is as follows:)

LARGE AND SMALL TAX RATES.

[From Census Bulletin 1918, Table 30.]

LOW TAX RATES (UNDER \$20).

Massachusetts cities: Brookline, \$15.70 (city, \$10.84); Boston, \$17.70 (city, \$15.29); Springfield, \$17.80 (city, \$14.81).

Michigan: Grand Rapids, \$18.20 (city, \$13.08).

New Hampshire: Manchester, \$16.26 (city, \$13.08).

Some New York cities: Lowest, Niagara Falls, \$15.59 (city, \$10.57).

All Ohio cities: Akron, \$15.40 (city, \$11.95); Canton, \$13.26 (city, \$10.06); Cincinnati, \$15.50 (city, \$15.05); Cleveland, \$15.55 (city, \$15.10); Columbus, \$14 (city, \$10.48); Dayton, \$15.40 (city, \$10.97); Hamilton, \$14.60 (city, \$10.65); Lima, \$13.20 (city, \$9.68); Lorain, \$13.84 (city, \$10.85); Newark, \$15.00 (city, \$11.30); Springfield, \$14.90 (city, \$11.62); Toledo, \$15.37 (city, \$11.99); Youngstown, \$14.42 (city, \$10.82); Zanesville, \$17.20 (city, \$11.94).

Some Pennsylvania cities: Philadelphia, \$19.87; Johnstown, \$18.53; Lancaster, \$18.91 (city, \$16).

All Rhode Island cities: Newport, \$11.86 (city, \$10.66); Pawtucket, \$16.97 (city, \$15.77); Providence, \$15.06 (city, \$13.86); Woonsocket, \$16.12 (city, \$14.92).

All Virginia cities: Lynchburg, \$15.17 (city, \$11.98); Norfolk, \$17.87 (city, \$15.75); Portsmouth, \$18.83 (city, \$17.37); Richmond, \$15.62 (city, \$13.17); Roanoke, \$16.08 (city, \$14.06).

West Virginia: Charleston, \$19.65 (city, \$12.60); Huntington, \$19.58 (city, \$14.98); Wheeling, \$12.50 (city, \$8.40).

Wisconsin cities: Green Bay, \$16.83 (city, \$12.68); Kenosha, \$16 (city, \$12.63); Madison, \$14 (city, \$11.35); Milwaukee, \$19.80 (city, \$18.30); Oshkosh, \$17.50 (city, \$13.50); Racine, \$16.63 (city, \$12).

BIG-TAX RATES (OVER \$30).

All California cities except San Francisco; highest, San Diego, \$46.30.
 Pueblo, Colo., \$30.10.
 Jacksonville, Fla., \$48.52; Tampa, Fla., \$59.82.
 Georgia cities, except Atlanta.
 Boise, Idaho, \$31.91.
 Illinois cities: Aurora, \$66.92; Chicago, \$62.75; Danville, \$72.54; Decatur, \$74.30; East St. Louis, \$89.60; Joliet, \$94.80; Peoria, \$68.40; Quincy, \$60.10; Rockford, \$62.34; Springfield, \$79.60.
 Indiana: Highest are East Chicago \$51.80, Gary \$51.20.
 All Iowa cities. Highest, Cedar Rapids, \$91.98; Council Bluffs, \$90.09; Des Moines, \$85.63.
 Minneapolis, Minn., \$36.70.
 Most Missouri cities, except St. Louis.
 Lincoln, Nebr., \$106.38; Omaha, \$106.28.
 Some New York cities; highest, Auburn, \$41.31.
 South Carolina: Charleston, \$56.62; Columbia, \$43.75.
 All Tennessee.
 Nearly all Texas; highest, \$36.
 All Washington cities; Bellingham, \$56.04; Everett, \$54.69 (city, \$30.86); Seattle, \$52.51; Spokane, \$41.49; Tacoma, \$54.70.

NOTE.—Where two figures are given the first is the total tax rate for city, county, and State taxation, and the second, in parenthesis, is the city tax rate alone.

Mr. NOYES. I also submit a comparison of cities in States with a low tax rate and a high assessment, like Washington, and some cities in States with a low assessment and a high tax rate, like those with which in the House it has been compared.

(The table referred to is as follows:)

Cities in States with low tax rate and high assessment like Washington.

	Rate of levy of general property taxes per \$1,000.		Per capita general property tax.
	Assessed valuation.	Estimated true value.	
Washington:			
Total.....	\$15.00	¹ \$10.00	² \$20.68
City.....	15.00	¹ 10.00	² 20.68
OHIO.			
Akron:			
Total.....	15.40	15.40	37.91
City.....	11.95	11.95	29.42
Canton:			
Total.....	13.26	13.26	22.39
City.....	10.08	10.08	17.11
Cincinnati:			
Total.....	15.50	15.50	27.21
City.....	15.05	15.05	26.42
Cleveland:			
Total.....	15.55	15.55	27.06
City.....	15.10	15.10	26.28
Columbus:			
Total.....	14.00	14.00	20.19
City.....	10.48	10.48	15.16
Dayton:			
Total.....	15.40	15.40	23.15
City.....	10.97	10.97	16.52
Hamilton:			
Total.....	14.60	14.60	17.22
City.....	10.65	10.65	12.65
Lima:			
Total.....	13.20	13.20	15.51
City.....	9.68	9.68	11.37

¹ Realty; personality, \$15.

² Included personal tax on corporate gross earnings, \$22.92.

Cities in States with low tax rate and high assessment like Washington—Contd.

		Rate of levy of general property taxes per \$1,000.		Per capita general property tax.
		Assessed valuation.	Estimated true value.	
OHIO—continued.				
Lorain:				
Total.....		\$13.84	\$13.84	\$17.90
City.....		10.85	10.85	14.03
Newark:				
Total.....		15.00	15.00	15.47
City.....		11.30	11.30	11.66
Springfield:				
Total.....		14.90	14.90	19.30
City.....		11.62	11.62	15.06
Toledo:				
Total.....		15.37	15.37	24.72
City.....		11.99	11.99	19.32
Youngstown:				
Total.....		14.42	14.42	25.44
City.....		10.82	10.82	19.09
Zanesville:				
Total.....		17.20	17.20	17.78
City.....		11.94	11.94	12.81
RHODE ISLAND.				
Newport:				
Total.....		11.86	11.86	26.23
City.....		10.66	10.66	23.67
Pawtucket:				
Total.....		16.97	16.97	18.75
City.....		15.77	15.77	17.48
Providence:				
Total.....		15.06	15.06	22.63
City.....		13.86	13.86	20.83
Woonsocket:				
Total.....		16.12	16.12	12.85
City.....		14.92	14.92	11.89
VIRGINIA.				
Lynchburg:				
Total.....		15.17	12.38	17.16
City.....		11.98	9.74	13.28
Norfolk:				
Total.....		17.87	12.18	12.40
City.....		15.75	10.73	17.06
Portsmouth:				
Total.....		18.83	11.07	7.59
City.....		17.37	10.22	7.02
Richmond:				
Total.....		15.62	12.94	19.65
City.....		12.17	10.77	16.43
Roanoke:				
Total.....		16.08	8.91	12.25
City.....		14.06	7.88	11.53

Cities in States with low assessment and high tax rate.

	Rate of levy of general property taxes per \$1,000.		Per capita general property tax.
	Assessed valuation.	Estimated true value.	
Washington:			
Total.....	\$15.00	\$10.00	\$20.68
City.....	15.00	10.00	20.68
Louisville, Ky.:			
Total.....	27.20	20.23	24.96
City.....	18.20	13.82	17.02

¹ Realty; personalty, \$15.² Including personal tax on corporate gross earnings, \$22.92.

Cities in States with low assessment and high tax rate—Continued.

	Rate of levy of general property taxes per \$1,000.		Per capita general property tax.
	Assessed valuation.	Esti- mated true value.	
Memphis, Tenn.:			
Total.....	\$34.30	\$19.88	\$25.36
City.....		10.82	14.13
Dallas, Tex.:			
Total.....	29.70	14.30	30.87
City.....	19.80	9.45	19.71
Jackson, Miss.:			
Total.....	32.00	23.08	15.27
City.....	16.50	11.73	7.75
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville:			
Total.....	43.42	23.22	37.09
City.....	15.42	10.02	11.68
Tampa:			
Total.....	59.82	34.92	22.91
City.....	24.82	14.65	13.47
ILLINOIS.			
Aurora:			
Total.....	66.92	15.39	18.90
City.....	50.82	11.09	14.44
Chicago:			
Total.....	62.75	15.62	26.24
City.....	53.75	13.38	22.48
Danville:			
Total.....	72.54	16.68	20.57
City.....	49.95	11.49	14.29
Decatur:			
Total.....	74.30	17.08	17.44
City.....	53.75	12.36	12.71
East St. Louis:			
Total.....	89.60	22.04	18.86
City.....	58.40	12.14	9.15
Joliet:			
Total.....	94.80	20.88	19.63
City.....	71.60	15.77	14.63
Peoria:			
Total.....	68.40	15.06	23.86
City.....	50.60	11.16	17.73
Quincy:			
Total.....	60.10	13.82	18.32
City.....	44.40	10.21	13.54
Rockford:			
Total.....	62.34	16.16	25.44
City.....	42.43	11.00	17.35
Springfield:			
Total.....	79.80	15.99	20.26
City.....	61.80	12.41	15.80
IOWA.			
Cedar Rapids:			
Total.....	91.98	21.52	29.06
City.....	74.41	17.41	23.51
Council Bluffs:			
Total.....	90.08	21.58	22.95
City.....	76.60	18.35	19.53
Davenport:			
Total.....	47.66	16.56	25.16
City.....	34.29	12.00	19.22
Des Moines:			
Total.....	85.63	21.52	35.69
City.....	67.48	16.96	28.14
Dubuque:			
Total.....	56.85	20.48	22.34
City.....	36.11	16.03	17.22
Sioux City:			
Total.....	79.49	20.09	26.23
City.....	63.61	16.07	20.93
Waterloo:			
Total.....	70.97	19.72	19.62
City.....	59.47	16.53	16.43

Mr. NOYES. I would also like to insert quotations from papers read at the National Tax Association conference held at Chicago in 1919, which indicate tax undervaluations over the country in general, and specifically in respect to Indiana, Missouri, and Illinois. The fact that in most States the property is assessed for taxation on much lower standards than prevails in the assessment of District property, thus requiring, to bring the same tax revenue, a corresponding increase of the tax rate, is vividly illustrated by these papers.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

The paper on problems of taxation in Indiana was presented by John B. Phillips, professor of economics and sociology, Indiana University. He says: "Previous to 1891 the tax law contained the words 'fair cash value' and 'as the basis of valuation to be used by assessing officers.' Of course, these words are elastic in meaning, and the result was undervaluation, discrimination, and chaos. By 1891 the State was in financial distress, owing to the failure of the assessing officers to obey the law. The law was revised. The words 'fair cash value' were eliminated, and for them the words 'true cash value' were substituted as the basis of valuation for tax purposes. Every taxing officer was directed to assess property at the true cash value, and for failure to so assess the penalty was fixed at \$300. The first assessment under the new law, in 1891, showed a large increase in valuation."

As a result of refusal of commissioners to assess certain properties at the true cash value, the State was equalized nominally at a 70 per cent basis. "Since that time the State board of tax commissioners has followed the precedent then established and equalized at less than 100 per cent. At the hearings of the special commission on taxation the former tax commissioner testified that so far as he knew there never had been an attempt by anybody to assess or equalize property in the State at the true cash value, as the law directs. * * * The results of the most recent investigation are shown in table indicating the ratio of assessed to true value of land and lots, 8,772 sales being checked up in 36 counties by experts employed by the special tax commission of 1916. According to the investigations of these experts employed by the commission on taxation, who secured the real estate transfers in 36 counties and compared the assessed valuation with the true valuation as found by checking up each transfer, the average assessed value of lands and lots in these 36 counties was 37.79 per cent of the true value in 1916. The counties in which lands and lots were assessed at the lowest percentage of true values were Allen (32.7), Carroll (30.18), Lagrange (31.39), Lake (25.15), Miami (29.01), Porter (31.53), Starke (22.53) Tipton (32.04). Countries in which lands and lots were assessed at the highest percentages of true value were Bartholomew (45.02), Clark (58.96), Crawford (58.02), Floyd (72.72), Harrison (44.81), Johnson (50.39), Ohio (45.450), Scott (41.90), Switzerland (44.78), Vanderburg (59.49)." Thus, in these 36 counties the ratio of assessed to true value ranges from 22.53 to 59.49, while the legal ratio is 100.

DECLINE IN VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY IN INDIANA.

In a paper read at the national tax conference in San Francisco in 1915, former Tax Commissioner Walcott, of Indiana, showed that while real estate and public-utility property had increased in each five-year period since 1891, personal property had increased at a much smaller rate and had shown a steadily declining rate of increase until in the period from 1909 to 1913 its value had actually declined \$5,404,747. "The underassessment of personal property is shown by comparison of the average value of live stock, automobiles, implements, etc., in the various counties. In 1914 the average value of cattle varied all the way from \$15 to \$50 a head, horses from \$46 to \$125, and automobiles from \$245 to \$400." (See report conference 1919, National Tax Association, pp. 87 to 90.)

At the same conference Isidore Loeb, professor of economics University of Missouri, reports concerning recent tax legislation in that State. He says:

"If the provisions of the law requiring all property to be assessed at its true value had been observed, the difficulties would not have been so serious. With locally elected assessors, however, there were great differences in the rate of

assessed value among different individuals and classes of property in the same county and among the several counties of the State with a general tendency to keep the assessments much below the true value. While certain classes of property in a few counties were assessed at full value the average for all kinds of property throughout the State was probably less than one-third of the real value."

In Missouri the assessment is at "true value." (See conference report, p. 70.) William T. Abbott, vice president Central Trust Co. of Illinois, reports concerning tax troubles in Illinois. (See conference report, pages 11 to 16.) This report deals especially with underassessments in personal property which is undervalued in the counties and hidden in the cities. See table illustrating this condition, pages 15 and 16. The same conditions prevail in other States. (See p. 23.)

"Aside from the fact so familiar to you that under the uniform property tax practically all the wealth in the form of intangibles escape there has been in Illinois an unsurmountable obstacle to the raising of adequate local revenue, because in the country districts there is a most ludicrous undervaluation of personal property found by the assessor or scheduled by the individual taxpayer, which is offset in Chicago and Cook County by the exclusion from taxation of millions of dollars of tangible property which the assessor has no time or opportunity to dig up and which the individual omits from his schedule if he files one. He knows if it goes in his tax it is disproportionate to his neighbor who is wealthy in intangibles and will be much greater than his country cousin because in the latter's county the value of these articles of personal property has been reduced to an absurdity."

To give you an illustration far more convincing than my own language I have made a comparison of a number of assessable articles of personal property which appear in the individual schedule, showing in the first column the number of the articles assessed in Cook County, in the second column the average assessed value there, in the third column the total number assessed in the State, and in the fourth the average assessed value for the State. These are taken from the published reports for 1917.

	Number in Cook County.	Average assessed value.	Number in State.	Average assessed value for State.
Fire and burglar proof safes.....	2,478	\$15.56	17,073	\$13.02
Billiard tables.....	238	22.57	6,666	18.54
Watches and clocks.....	20,234	5.21	268,112	2.33
Sewing and knitting machines.....	17,798	4.12	252,838	2.61
Pianos.....	21,871	28.84	181,027	24.03
Melodions and organs.....			20,368	5.50
Automobiles.....	15,135	112.95	166,645	86.06

It would certainly seem that if there were any single item of personal property on which assessors, even in Cook County, ought to find without strain on their conscience or neighborly feelings, it is automobiles; yet as against the foregoing totals as found by the assessors, it appears from the records of the office of the secretary of state that in the year 1917 he issued 340,292 licenses for automobiles.

From the values given, it is apparent that Illinois is the paradise of "filvers."

I add two more items, of which only the aggregate valuations are given:

Gold and silver and plated ware valued in Cook County at.....	\$183,008
In the entire State of Illinois.....	284,700
Diamonds and jewelry valued in Cook County.....	228,290
In the entire State.....	627,288

If the tax paid on the watch or clock of the average value of \$2.33, and which would run from 6 cents in some counties to 14 cents in others, and of which there appears to be one to every three families, were traced from the time they were scheduled through the deputy assessor, the township assessor, the county board of review into the office of the county clerk, where against it

are computed the rates levied by something over 10 different taxing bodies, and to all that is added the cost of collection, how much revenue has the State derived?

Senator SMITH of Arizona. Mr. Noyes, what is the tax rate in Washington?

Mr. NOYES. It is 15 mills on full valuation of the personalty and two-thirds valuation of realty.

Senator HALE. Full valuation of personalty?

Mr. NOYES. Full valuation of personalty.

Senator SMITH of Arizona. That is what I was asking. They tax at full valuation in Washington City, as I understand you?

Mr. NOYES. On personalty.

Senator SMITH of Arizona. And on realty how much?

Mr. NOYES. On realty two thirds.

Senator SMITH of Arizona. A thing that a good many persons are making objection to is the fact, or the allegation—I do not know whether it is a fact or not—that, for instance, a man with plenty of wealth comes to Washington city and builds a house costing \$100,000 or \$200,000; and they claim that his taxation is greatly less than if he had built that particular house in any other city. Is that true?

Mr. NOYES. No; I do not think so.

Senator CURTIS. That could not be true.

Mr. NOYES. It could not be true as far as realty is concerned. That is proven by these wearisome figures that I have been submitting.

Senator CURTIS. I will tell you, Senator, where I think the great trouble comes in with people figuring taxes, as has been pointed out by both Mr. Macfarland and Mr. Noyes. In your city you not only pay a city tax, but you pay a county tax and a State tax. Of course, here they do not pay the State tax. They do have, as has been pointed out by both, some of the county-tax features to meet.

Senator SMITH of Arizona. I appreciate that part of it.

Senator CURTIS. When you give the city the county is included in that?

Mr. NOYES. The city tax includes the county tax in cities of over 300,000, but the State tax is not included when I say city tax alone. It is included when total per capita are stated. In all these cases I have indicated what kinds of taxes are being considered and compared and in many cases I have given both.

Senator HALE. Mr. Macfarland said that in the sale of real estate the sale price proved to be less than the assessed valuation—that is, the assessed valuation before it is reduced to two-thirds, I presume.

Mr. MACFARLAND. Yes.

Mr. NOYES. That is the basic 100 per cent valuation.

Senator HALE. This is a new matter to me. Can you tell me briefly what is the reason that Washington should have half of its taxes paid by the Government whereas the other cities have to pay it all? What are the principal reasons? I suppose one of them is that the Government's property is not taxed?

Mr. NOYES. That is just what Senator Curtis has been trying to avoid our discussing.

Senator HALE. I wanted this just for my own information.

Senator CURTIS. We had better let it all be taken down.

Mr. NOYES. The city in the beginning was founded as a national city. The idea was that it would be developed at national expense. Five-sevenths of the area of the city was retained by the Government, including the streets, of course; and the basis of the arrangement with the original owners of the soil was an undertaking of the Government not only to help itself to build the Government buildings with part of the proceeds of the sales of the donated lots within its retained fraction but also that another part of the money would be spent in city improvements, and in that way the future taxpayers—the purchasers of lots, whether from the Government or from the original owners—would be relieved to that extent. The Government, in fact, did not make these payments, but largely neglected development of the Capital. It spent up to 1874 a very small amount of money on the city, and it was not until 1878 that it went back to the obligation that it undertook when it founded the city, and then it only went half way. I have here a statement in the line of that—

Senator CURTIS. You might state another reason, Mr. Noyes; the city can not do a thing without Congress. We simply declare everything. They can not pave a street or lay a sidewalk or do anything unless we authorize the doing of it. In fact, all of the legislation of the District of Columbia is by Congress instead of by a city council as in other cities. The city not only owns the street out in front of your house but they have got a part of your yard, there, on Sixteenth Street.

Senator HALE. The parking?

Senator CURTIS. The parking, which they control; and your buildings, and everything.

Senator HALE. But none of that would affect the question of revenue.

Senator CURTIS. No.

Senator HALE. What I wanted to know is why they do not get a revenue. Is it because they have so much of a transient population and so much Negro population?

Mr. NOYES. The city was created as a national city, with very broad streets and avenues. It was planned and built up on such lines that it was absolutely impossible for it to be sustained and developed as a self-supporting commercial city.

Senator HALE. It was built for beauty and not for economic efficiency?

Mr. NOYES. It was built on broad, national lines, on a plan of which we now begin to see the wisdom, but neglect of which for years made the Capital a national disgrace. During the period when the national obligation, tardily recognized by the organic act of 1878, was neglected, the Capital was a national shame, a by-word and reproach. Since the Nation has returned even half way to its original obligation, the Capital has become an object of national affection, in whose attractiveness the whole American people take pride.

The true basis of this Nation's obligation of proportionate contribution toward the maintenance and development of the Capital is not solely or primarily untaxed ownership of District real estate (now worth \$368,000,000), though a substantial and continuous obligation does arise in connection with such ownership. The strongest obligation resting upon the Nation is equitable in its nature and

based primarily on the circumstances of the Capital's creation, and the treatment of the Capital by the Nation ever since the birth of the Nation's city.

By this special obligation I mean an obligation over and above that which is imposed solely by the fact that a city is a capital, an obligation which is as just and as binding to-day as it was at the beginning of the century.

The General Government, by the fact of planning a magnificent Capital covering a large area and characterized by broad streets and avenues and reservations unsuitable for a commercial city, and by founding this Capital in a place comparatively uninhabited, as well as by the terms of the bargain with the owners of the soil, and by the declarations of its representatives at the founding of the city and afterwards showed an intention to build up a national city at the Nation's expense, upon a grand scale, irrespective of the future population of the District. The Capital was to be primarily a center of Federal action, and the occupation of the ground by settlers was merely incidental to this great purpose. It was to be a meeting place for the use, convenience, and entertainment of the entire United States, and the expense of its support and adornment was not to be limited by the scanty resources of whatever permanent population it might acquire.

The primary responsibility for the support and development of the National Capital is upon the Nation; and Congress, not the people of the Federal district, fixes the amount of the latter's tax contribution toward the cost of the Capital's maintenance.

The original owners of Washington donated five-sevenths of the city's soil and yielded the right of self-government to the Nation on the understanding and implied agreement that the Nation was to build up here a magnificent capital at its own expense, reimbursing itself in part from the proceeds of the sale of the donated lots. A pretentious city was planned and lots were sold by the Government on the strength of this understanding. Patrick Henry complained that the residents of the District might under the arrangement "enjoy exclusive emoluments to the great injury of the rest of the people," and pamphlet protest was entered against Congress meeting all the needs of the Capital, on the ground that the independence and self-respect of its citizens would be degraded. It was from the beginning, in theory at least, the city of the Nation and not the city of its residents, and the primary responsibility for its development has always been in equity upon the Nation, and the residents, who have no voice in the disposition of the money exacted from them, are the incidental contributors.

In spite of this conceded relation of Nation and Capital, the local taxpayers of the District for three-fourths of a century were compelled to assume practically the entire burden of capital making, the Nation violating or neglecting the obligations which it had incurred. In 1878 the amount of the contributions of the resident taxpayers toward the expenses of the Capital was fixed by law at one-half the total amount, the Nation tardily and inadequately fulfilling its original agreement. The people of Washington under this agreement make a double contribution. First, as American citizens, paying national taxes direct and indirect, they contribute their propor-

tionate share of the national money expended on the Capital, and, second, as local taxpayers they contribute an amount equal to that supplied by the people of the United States as a whole, including themselves. They are thus assessed on both sides of the partnership, and they are the only contributors who have no say in the partnership affairs, for they are American citizens only for the purpose of taxation and military service, and not for the purpose of representation in the National Legislature, which controls all the partnership concerns.

Thus in 1878 the Government, which had in the beginning impliedly undertaken to meet all the expenses of Capital making and then shifted that burden in the main upon private citizens, decided that justice required it to pay one-half of the District's expenses.

Through the organic act the Nation proclaimed its intent to exercise supreme control over its Capital and recognized its corresponding supreme obligation.

The United States, which from 1800 to 1874 made only small appropriations for specific items of municipal improvement at the Capital, has, since 1878, under the half-and-half law, appropriated liberally and equitably for Capital municipal expenses, and alone among the nations, has made its payments under this head a fixed percentage of the total expenses; or rather, under the conditions which existed, with the primary obligation of Capital maintenance and upbuilding resting upon it, it has wisely exacted from the people of the Capital in taxes a fixed and certain percentage of the expenses which it has itself incurred in exclusively managing the Capital's affairs as its sole government.

The Nation, as represented by Congress, retaining and exercising supreme and complete control of local government, including taxation, should do full equity in meeting the obligation which this power imposes.

These considerations have a direct bearing upon the first of the riders on this bill, the rider which, reversing present practice, proposes to shift the primary obligation of financing the District from the Nation to the Capital, and by indirection to repeal the organic act. Under the organic act and present practice the Nation bears the primary obligation, and the people of the Capital are the incidental contributors. Under this rider the primary obligation is shifted to the local taxpayers, and the Nation becomes the incidental contributor, escaping, if it pleases, any contribution at all.

Obviously the primary obligation in the arrangement between Nation and District taxpayers should be upon that party to it which controls absolutely every cent of the money contributed for Capital maintenance, by both parties, local and national, and which has undivided and despotic power to fix the amount of local tax contribution, to decide by what method of taxation it shall be collected, to collect it, and to spend it. Clearly in equity the primary obligation should not be shifted to the Capital, now the incidental contributor, which has no power or control, even of its own tax money, at any stage, and whose sole function in respect to taxation and its financial status is to petition, to obey, and to pay.

From the beginning the Nation's obligation in respect to Capital maintenance and upbuilding has been in equity and on principle

primary, dominating, and—like its power to govern—exclusive, and supreme.

Primary and full responsibility both in respect to the control and to the maintenance and upbuilding of the Capital is in Congress representing the Nation. Political power and financial obligation are inseparably coupled. If the Nation controls, it pays; and to the extent that it controls it pays.

Washington is the only Capital in the world in which if certain policies prevail the Nation will do all of the controlling and none of the paying. The organic act took away territorial representation in Congress and territorial self-government and self-taxation from the District, and pledged the Nation to meet one-half of the approved expenses of Capital maintenance and upbuilding on a scale worthy of the Nation's city.

The assumption and exercise of absolute and exclusive legislative power were coupled with recognition of a preexisting and continuing financial obligation. The Nation can not equitably repudiate wholly or in part its financial obligation and retain or exercise its despotic and exclusive power to tax and to govern.

The Nation should not repudiate its half obligation in respect to Capital maintenance; for the logical sequence of such action is surrender of all power and exclusive jurisdiction in respect to the District of Columbia and the destruction of the Nation-controlled Capital, conceived and created by the forefathers.

The Nation should not diminish its half contribution to Capital upbuilding; for the logical sequence of such action is surrender by the Nation of control of the Capital municipality to the local majority stockholders. Power and obligation are inseparably coupled, and if the latter is destroyed or diminished the former is in equity destroyed or diminished in proportion.

Senator HALE. You do not think if the city should be built up and become a great commercial center—I do not know that it ever will, but if it should—and great wealth should come into the city, that the fact that the city had nothing to do with the spending of its taxes, should prevent the taxpayers from paying a reasonable amount of taxation, such reasonable amount to be based on the average of other cities of the same size?

Mr. NOYES. Our whole contention is that we should pay a reasonable tax compared with that paid by other cities, and that we are now doing so, as the facts and figures which we have submitted demonstrate.

Senator HALE. In spite of the fact that you do not have anything to do with the spending of the money?

Mr. NOYES. In spite of the fact that we do not have anything to do with determining questions of taxation, either as to collecting or spending. We are exercising the right of petition, and we are trying to get the Government, in fixing a reasonable rate, to take into account the many considerations which apply in this city and which do not apply in other cities.

I might say, in regard to the increasing wealth and population of the city, that Congress, viewing Washington as the National city, as the Nation's show city, as a matter of policy has prevented us

from developing on commercial and industrial and manufacturing lines; and it has made it a very serious problem here, with our increasing population, as to what we shall do in order that our children may find local means of self-support.

Moreover under the apportionment-of-offices law we are shut out very largely from the classified service of the Government, which is the main industry here; and then Congress also prevents the city's development on commercial and industrial lines, which lines furnish means of employment and self-support to so many of the youth in other cities; and we find ourselves cut off in both ways from self-development and self-support. Our youth have to go abroad to be eligible to the largest industries that we have at home, that is the Government industries, and we have a struggle even to get light and clean manufactures in the city that will give means of self-support to some of our youth without interfering with the city's beauty, which, of course, is something that should not be permitted to be destroyed. We do not want the dirt and the smoke of Pittsburgh. But we do want all means of self-support developed to the maximum that can be developed without interfering with that beauty. We also urge that the apportionment-of-offices law, which is a relic left over from the old spoils system, which is unbusinesslike and goes to pieces in an emergency like that which arose in the war, which is detrimental to efficiency in conducting the Government's business and is destructive of the interest of Washington in behalf of its youth in securing employment in the main industries of the capital, should be repealed.

Senator HALE. There are a great many rich people who live here in Washington, a good many of them I notice are not citizens here, and are not taxed on their personal property in Washington.

Mr. NOYES. There are many who now pay, since we have been placed in the list of cities that develop personal taxation by imposing a low rate on intangible property.

Senator HALE. You do not think these people came here for the purpose of paying lower taxes?

Mr. NOYES. Some were accused of doing so when you were not imposing any tax on intangible personalty.

Senator CURTIS. Under the intangible tax you know they do not avoid taxation like they used to.

Mr. NOYES. But we are not taxed too little so far as intangibles are concerned. We are taxed very wisely, I think, under the modern, progressive tax system which Congress has adopted. We raise nearly \$1,000,000 by this tax and have developed and put on record a large amount of intangible taxables. The habit of being taxed on those intangibles that was developed by the low rate—for in cities where the full property rate of tax is imposed those intangibles hide and escape, with loss of tax revenue and promotion of perjury—put on record facts of ownership, which proved very helpful when in the war time we had to call on all of our resources to pay in larger amounts to carry on the war.

As Mr. Macfarland has suggested, in the war year, 1918, we raised over \$12,000,000 in national taxes in the District, more gross than 16 of the States and more per capita than 38 of the States. I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CURTIS. We are very much obliged to you gentlemen for coming up, and the committee will adjourn until half past 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, at which time we will hear the District Commissioners.

Mr. MACFARLAND. I just wanted to make it clear that we are paying full taxation, and far more than in other cities, along all these lines, not only on realty, on which we spend so much time, but on personal property and intangibles, and at the same time the national obligation is just as great as it was in 1878.

We thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CURTIS. It has been a pleasure to have you up.

(Thereupon, at 12.30 o'clock p. m., the subcommittee adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, April 6, 1920, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.)





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